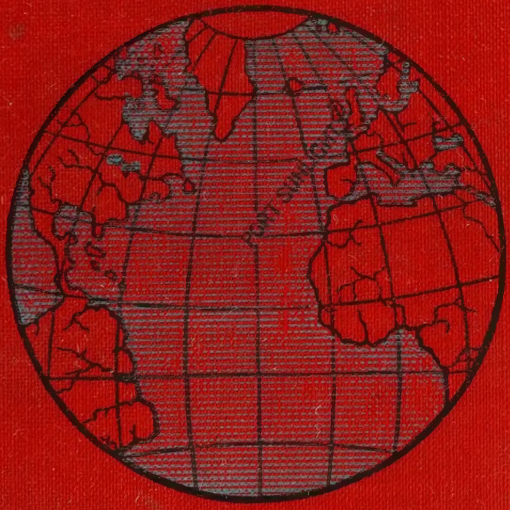
SUNLIGHT YEAR BOOK



1898.

The Manufacturers of

Sunlight Soap

Have been Appointed by
Special Royal Warrant .
Soapmakers to . . . .
Her Majesty the Queen.

EXHIBITION AWARDS.

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, Chicago, 1893.

Gold Medal, Paris	1886
Gold Medal, Edinburgh	1890
Gold Medal, Jamaica	1891
Gold Medal, Ottawa, *Canada*	1889
Gold Medal, London, „	1892
Gold Medal, Kingston, „	1892
Gold Medal, Brantford, „	1892
Gold Medal, Isle of Man	1892
Gold Medal, London, *Canada*	1893
Gold Medal, Ottawa „	1893
Gold Medal, Kimberley	1892
Gold Medal, Ghent	1889
Gold Medal, Cardiff	1888
Gold Medal, Brighton	1889
Gold Medal, Asnieres, *France*	1893
Gold Medal, Lyons	1894
Gold Medal, Manchester	1895

Highest Award:
London, *Canada* . . . 1891

Diploma of Honour:
Ottawa, *Canada* . . 1890

First Order of Merit:
New Zealand. . . . 1889

First Prize:
Sydney 1895

Silver Medal:
Saltaire . . . 1887

Bronze Medal:
Liverpool . . . 1886

Certificates of Merit:
Sanitary Institute,
1886, 1886, 1890.

Literary & Art Competitions.

Cash Prizes amounting to about
£350.

In order to add to the value and popularity of their "SUNLIGHT YEAR-BOOK," MESSRS. LEVER BROS., LIMITED, have pleasure in announcing that they have decided to give valuable prizes in cash amounting to about £350 (Three hundred and fifty pounds) for LITERARY & ART CONTRIBUTIONS.

The subjects have been chosen with a view of enabling all readers to enter the Competitions, and everyone, young and old, grave and gay, will find something in which they will be able to compete. No abtruse, technical, or really difficult subject has been introduced into either the LITERARY or ART Competitions.

Full particulars will be found at the end of this book.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,
PORT SUNLIGHT, Near BIRKENHEAD.

OUR READERS' SUGGESTIONS.

If any of our readers have any suggestions to make with regard to our 1899 "Sunlight Year-Book," we shall be pleased if they will kindly make a note of same on this page, cut the leaf out, and forward same to Lever Brothers, Limited, Port Sunlight, near Birkenhead, with the words "Year-Book Suggestions" written on the top left corner of the envelope. All suggestions to be sent in not later than March 31st, 1898.

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Name .....

Address .....

THE

"SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1898.

A TREASURY OF USEFUL INFORMATION OF VALUE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

INCLUDING

THE CALENDAR AND KINDRED MATTER, UNIVERSAL HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ARMY AND NAVY, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, ARCHITECTURE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, MEDICAL, SPORTS AND PASTIMES, THE HOUSEHOLD, PORT SUNLIGHT, ETC.

ALSO

STORY BY CONAN DOYLE.

WITH PORTRAITS AND NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

PORT SUNLIGHT:
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED.

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PREFACE.

THE **Sunlight Year Book** enters upon its fourth year of publication with this issue. The aim of the publishers in every past succeeding year has been that the issue for each coming year should excel its predecessor in its treasures of information on the most interesting subjects of every-day life for everybody.

Stimulated by many kind and complimentary letters the 1897 issue received, the publishers have spared neither time nor expense in the writing and compiling of the 1898 edition in order that the information printed within its pages will be as practicable and useful as possible. New subjects have been introduced, including Universal History, Geography, Architecture, and Commerce, whilst Literature, Fine Arts, Science, Agriculture, Sports, Pastimes, Medicine, and matters pertaining to the Household are dealt with in a concise, clear, and crisp manner.

Naturally, some subjects in a Year Book of this description interest one sex more than another ; but all will, we think, read with interest and pleasure the romance by Conan Doyle, the well-known author and novelist, which has been specially written for the proprietors.

We trust that our labour will prove of pleasure and service to all, and make the **Sunlight Year Book** for 1898 welcomed and valued in every household.

JANUARY XXXI. DAYS. [1898.

8th Full Moon 0*h.* 24*m.* Morning. | 22nd New Moon 7*h.* 25*m.* Morning.
15th Last Quarter 3*h.* 44*m.* Afternoon. | 29th First Quarter 2*h.* 33*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Dys. to end of Year	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.
			[1896.	A.M.	P.M.
1	S	364	**Circumcision.** Dr. Jameson defeated,	8 8	3 59
2	S	363	**Second Sunday after Christmas.**	8 8	4 0
3	M	362	Quarter Sessions Week.	8 8	4 1
4	Tu	361	The *Amazon* burnt, 1852.	8 8	4 3
5	W	360	Dividends due at Bank.	8 8	4 4
6	Th	359	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day.	8 7	4 5
7	F	358	"Flying Squadron" commissioned, 1896.	8 7	4 6
8	S	357	CAMBRIDGE LENT TERM BEGINS. *S. Lucian.*	8 6	4 8
9	S	356	**First Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 6	4 9
10	M	355	Penny Post instituted, 1840.	8 5	4 10
11	Tu	354	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	8 5	4 12
12	W	353	Earl of Iddesleigh died, 1887.	8 4	4 13
13	Th	352	*S. Hilary.*	8 3	4 15
14	F	351	OXFORD HILARY TERM BEGINS.	8 2	4 16
15	S	350	British Museum opened, 1759.	8 2	4 18
16	S	349	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 1	4 19
17	M	348	*S. Anthony.*	8 0	4 21
18	Tu	347	*S. Prisca.* British occupied Kumassi, '96.	7 59	4 23
19	W	346	Sir H. Bessemer born, 1813.	7 58	4 24
20	Th	345	*S. Fabian.* P. Henry of Battenberg died,	7 57	4 26
21	F	344	*S. Agnes.* [1896.	7 56	4 27
22	S	343	*S. Vincent.* Rorke's Drift, 1879.	7 54	4 29
23	S	342	**Third Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 53	4 31
24	M	341	Ramadân, Turkish Lent begins.	7 52	4 33
25	Tu	340	**Conversion of S. Paul.**	7 51	4 34
26	W	339	Gen. Gordon killed, 1885.	7 49	4 36
27	Th	338	William II. of Germany born, 1859.	7 48	4 38
28	F	337	H. M. Stanley born, 1840.	7 47	4 40
29	S	336	First Reformed Parliament met, 1833.	7 45	4 42
30	S	335	**Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 44	4 43
31	M	334	Guy Fawkes executed, 1606.	7 42	4 45

January 1. Bank Holiday in Scotland, Holiday Stock Exchange. Dog and Establishment Licences to be renewed. Queen's Taxes due. New Parliamentary and Local Registers come into force.
5. Dividends on Consols due.
8. Christmas Fire Insurances to be paid.
15. Latest day for delivering Bankers' returns at the Stamp Office.
31. Latest day for owners of property to claim votes for election of Guardians.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

1898.] **JANUARY XXXI. DAYS.**

Day of M.	Day of W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	RECEIPTS. *s.*	RECEIPTS. *d.*	EXPENDITURE. £	EXPENDITURE. *s.*	EXPENDITURE. *d.*
1	S							
2	S							
3	M							
4	Tu							
5	W							
6	Th							
7	F							
8	S							
9	S							
10	M							
11	Tu							
12	W							
13	Th							
14	F							
15	S							
16	S							
17	M							
18	Tu							
19	W							
20	Th							
21	F							
22	S							
23	S							
24	M							
25	Tu							
26	W							
27	Th							
28	F							
29	S							
30	S							
31	M							
		Total						

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Edinburgh, 1890.

FEBRUARY XXVIII. DAYS. [1898.

6th Full Moon 6*h.* 24*m.* Afternoon. | 20th New Moon 7*h.* 41*m.* Afternoon.
14th Last Quarter 0*h.* 35*m.* Morning. | 28th First Quarter 11*h.* 13*m.* Morning.

Day of M.	W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	Tu	333	Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.	7 41	4 47
2	W	332	Purification B.V. Mary.	7 39	4 49
3	Th	331	*S. Blasius.* Lord Salisbury born, 1830.	7 38	4 51
4	F	330	Chinese Fleet sunk at Wei-hai-wei, 1895.	7 36	4 52
5	S	329	*S. Agatha.*	7 34	4 54
6	S	328	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 33	4 56
7	M	327	Charles Dickens born, 1812.	7 31	4 58
8	Tu	326	John Ruskin born, 1819.	7 29	5 0
9	W	325	Sir Evelyn Wood born, 1828.	7 27	5 2
10	Th	324	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	7 26	5 3
11	F	323	Edison born, 1847.	7 24	5 5
12	S	322	Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841.	7 22	5 7
13	S	321	Sexagesima Sunday.	7 20	5 9
14	M	320	*S. Valentine.*	7 18	5 11
15	Tu	319	Sir E. Clarke born, 1841.	7 16	5 13
16	W	318	Lindley Murray, grammarian, d., 1826.	7 14	5 14
17	Th	317	Duchess of Albany born, 1861.	7 12	5 16
18	F	316	Martin Luther died, 1546.	7 10	5 18
19	S	315	Adelina Patti born, 1843.	7 8	5 20
20	S	314	Quinquagesima Sunday.	7 6	5 22
21	M	313	Sydney Smith died, 1845.	7 4	5 23
22	Tu	312	Shrove Tuesday.	7 2	5 25
23	W	311	Ash Wednesday.	7 0	5 27
24	Th	310	S. Matthias, Ap. and M.	6 58	5 29
25	F	309	Dr. Jameson at Bow Street, 1896.	6 56	5 31
26	S	308	Lord Cromer born, 1841.	6 54	5 32
27	S	307	First Sunday in Lent.	6 51	5 34
28	M	306	Tichborne trial ended, 1874.	6 49	5 36

February 1. Copy of Register of voters to be sent to the Secretary of State within three weeks.

2. Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.

8. Half-Quarter Day.

11. General Salmon Fishing begins in Scotland.

15. Last day for objections to owners' votes for election of Guardians.

22. Nominations of Borough Auditors to be delivered.

26. Hare Hunting ends. Last day for Companies and Corporations to send names of officer to vote for Guardians. Railway Companies to furnish accounts to Government.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891.

1898.] FEBRUARY XXVIII. DAYS.

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	Tu							
2	W							
3	Th							
4	F							
5	S							
6	S							
7	M							
8	Tu							
9	W							
10	Th							
11	F							
12	S							
13	S							
14	M							
15	Tu							
16	W							
17	Th							
18	F							
19	S							
20	S							
21	M							
22	Tu							
23	W							
24	Th							
25	F							
26	S							
27	S							
28	M							
		Total						

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893.

MARCH XXXI. DAYS. [1898.

8th Full Moon 9*h.* 29*m.* Morning. | 22nd New Moon 8*h.* 37*m.* Morning.
15th Last Quarter 7*h.* 48*m.* Morning. | 30th First Quarter 7*h.* 40*m.* Morning.

Day of M.	W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	Tu	305	*S. David.* Cutting of first sod at Port	6 47	5 38
2	W	304	Ember Day. *S. Chad.* [Sunlight, 1888.	6 45	5 39
3	Th	303	John Wesley died, 1791.	6 43	5 41
4	F	302	Ember Day.	6 41	5 43
5	S	301	Ember Day.	6 39	5 45
6	S	300	**Second Sunday in Lent.**	6 36	5 47
7	M	299	*S. Perpetua.*	6 34	5 48
8	Tu	298	Battle of Aboukir, 1801.	6 32	5 50
9	W	297	William I. of Germany died, 1888.	6 30	5 52
10	Th	296	Prince of Wales married, 1863.	6 27	5 54
11	F	295	First London Daily Paper, 1709.	6 25	5 55
12	S	294	*S. Gregory.*	6 23	5 57
13	S	293	**Third Sunday in Lent.**	6 21	5 59
14	M	292	King of Italy born, 1844.	6 18	6 0
15	Tu	291	Viscount Melbourne born, 1799.	6 16	6 2
16	W	290	Duchess of Kent died, 1861.	6 14	6 4
17	Th	289	*S. Patrick.*	6 12	6 5
18	F	288	*Edward, K. of W. Sax.*	6 9	6 7
19	S	287	*S. Joseph.*	6 7	6 9
20	S	286	**Fourth Sunday in Lent.** Spring com.	6 5	6 10
21	M	285	*S. Benedict.* [2*h.* p.m.	6 2	6 12
22	Tu	284	Goethe died, 1832.	6 0	6 14
23	W	283	National Gallery founded, 1824.	5 58	6 16
24	Th	282	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 56	6 17
25	F	281	**Annunciation B.V. Mary.**	5 53	6 19
26	S	280	CAMBRIDGE LENT TERM ENDS.	5 51	6 21
27	S	279	**Fifth Sunday in Lent.** *S. Ambrose.*	5 49	6 22
28	M	278	Duke of Albany died, 1884.	5 46	6 24
29	Tu	277	Russian War ended, 1856.	5 44	6 26
30	W	276	Lord Alcester died, 1895.	5 42	6 27
31	Th	275	Charlotte Brontë died, 1855.	5 40	6 29

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.
15. Close time for Wild Birds till August 1.
25. Lady Day. Quarter Day.
31. Fox Hunting ends. End of local financial year in counties.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Kimberley, 1892.

1898.] MARCH XXXI. DAYS.

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	Tu							
2	W							
3	Th							
4	F							
5	S							
6	S							
7	M							
8	Tu							
9	W							
10	Th							
11	F							
12	S							
13	S							
14	M							
15	Tu							
16	W							
17	Th							
18	F							
19	S							
20	S							
21	M							
22	Tu							
23	W							
24	Th							
25	F							
26	S							
27	S							
28	M							
29	Tu							
30	W							
31	Th							
		Total						

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ghent, 1889.

APRIL XXX. DAYS. [1898.

6th Full Moon 9*h.* 29*m.* Afternoon.
13th Last Quarter 2*h.* 28*m.* Afternoon.
20th New Moon 10*h.* 21*m.* Afternoon.
28th First Quarter 2*h.* 5*m.* Morning.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Day of end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises. A.M.	The Sun Sets. P.M.
1	F	274	Prince Bismarck born, 1815. [ENDS.	5 37	6 30
2	S	273	Cobden died, 1865. OXFORD HILARY TERM	5 35	6 32
3	S	272	**Palm Sunday.** *S. Richard, Bp.*	5 33	6 34
4	M	271	*S. Ambrose.* Quarter Sessions Week.	5 30	6 35
5	Tu	270	Right Hon. W. E. Forster died, 1886.	5 28	6 37
6	W	269	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END.	5 26	6 39
7	Th	268	Maundy Thursday.	5 24	6 41
8	F	267	**Good Friday.**	5 22	6 42
9	S	266	National Gallery opened, 1838.	5 19	6 44
10	S	265	**Easter Day.** General Booth born,	5 17	6 45
11	M	264	**Easter Monday.** [1829.	5 15	6 47
12	Tu	263	**Easter Tuesday.**	5 13	6 49
13	W	262	OXFORD EASTER TERM BEGINS.	5 10	6 50
14	Th	261	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 8	6 52
15	F	260	President Lincoln shot, 1865.	5 6	6 54
16	S	259	Battle of Culloden, 1746.	5 4	6 55
17	S	258	**First Sunday after Easter.**	5 2	6 57
18	M	257	EASTER LAW SITS. BGN. CAMBRIDGE EASTER	5 0	6 59
19	Tu	256	*S. Alphege.* Primrose Day. [TERM BEGINS.	4 58	7 0
20	W	255	King of Roumania born, 1839.	4 55	7 2
21	Th	254	Lady Burdett-Coutts born, 1814.	4 53	7 4
22	F	253	Royal Society founded, 1662.	4 51	7 5
23	S	252	*S. George.* Shakespeare died, 1616.	4 49	7 7
24	S	251	**Second Sunday after Easter.**	4 47	7 9
25	M	250	*S. Mark, Evan.* Princess Alice b., 1843.	4 45	7 10
26	Tu	249	Reformers sentenced to death at Pretoria,	4 43	7 12
27	W	248	E. Gibbon, historian, born, 1737. [1896.	4 41	7 14
28	Th	247	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.	4 39	7 15
29	F	246	Sir Francis Grenfell born, 1841.	4 37	7 17
30	S	245	Duke of Argyll born, 1823.	4 36	7 19

April 1. Refreshment Licences to be renewed. Dividends due and payable on India Railway Stock.
5. Dividends on Consols due.
7. Bills of Exchange due on 6th payable. Newly elected Local Board members and Guardians come into office.
8. Bank Holiday in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
9. Fire Insurances to be paid.
11. Bank Holiday.
15. Parish Council meetings to be held on or within seven days after this date.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Lyons, 1894

1898.] APRIL XXX. DAYS.

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	F							
2	S							
3	S							
4	M							
5	Tu							
6	W							
7	Th							
8	F							
9	S							
10	S							
11	M							
12	Tu							
13	W							
14	Th							
15	F							
16	S							
17	S							
18	M							
19	Tu							
20	W							
21	Th							
22	F							
23	S							
24	S							
25	M							
26	Tu							
27	W							
28	Th							
29	F							
30	S							
		Total						

SUNLIGHT SOAP, less labour, greater comfort.

MAY XXXI. DAYS. [1898.

6th Full Moon 6*h.* 34*m.* Morning. 12th Last Quarter 9*h.* 36*m.* Afternoon. | 20th New Moon 0*h.* 58*m.* Afternoon. 28th First Quarter 5*h.* 14*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	S	244	**Third Sun. aft. Easter.** *SS. Philip & James, Ap.*	4 34	7 20
2	M	243	Royal Academy opens.	4 32	7 22
3	Tu	242	*Invention of the Cross.*	4 30	7 23
4	W	241	Dr. Livingstone died, 1873.	4 28	7 25
5	Th	240	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821.	4 26	7 27
6	F	239	*S. John ante Port. Lat.*	4 25	7 28
7	S	238	Lord Rosebery born, 1847.	4 23	7 30
8	S	237	**Fourth Sunday after Easter.**	4 21	7 31
9	M	236	Half-Quarter Day.	4 19	7 33
10	Tu	235	Indian Mutiny started, 1857.	4 18	7 35
11	W	234	Perceval assassinated, 1812.	4 16	7 36
12	Th	233	Passage of the Douro, 1809.	4 15	7 38
13	F	232	Sir A. Sullivan born, 1842.	4 13	7 39
14	S	231	Henry Morley died, 1894.	4 11	7 41
15	S	230	**Rogation Sunday.**	4 10	7 42
16	M	229	Rogation Day.	4 9	7 44
17	Tu	228	Rogation Day. King of Spain born, 1886.	4 7	7 45
18	W	227	Rogation Day. Czar of Russia born, 1868.	4 6	7 47
19	Th	226	**Ascension Day.** *S. Dunstan.*	4 4	7 48
20	F	225	Columbus died, 1506.	4 3	7 49
21	S	224	Alex. Pope born, 1688.	4 2	7 51
22	S	223	**Sun. aft. Ascension.** Mohsm. yr. 1316	4 1	7 52
23	M	222	[commences.	3 59	7 54
24	Tu	221	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Coronation	3 58	7 55
25	W	220	[of Czar, 1896.	3 57	7 56
26	Th	219	*S. Augustine, Abp.* [ENDS. *Ven. Bede.*	3 56	7 57
27	F	218	EAST. LAW SITTS. END. OXF'D EAST. TERM	3 55	7 59
28	S	217	OXFORD TRINITY TERM BEGINS.	3 54	8 0
29	S	216	**Whit Sunday.** Ember Week.	3 53	8 1
30	M	215	**Whitsun Monday.** Bank Holiday.	3 52	8 2
31	Tu	214	**Whitsun Tuesday.**	3 51	8 3

May 2. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office, Stock Exchange. Bank Holiday in Scotland.
9. Half-Quarter Day.
15. Whitsunday. Scottish Quarter Day.
24. Queen's Birthday. Holiday at Inland Revenue Offices, Docks and Customs House and various Government establishments.
28. Removal Term in Scottish Burghs.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

1898.] **MAY XXXI. DAYS.**

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	☉							
2	M							
3	Tu							
4	W							
5	Th							
6	F							
7	S							
8	☉							
9	M							
10	Tu							
11	W							
12	Th							
13	F							
14	S							
15	☉							
16	M							
17	Tu							
18	W							
19	Th							
20	F							
21	S							
22	☉							
23	M							
24	Tu							
25	W							
26	Th							
27	F							
28	S							
29	☉							
30	M							
31	Tu							
		Total						

makes linen whiter and homes brighter.

JUNE XXX. DAYS. [1898.

4th Full Moon 2h. 11m. Afternoon. | 19th New Moon 4h. 19m. Morning.
11th Last Quarter 6h. 42m. Morning. | 27th First Quarter 4h. 54m. Morning.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Day to 2nd of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	W	213	Ember Day. *S. Nicomede.*	3 50	8 5
2	Th	212	Garibaldi died, 1882.	3 50	8 6
3	F	211	Ember Day. Duke of York born, 1865.	3 49	8 7
4	S	210	Ember Day.	3 48	8 8
5	S	209	**Trinity Sunday.** *S. Boniface.*	3 48	8 9
6	M	208	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	3 47	8 10
7	Tu	207	Battle of Firkeh, 1896.	3 47	8 10
8	W	206	Charles Reade born, 1814.	3 46	8 11
9	Th	205	*Corpus Christi.* Charles Dickens died,	3 46	8 12
10	F	204	Sir Edwin Arnold born, 1832. [1870.	3 45	8 13
11	S	203	**S. Barnabas, Ap. & M.**	3 45	8 14
12	S	202	**First Sunday after Trinity.**	3 45	8 14
13	M	201	Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, born, 1795.	3 44	8 15
14	Tu	200	Battle of Naseby, 1645.	3 44	8 16
15	W	199	Dr. Jameson committed for trial, 1896.	3 44	8 16
16	Th	198	Battle of Quatre Bras, 1815.	3 44	8 17
17	F	197	*S. Alban.*	3 44	8 17
18	S	196	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	8 17
19	S	195	**Second Sunday after Trinity.**	3 44	8 18
20	M	194	Queen's Accession, 1837. *Trans. K. Edward.*	3 44	8 18
21	Tu	193	Proclamation. Summer com. 10h. a.m.	3 44	8 18
22	W	192	Sir Augustus Harris died, 1896.	3 45	8 18
23	Th	191	Prince Edward of York born, 1894.	3 45	8 19
24	F	190	**S. John Baptist.** Midsum'r D. CAMB.	3 45	8 19
25	S	189	Corn Law repealed, 1846. [EAST. T. ENDS.	3 46	8 19
26	S	188	**Third Sunday after Trinity.**	3 46	8 19
27	M	187	Quarter Sessions Week.	3 47	8 19
28	Tu	186	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.	3 47	8 19
29	W	185	**S. Peter, Ap. & M.**	3 48	8 19
30	Th	184	Tower Bridge opened, 1894.	3 48	8 18

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this date and the 20th to all Voters whose Poor Rates, due in Jan., are in arrear, that they must be paid before July 20 or their votes will be disqualified.

20. Overseers to affix to church and chapel doors the register of County Voters, with notice to Voters to send in claims to vote on or before July 20.

24. Election of Sheriffs for City of London. Quarter Day.

27. Quarter Sessions begin.

28. Holiday at Docks.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

1898.] JUNE XXX. DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	W							
2	Th							
3	F							
4	S							
5	✠							
6	M							
7	Tu							
8	W							
9	Th							
10	F							
11	S							
12	✠							
13	M							
14	Tu							
15	W							
16	Th							
17	F							
18	S							
19	✠							
20	M							
21	Tu							
22	W							
23	Th							
24	F							
25	S							
26	✠							
27	M							
28	Tu							
29	W							
30	Th							
		Total						

makes light work of a heavy wash.

JULY XXXI. DAYS. [1898.

3rd Full Moon 9h. 12m. Afternoon. | 18th New Moon 7h. 47m. Afternoon.
10th Last Quarter 4h. 43m. Afternoon. | 26th First Quarter 1h. 40m. Afternoon.

Day of M	W.	Days to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	Sets.
				A.M	P.M.
1	F	183	H. Beecher Stowe died, 1896.	3 49	8 18
2	S	182	*Visitation B.V. Mary.*	3 50	8 18
3	S	181	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity.**	3 50	8 17
4	M	180	Dec. of Amer. Independence. *Trans. S.*	3 51	8 17
5	Tu	179	Princess Helena married, 1866. [*Martin.*	3 52	8 16
6	W	178	Duke of York married, 1893.	3 53	8 16
7	Th	177	Leander defeated Gale at Henley, 1896.	3 54	8 15
8	F	176	Mr. Chamberlain born, 1836.	3 55	8 15
9	S	175	OXFORD TRINITY TERM ENDS.	3 56	8 14
10	S	174	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity.**	3 57	8 13
11	M	173	Battle of Oudenarde, 1708.	3 58	8 13
12	Tu	172	Crimea evacuated, 1856.	3 59	8 12
13	W	171	Berlin Treaty, 1878.	4 0	8 11
14	Th	170	The Bastile stormed, 1749.	4 1	8 10
15	F	169	*S. Swithin.*	4 2	8 9
16	S	168	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.	4 3	8 8
17	S	167	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 4	8 7
18	M	166	Dean Stanley died, 1881	4 6	8 6
19	Tu	165	Bp. Wilberforce, of Winchester, d., 1873.	4 7	8 5
20	W	164	*S. Margaret, V. and M.*	4 8	8 4
21	Th	163	Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.	4 10	8 2
22	F	162	*S. Mary Magdalene.*	4 11	8 1
23	S	161	Duke of Devonshire born, 1833.	4 12	8 0
24	S	160	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 14	7 59
25	M	159	**S. James, Ap.**	4 15	7 57
26	Tu	158	*S. Anne.* Irish Church Bill passed, 1869.	4 16	7 56
27	W	157	Duchess of Fife married, 1889.	4 18	7 54
28	Th	156	Dr. Jameson sentenced, 1896.	4 19	7 53
29	F	155	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588.	4 21	7 52
30	S	154	French Revolution, 1830.	4 22	7 50
31	S	153	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 24	7 48

July 1. Special Sessions for Game Licences to be held this month.
5. Dividends due on Consols.
9. Midsummer Fire Insurances to be paid.
20. Latest date for county and parochial electors to send in their claims to vote.—Rates and Taxes due January 5 must be paid not later than this date, to prevent disqualification.
31. Game and Gun Licences, also Pawnbrokers' Licences expire.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

1893.] **JULY XXXI. DAYS.**

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	F							
2	S							
3	S							
4	M							
5	Tu							
6	W							
7	Th							
8	F							
9	S							
10	S							
11	M							
12	Tu							
13	W							
14	Th							
15	F							
16	S							
17	S							
18	M							
19	Tu							
20	W							
21	Th							
22	F							
23	S							
24	S							
25	M							
26	Tu							
27	W							
28	Th							
29	F							
30	S							
31	S							
		Total						

makes homes brighter and hearts lighter.

AUGUST XXXI. DAYS. [1898.

2nd Full Moon 4*h.* 29*m.* Morning. | 17th New Moon 10*h.* 35*m.* Morning.
9th Last Quarter 0*h.* 13*m.* Morning. | 24th First Quarter 8*h.* 32*m.* Afternoon.
31st Full Moon 0*h.* 51*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Days to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	M	152	*Lammas Day.* Royal Acad. closes. Bk.	4 25	7 47
2	Tu	151	Gainsborough died, 1788. [Hol.	4 27	7 45
3	W	150	Battle of Blenheim, 1704.	4 28	7 44
4	Th	149	Battle of Weissenburg, 1870.	4 30	7 42
5	F	148	Queen received Li Hung Chang, 1896.	4 31	7 40
6	S	147	*Transfiguration.* D, of Edinburgh b., 1844.	4 33	7 38
7	S	146	**Ninth Sun. aft. Trin.** *Name of Jesus.*	4 34	7 37
8	M	145	George Canning died. 1827.	4 36	7 35
9	Tu	144	Heligoland ceded to Germany, 1890.	4 38	7 33
10	W	143	*S. Lawrence.*	4 39	7 31
11	Th	142	Half-Quarter Day. [begins.	4 41	7 29
12	F	141	TRINITY LAW SITS. END. Grouse shoo'g.	4 42	7 27
13	S	140	Nansen arrived at Vardö, Norway, 1896.	4 44	7 25
14	S	139	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 45	7 23
15	M	138	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.	4 47	7 21
16	Tu	137	Gas used in London Streets, 1807.	4 49	7 19
17	W	136	Frederick the Great died, 1786.	4 50	7 17
18	Th	135	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870.	4 52	7 16
19	F	134	Trial of Queen Caroline, 1820.	4 53	7 14
20	S	133	Black Game Shooting begins.	4 55	7 12
21	S	132	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 57	7 9
22	M	131	Dr. Pusey born, 1800.	4 58	7 7
23	Tu	130	Treaty of Prague, 1866.	5 0	7 5
24	W	129	**S. Bartholomew, Ap.**	5 1	7 3
25	Th	128	David Hume died, 1776.	5 3	7 1
26	F	127	Battle of Cressy, 1346.	5 5	6 59
27	S	126	Algiers bombarded, 1816.	5 6	6 57
28	S	125	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.** *S.*	5 8	6 54
29	M	124	*Behead. S. John Baptist.* [*Augustine, Ep.*	5 9	6 52
30	Tu	123	Battle of Plevna. 1877.	5 11	6 50
31	W	122	John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 12	6 48

August 1. Lammas Day. Scottish Quarter Day. Borough and County Lists to be fastened on church doors and at post-offices for two Sundays.—Lodgers' claims must be sent in between this date and the 20th. Bank Holiday in England and Scotland.

5. Oyster season commences.

25. Last day for publishing voters' claims and objections. Overseers to deliver lists.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made in a twin bar

1896.] AUGUST XXXI. DAYS.

Day of M	W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	M							
2	Tu							
3	W							
4	Th							
5	F							
6	S							
7	⛪							
8	M							
9	Tu							
10	W							
11	Th							
12	F							
13	S							
14	⛪							
15	M							
16	Tu							
17	W							
18	Th							
19	F							
20	S							
21	⛪							
22	M							
23	Tu							
24	W							
25	Th							
26	F							
27	S							
28	⛪							
29	M							
30	Tu							
31	W							
		Total						

for the sake of convenience.

SEPTEMBER XXX. DAYS. [1898.

7th Last Quarter 10*h.* 51*m.* Afternoon. | 23rd First Quarter 2*h.* 30*m.* Morning.
16th New Moon 0*h.* 10*m.* Morning. | 29th Full Moon 11*h.* 11*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	Th	121	Partridge Shooting begins. *S. Giles.*	5 14	6 46
2	F	120	Fire of London, 1666.	5 16	6 43
3	S	119	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 17	6 41
4	S	118	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 19	6 39
5	M	117	The *Windward* arrived in the Thames,	5 20	6 37
6	Tu	116	Archbishop Sumner died, 1862. [1896.	5 22	6 34
7	W	115	*S. Enurchus.*	5 24	6 32
8	Th	114	*Nativity of B.V. Mary.*	5 25	6 30
9	F	113	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513.	5 27	6 28
10	S	112	Revolution in Hungary, 1848.	5 28	6 25
11	S	111	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 30	6 23
12	M	110	Cleopatra's Needle on Embankment,	5 32	6 21
13	Tu	109	Quebec taken, 1759. [1878.	5 33	6 18
14	W	108	*Holy Cross Day.*	5 35	6 16
15	Th	107	Fenimore Cooper born, 1789.	5 36	6 14
16	F	106	George I. landed, 1714.	5 38	6 12
17	S	105	Jewish Year 5659 commences. *S. Lambert.*	5 40	6 9
18	S	104	Fifteenth Sun. aft. Trin. Ember Wk.	5 41	6 7
19	M	103	Battle of Poictiers, 1356.	5 43	6 5
20	Tu	102	Battle of the Alma, 1854.	5 44	6 2
21	W	101	S. Matthew, Ap. Ember Day.	5 46	6 0
22	Th	100	Emperor of Russia arrived at Leith, '96.	5 48	5 58
23	F	99	Ember Day. Autumn com. 1*h.* a.m.	5 49	5 55
24	S	98	Ember Day. [Longest reign on record.]	5 51	5 53
25	S	97	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 53	5 51
26	M	96	*S. Cyprian.*	5 54	5 48
27	Tu	95	Battle of Buasco, 1810.	5 56	5 46
28	W	94	Strasburg capitulated, 1870.	5 57	5 44
29	Th	93	S. Michael & All Angels.	5 59	5 42
30	F	92	*S. Jerome.* Lord Roberts born, 1832.	6 1	5 39

September 1. List of objections to County Electors, and claims and objections in boroughs to be affixed to church doors.—Jurors' List to be affixed to church doors for three Sundays.

8. Last day of inspecting claims and objections to voters.

12. Sheriffs of City of London sworn in.

29. Michaelmas Day. Quarter Day. Lord Mayor of London elected.—Various Parochial, Union, and other Local Accounts made up to end of week nearest this day.

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1898.] SEPTEMBER XXX. DAYS.

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	Th							
2	F							
3	S							
4	S							
5	M							
6	Tu							
7	W							
8	Th							
9	F							
10	S							
11	S							
12	M							
13	Tu							
14	W							
15	Th							
16	F							
17	S							
18	S							
19	M							
20	Tu							
21	W							
22	Th							
23	F							
24	S							
25	S							
26	M							
27	Tu							
28	W							
29	Th							
30	F							
		Total						

for the sake of quality.

OCTOBER XXXI. DAYS. [1898.

7th Last Quarter 6*h.* 5*m.* Afternoon. | 22nd First Quarter 9*h.* 3*m.* Morning.
15th New Moon 0*h.* 37*m.* Afternoon. | 29th Full Moon 0*h.* 18*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	W.	Days to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	S	91	CAMB. MICH. TERM BEGINS. Pheasant shtg. [begins. *S. Remigius.*	6 2	5 37
2	S	90	**Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 4	5 35
3	M	89	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 6	5 33
4	Tu	88	New River completed, 1614.	6 7	5 30
5	W	87	Dividends due at Bank.	6 9	5 28
6	Th	86	*S. Faith.* Lord Tennyson died, 1892.	6 11	5 26
7	F	85	Oliver Wendell Holmes died, 1894.	6 12	5 23
8	S	84	George Du Maurier died, 1896.	6 14	5 21
9	S	83	**Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 16	5 19
10	M	82	OXFORD MICHAELMAS TERM BGNS. [*S. Denys.*	6 17	5 17
11	Tu	81	Archbishop Benson died, 1896.	6 19	5 15
12	W	80	Pekin taken, 1860.	6 21	5 12
13	Th	79	*Trans. K. Edward Confessor.*	6 22	5 10
14	F	78	Battle of Hastings, 1066.	6 24	5 8
15	S	77	Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.	6 26	5 6
16	S	76	**Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 27	5 4
17	M	75	Quarter Sessions Week. [*S. Etheldreda.*	6 29	5 2
18	Tu	74	**S. Luke, Evan.**	6 31	5 0
19	W	73	Battle of Leipsig, 1813.	6 33	4 57
20	Th	72	Lord Palmerston born, 1784.	6 34	4 55
21	F	71	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	6 36	4 53
22	S	70	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.	6 38	4 51
23	S	69	**Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 40	4 49
24	M	68	MICHAELMAS LAW SITS. BEGIN.	6 41	4 47
25	Tu	67	*S. Crispin.*	6 43	4 45
26	W	66	Dr. Temple appointed Abp. of Cntrbury.,	6 45	4 43
27	Th	65	Metz capitulated, 1870. [1896	6 47	4 41
28	F	64	**SS. Simon & Jude, Ap.**	6 49	4 39
29	S	63	Sir W. Raleigh beheaded, 1618.	6 50	4 37
30	S	62	**Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.**	6 52	4 35
31	M	61	*All Hallows' Eve.*	6 54	4 34

October 1. Burgess List to be revised before the 12th.
5. Dividends on Consols due.
9. Various licences expire.
14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances to be paid.
17. Quarter Sessions week.
24. Nomination of Borough Councillors.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made in a special manner

1898.] OCTOBER XXXI. DAYS.

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	S							
2	S							
3	M							
4	Tu							
5	W							
6	Th							
7	F							
8	S							
9	S							
10	M							
11	Tu							
12	W							
13	Th							
14	F							
15	S							
16	S							
17	M							
18	Tu							
19	W							
20	Th							
21	F							
22	S							
23	S							
24	M							
25	Tu							
26	W							
27	Th							
28	F							
29	S							
30	S							
31	M							
		Total						

for the sake of effectiveness.

NOVEMBER XXX. DAYS. [1898.

6th Last Quarter 2*h.* 28*m.* Afternoon. | 20th First Quarter 5*h.* 5*m.* Afternoon.
14th New Moon 0*h.* 21*m.* Morning. | 28th Full Moon 4*h.* 39*m.* Morning.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	Tu	60	**All Saints' Day.** Fox Hunting begins.	6 56	4 32
2	W	59	*All Soul's Day.*	6 57	4 30
3	Th	58	Bombardment of Acre, 1840.	6 59	4 28
4	F	57	Mendelssohn died, 1847. [1854.	7 1	4 26
5	S	56	Gunpowder Plot. Battle of Inkerman.	7 3	4 25
6	S	55	**Twenty-second Sun. aft. Trinity.** *S.*	7 5	4 23
7	M	54	French Imp. Ho., re est., 1852. [*Leonard.*	7 6	4 21
8	Tu	53	John Milton died, 1784.	7 8	4 20
9	W	52	P. of Wales b., 1841. Ld. Mayor's Day.	7 10	4 18
10	Th	51	Martin Luther born, 1483.	7 12	4 16
11	F	50	*S. Martin.* Half-Quarter Day.	7 13	4 15
12	S	49	Charles Kemble died, 1854.	7 15	4 13
13	S	48	**Twenty-third Sun. aft. Trin.** *S. Brittus.*	7 17	4 12
14	M	47	Sunlight Motor-car first to run through	7 19	4 11
15	Tu	46	*S. Machutus.* [London, 1896.	7 20	4 9
16	W	45	John Bright born, 1811.	7 22	4 8
17	Th	44	*S. Hugh.*	7 24	4 6
18	F	43	Funeral of Duke of Wellington, 1852.	7 25	4 5
19	S	42	British Museum founded, 1753.	7 27	4 4
20	S	41	**Twenty-fourth Sun. aft. Trinity.** *S.*	7 29	4 3
21	M	40	Empress Frederick born, 1840. [*Edmund.*	7 30	4 2
22	Tu	39	*S. Cecilia.*	7 32	4 0
23	W	38	*S. Clement.*	7 34	3 59
24	Th	37	Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 35	3 58
25	F	36	*S. Catherine.*	7 37	3 57
26	S	35	Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869.	7 39	3 56
27	S	34	**First Sunday in Advent.** [1814.	7 40	3 55
28	M	33	*The Times* first printed by machinery,	7 42	3 55
29	Tu	32	London School Board first elected, 1870.	7 43	3 54
30	W	31	**S. Andrew, Ap. and M.**	7 45	3 53

November 1. Holiday on Stock Exchange and at Bank Transfer Offices. Rod and line Salmon-fishing ends. Borough Councillors to be elected.

9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.

11. Martinmas. Scottish Quarter Day. High Sheriffs for England and Wales nominated.

15. Certificates of solicitors, proctors, and notaries to be renewed before Dec. 15.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made at

1898.] NOVEMBER XXX. DAYS.

Day of M.	Day of W.	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	Tu							
2	W							
3	Th							
4	F							
5	S							
6	S							
7	M							
8	Tu							
9	W							
10	Th							
11	F							
12	S							
13	S							
14	M							
15	Tu							
16	W							
17	Th							
18	F							
19	S							
20	S							
21	M							
22	Tu							
23	W							
24	Th							
25	F							
26	S							
27	S							
28	M							
29	Tu							
30	W							
		Total						

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DECEMBER XXXI. DAYS. [1898.

6th Last Quarter 10*h.* 6*m.* Morning. | 20th First Quarter 3*h.* 22*m.* Morning,
13th New Moon 1*h.* 43*m.* Morning. | 27th Full Moon 11*h.* 3*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Days to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	Th	30	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	7 46	3 53
2	F	29	Coup d'Etat, Paris, 1851.	7 47	3 52
3	S	28	R. L. Stevenson died, 1894.	7 49	3 51
4	S	27	**Second Sunday in Advent.**	7 50	3 51
5	M	26	Mozart died, 1791.	7 51	3 50
6	Tu	25	*S. Nicholas.*	7 52	3 50
7	W	24	Sir Redvers Buller born, 1839.	7 54	3 50
8	Th	23	*Conception B.V. Mary.*	7 55	3 49
9	F	22	John Milton born, 1608.	7 56	3 49
10	S	21	Black Game and Grouse Shooting ends.	7 57	3 49
11	S	20	**Third Sunday in Advent.** Ember Wk.	7 58	3 49
12	M	19	Robert Browning died, 1889.	7 59	3 49
13	Tu	18	*S. Lucy.*	8 0	3 49
14	W	17	Ember Day. Princess Alice died, 1878.	8 1	3 49
15	Th	16	Isaak Walton died, 1683.	8 2	3 49
16	F	15	Ember Day. *O Sapientia.* [Day.	8 3	3 49
17	S	14	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends. Ember	8 4	3 49
18	S	13	**Fourth Sunday in Advent.**	8 4	3 49
19	M	12	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.	8 5	3 50
20	Tu	11	Battle of Suakim, 1888.	8 6	3 50
21	W	10	**S. Thomas, Ap.** Michaelmas Law Sits.	8 6	3 50
22	Th	9	[end. Winter com. 7*h.* p.m.	8 7	3 51
23	F	8	Sir R. Arkwright born, 1732.	8 7	3 51
24	S	7	John Morley born, 1838.	8 7	3 52
25	S	6	**Christmas Day.**	8 8	3 53
26	M	5	**S. Stephen, M.** Boxing Day.	8 8	3 53
27	Tu	4	**S. John, Evan.**	8 8	3 54
28	W	3	**Innocents' Day.**	8 8	3 55
29	Th	2	Mr. Gladstone born, 1809.	8 9	3 56
30	F	1	Dr. Jameson's Raid, 1895.	8 9	3 57
31	S	0	*S. Silvester.* New Year's Eve.	8 9	3 58

December 15. Last day for renewing solicitors', &c., certificates.
21. Common Councilmen in City of London to be elected.
24. Bills of Exchange due on Christmas Day payable.
26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of Exchange due this day payable on the 27th.
31. Various licences expire.

SUNLIGHT SOAP supplies

1698.] DECEMBER XXXI. DAYS.

Day of M.	W	NOTES.	RECEIPTS. £	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
1	Th							
2	F							
3	S							
4	S							
5	M							
6	Tu							
7	W							
8	Th							
9	F							
10	S							
11	S							
12	M							
13	Tu							
14	W							
15	Th							
16	F							
17	S							
18	S							
19	M							
20	Tu							
21	W							
22	Th							
23	F							
24	S							
25	S							
26	M							
27	Tu							
28	W							
29	Th							
30	F							
31	S							
		Total						

the largest demand in the world.

CALENDAR FOR 1899.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number	19	Dominical Letter	
Epact	18	Roman Indiction	
Solar Cycle..	4	Julian Period (Year of) ..	66

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAY	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
JUNE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JULY	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
AUGUST	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOVEMBER	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..

Fixed and Movable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany	Jan.	6
Septuagesima Sunday	,,	29
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.	Feb.	12
Ash Wednesday	,,	15
Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent	,,	19
St. David's Day	Mar.	1
St. Patrick's Day	,,	17
Annunciation—Lady Day	,,	25
Palm Sunday	,,	26
Good Friday	,,	31
Easter Sunday	April	2
Low Sunday	,,	9
St. George's Day	,,	23
Rogation Sunday	May	7
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May	
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	,,	
Birth of Queen Victoria	,,	
Trinity Sunday	,,	
Corpus Christi	June	
Acces. of Queen Victoria	,,	
Proclamation	,,	
St. John Bapt.—Midsum. Day	,,	
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept.	
Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.	
St. Andrew's Day	,,	
First Sunday in Advent	Dec.	
St. Thomas's Day	,,	
Christmas Day	,,	

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used everywhere

JEWISH CALENDAR, 1898.

The Year 5658 commenced September 27th, 1897.

1898.			5658.	
Jan.	4	Fast, Siege of Jerusalem	Tebet	10
,,	24		Sebat	1
Feb.	23		Adar	1
Mar.	7	Fast of Esther	,,	13
,,	8	Purim	,,	14
,,	9	Shushan Purim	,,	15
,,	24		Nisan	1
April	7	Passover	,,	15
,,	8	,, 2nd Day	,,	16
,,	13	,, 7th ,,	,,	21
,,	14	,, 8th ,,	,,	22
,,	23		Yiar	1
May	10	Fest. 33rd of Omer	,,	18
,,	22		Sivan	1
,,	27	Pentecost, 1st Day	,,	6
,,	28	,, 2nd ,,	,,	7
June	21		Tamuz	1
July	7	Fast of Tamuz	,,	17

1898.			5658.	
July	20		Ab	1
,,	28	Fast of Ab	,,	9
Aug.	19		Elul	1
			5659.	
Sept.	17	New Year, 5659	Tisri	1
,,	18	,, ,, 2nd Day	,,	2
,,	19	Fast of Guedaliah	,,	3
,,	26	Day of Atonement	,,	10
Oct.	1	Feast of Tabernacles	,,	15
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd Day	,,	16
,,	7	Hosana Raba	,,	21
,,	8	Feast of the 8th Day	,,	22
,,	9	Rejoicing of the Law	,,	23
,,	17		Hesvan	1
Nov.	15		Kislev	1
Dec.	9	Dedicatn. of Temple	,,	25
,,	14		Tebet	1
,,	23	Fast, Siege of Jerusalem	,,	10

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1898.

1898.			1315.	
January	24		Ramadân	1
February	23		Shawall	1
March	24		Dulkaada	1
April	23		Dulheggia	1
			1316.	
May	22		Muharram	1
June	21		Saphar	1

1898.			1316.	
July	20		Rabia I.	1
August	19		Rabia II.	1
September	17		Jomada I.	1
October	17		Jomada II.	1
November	15		Rajab	1
December	15		Shaaban	1

LAW SITTINGS.

Hilary	begins	January 11,	ends	April 6	Trinity	begins	June 6, ends Aug. 12
Easter	,,	April 18,	,,	May 27	Michlms.	,,	Oct. 24, ,, Dec. 21

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

Oxford.					Cambridge.				
Hilary	begins	January 14,	ends	April 2	Lent	begins	January 8,	ends	March 26
Easter	,,	April 13,	,,	May 27	Easter	,,	April 18,	,,	June 24
Trinity	,,	May 28,	,,	July 9	Michlms.	,,	October 1	,,	Dec. 19
Michlms.	,,	October 10,	,,	Dec. 17					

SEASONS.

Spring	commences	... March 20,	2 p.m.	Autumn	commences ... Sept. 23, 1 a.m.
Summer	,,	... June 21,	10 a.m.	Winter	,, ... Dec. 21, 7 p.m.

QUARTER DAYS.

English.		Scottish.	
Lady Day	March 25	Candlemas	February 2
Midsummer	June 24	Whitsunday	May 15
Michaelmas	September 29	Lammas	August 1
Christmas	December 25	Martinmas	November 11

HALF-QUARTER DAYS.

February 8, May 9, August 11 and November 11.

ECLIPSES IN 1898.

Of the SUN, three; of the MOON, three.

I. January 7-8.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon. Visible generally in the E. of N. America, in S. America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Moon enters shadow, 7th day, 11h. 47m. p.m. Middle of Eclipse, 8th day, 0h. 35m. a.m. Moon leaves shadow, 1h. 23m. a.m.

II. January 22.—Total Eclipse of the Sun. Visible as a partial Eclipse in Eastern Europe, in Asia, and Africa, except the extreme W. and S. portions. The line of total Eclipse begins about 300 miles S.W. of Lake Chad, passes over Gondokoro and to the N. of Magadoxo, thence over the Indian Ocean to Rutnagherry, traversing India and China to a point about 600 miles N.E. of Pekin. Eclipse begins at 4h. 46m. a.m., in Long. 22° E., Lat. 0°. Central Eclipse begins at 5h. 49m. a.m., in Long. 10° E., Lat. 11° N., and ends at 8h. 50m. a.m., in Long. 119° E., Lat. 46° N. Eclipse ends at 9h. 53m. a.m., in Long. 110° E., Lat. 36° N.

III. July 3.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon. Visible generally in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Moon enters shadow, 7h. 46m. p.m. Middle of Eclipse, 9h. 17m. p.m. Moon leaves shadow, 10h. 49m. p.m.

IV. July 18.—Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Visible as annular in the S. Pacific only. Partial Eclipse visible in N. Island of New Zealand, and S. of S. America. Eclipse begins 5h. 2m. p.m. Central Eclipse begins 6h. 36m. p.m., and ends at 8h. 37m. p.m. Eclipse ends 10h. 11m. p.m.

V. December 13.—Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Visible only in the Antarctic.

VI. December 27-28.—Total Eclipse of the Moon. Visible in America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Moon enters shadow, 27th day, 9h. 47m. p.m. Total Eclipse begins 10h. 57m. p.m., ends 28th day, 0h. 26m. a.m. Moon leaves shadow, 1h. 36m. a.m.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1898.

BANKS OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND AND THE EXCHEQUER.—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day, and the 26th December, unless it fall on a Sunday, in which case the Banks are closed on the following Monday.

BANK HOLIDAYS, 1898.

Easter Monday.....April 11.	First Monday in August..Aug. 1.
Whitsun Monday .....May 30.	Christmas Day..Sunday, Dec. 25.
Boxing Day	Monday, December 26.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—January 1, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May 2, Whitsun Monday, the first Monday in August, November 1, December 25 and 26.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND INLAND REVENUE.—The Bank Holidays with the addition of the day fixed for the Queen's Birthday, and *The Docks* have additional. Coronation Day (June 28), and the Prince of Wales' Birthday (November 9).

Scotland.—BANK HOLIDAYS.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

ALTERATIONS IN POSTAL RATES.

On July 1st, 1897, the following alterations were made in the Post Rates, which we were unable to incorporate, owing to this section of the Book being then in the press.

Letters.

Not exceeding	s.	d.
4 oz. ..	0	1
6 ,, ..	0	1½
8 ,, ..	0	2
10 ,, ..	0	2½
12 ,, ..	0	3
14 ,, ..	0	3½
16 ,, ..	0	4
18 ,, ..	0	4½
20 ,, ..	0	5
22 ,, ..	0	5½
24 ,, ..	0	6

Book Packets.

Not exceeding	s.	d.
2 oz.	0	0½

The Inland Pattern and Sample Post has ceased to exist as a separate Post, and the Inland Book Post is limited to packets not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight. Beyond that weight there is now no distinction between Letters, Samples and Books.

Parcels.

Not exceeding	s.	d.
1 lb. ..	0	3
2 ,, ..	0	4
3 ,, ..	0	5
4 ,, ..	0	6
5 ,, ..	0	7
6 ,, ..	0	8
7 ,, ..	0	9
8 ,, ..	0	10
9 ,, ..	0	11
11 ,, ..	1	0

Book Post.—The limits of size, 2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft.

In the **FOREIGN TELEGRAM RATES** the following reductions were made:—Gibraltar, 3½d.; Greece and Greek Islands, 6½d.; Portugal, 3½d.; Spain, 3½d.; China, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Japan, 6s. 2d. to 7s. 9d.; Malay Peninsula, 4s. 6d; Persia, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; West Coast of Africa, 4s. 7d. to 9s. 10d.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Inland Postal Ready Reckoner.

Letters.	s.	d.	Book Packets.	s.	d.	Parcels.	s.	d.
1 oz. ..	0	1	2 oz. ..	0	0½	1 lb. ..	0	3
2 „ ..	0	1½	4 „ ..	0	1	2 „ ..	0	4½
4 „ ..	0	2	6 „ ..	0	1½	3 „ ..	0	6
6 „ ..	0	2½	8 „ ..	0	2	4 „ ..	0	7½
8 „ ..	0	3	10 „ ..	0	2½	5 „ ..	0	9
10 „ ..	0	3½	12 „ ..	0	3	6 „ ..	0	10½
12 „ ..	0	4	14 „ ..	0	3½	7 „ ..	1	0
14 „ ..	0	4½	1 lb. ..	0	4	8 „ ..	1	1½
16 „ ..	0	5	2 „ ..	0	8	9 „ ..	1	3
18 „ ..	0	5½	3 „ ..	1	0	10 „ ..	1	4½
20 „ ..	0	6	4 „ ..	1	4	11 „ ..	1	6
22 „ ..	0	6½	5 „ ..	1	8			
24 „ ..	0	7						

Notes.

Letters.—The limits of size—2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft.

Re-direction of Letters.—No charge is made for the re-direction of letters, whether re-directed by an officer of the Post Office or by an agent of the addressee after delivery, provided in the latter case that the letters are re-posted not later than the day (Sundays and public holidays not being counted) after delivery, and that they do not appear to have been opened.

Re-directed letters which are re-posted later than the day after delivery, or which appear to have been opened, will be liable to charge as freshly posted unpaid letters.

Book Post.—The limits of weight and size are—weight 5 lb. ; size :—2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft.

Parcel Post.—The limits of size are—greatest length, 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet. Limit of weight, 11 lb.

Compensation for loss or damage to an amount not exceeding 2*l.* will be given without payment of any special Fee, if a certificate of Posting has been obtained.

Newspapers, Inland : Registered Newspapers, ½*d.* each ; Packet of several at book-rate, 2 oz. ½*d.*

Registered Letters, Parcels, and Packets.—The ordinary registration fee is 2*d.* The Fees for Registering a letter, parcel, or other postal packet, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows :—2*d.* for 5*l.* and 1*d.* for each additional 5*l.* up to 50*l.*

If sent *unregistered*, valuable articles are exposed to risk ; consequently, inland postal packets which contain coin, watches or

Notes—*continued.*

jewellery, and also all inland postal packets on the cover of which the word "Registered," or any word or phrase to that effect, is written or impressed, if posted without registration, will be charged twice the usual registration fee, 4*d.*

No postal packet will be transmitted by post if anything is so written, printed, or impressed upon the address side as to embarrass the officers of the Department in dealing with it, but, subject to this rule, the regulation which has hitherto restricted writing or printing on the address side of a postcard or other postal packet will no longer be enforced.

Telegrams—Inland.

Sixpence for first 12 words, and a Halfpenny for each additional word.

Name and Address are charged for. The cost of a reply, not exceeding 48 words, may be prepaid, and a Reply Form will then be delivered to the addressee, who will be at liberty to send his reply, from any Telegraph Office, at any time within two months.

Postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of the following fees, if the terminal office is open, or its attention can be gained.

If the handing-in office is not open for either postal or telegraph business, 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the clerk, 1*s.* for a messenger, if one be required to call the clerk.

If the office is open for postal business but not for telegraph business, 1*s.* for the clerk, 6*d.* for a messenger if one be required to call the clerk.

If the office is open for the receipt of press news (but not for other telegraph business, or ordinary postal business), 6*d.* for the postmaster, 6*d.* for the clerk.

Foreign Telegram Rates.

Rates per word, including names and addresses, from any part of the United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Algeria	0	3	Malta	0	6
Austria-Hungary	0	3	Norway	0	3½
Belgium	0	2	Portugal	0	4½
Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia	0	4½	Russia (*in Europe*)	0	5½
Cyprus	0	6½	Servia	0	4
Denmark	0	3½	Spain	0	4
France	0	2	Sweden	0	4
Germany	0	2	Switzerland	0	3
Gibraltar	0	4½	Turkey (*in Europe*)	0	6½
Greece and Greek Islands ...	0	7	West Coast of Africa, Rates vary		
Holland	0	2	from ... ... 4s. 7d. to	9	10
Italy	0	3			

EXTRA EUROPEAN.

Aden	3	9	New South Wales	4	9
Argentine Republic ... 4s. to	4	6	Victoria	4	8
Australia—			Queensland	9	8
South Australia	4	7			

Foreign Telegram Rates—*continued.*

EXTRA EUROPEAN—*continued.*

	s.	d.
Australia-		
Tasmania	5	3
West Australia	4	7
Bahamas	2	5
Bermuda	4	0
Brazil ... ... 3s. 6d. to	6	6
British South Africa	5	5
Burmah ... ... 3s. 10d. to	4	2
Canada... ... ... 1s. to	1	6
Cape Colony ... ... 5s. to	5	2
Ceylon...	3	9
Chili	6	2
China ... ... 6s. 10d. to	7	6
Egypt ... ... 1s. 7d. to	2	6
Guiana, British	10	0

	s.	d.
India ... ... 3s. 8d. to	4	0
Japan ... ... 8s. to	10	8
Java ... ... 4s. 10s. to	5	0
Madeira	1	2
Malay Peninsula ... 4s. 10d. to	5	0
Mauritius	5	0
Natal ... ... 5s. to	5	2
Newfoundland	1	0
New York	1	0
New Zealand... ... .. 5s. to	5	2
Persia ... ... 1s. 6d. to	2	5
Transvaal	5	2
United States ... ... 1s. to	1	8
West Coast of Africa 5s. 11d. to	9	10
West Indies ... ... 2s. 8d. to	8	8

Postal Orders.

Postal Orders for the following fixed sums are now issued at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, at the British Post Office at Constantinople, and in Malta, Gibraltar, India, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Newfoundland. Such Postal Orders are paid at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, and at the British Post Office, Constantinople. Payment is also made in Malta and Gibraltar, provided the Orders were issued in the United Kingdom, or at the British Post Office, Constantinople.

1/ ..... }	½d.	3/6 ..... }	1d.
1/6 ..... }		4/0 ..... }	
2/ ..... }	1d.	4/6 ..... }	
2/6 ..... }		5/0 ..... }	
3/ ..... }		7/6 ..... }	

10/0 ..... }	1d.
10/6 ..... }	
15/0 ..... }	1½d.
20/0 ..... }	

Broken amounts may be made up by the use of Postage Stamps not exceeding five-pence in value affixed to the face of any one Postal Order. The name of the person to whom the amount is payable *must* be filled in.

Inland Money Orders.

For sums not exceeding 1*l.*, 2*d*; over 1*l.*, but not exceeding 3*l.*, 3*d.*; over 3*l.*, but not exceeding 10*l.*, 4*d.*

Telegraph Money Orders.

Apart from the cost of the telegram, for sums not exceeding 3*l.*, 4d.; exceeding 3*l.*, but not exceeding 10*l.*, 6d. The remitter will be able to direct that it shall be delivered at the payee's residence, and he will also be able to direct that it shall be crossed for payment through a bank. The only extra charge will be for the addition of the necessary instructions to the telegram of advice.

Post Cards, &c.

10 thick, 6*d.*; 10 thin, 5½*d.*; singly, ½*d.* Reply, 10 thick, 1/-, 10 thin, 11*d.*; singly, 1½*d.*

Letter Cards.—Single, 1½*d.*; 8 for 9*d.* **Embossed Envelopes**, with ½*d.* Stamp, for Circulars, &c., in open covers, at book rates—"Commercial," 10 for 5½*d.*; "Foolscap," 10 for 6*d.*

Private Cards, with ½*d.* stamp affixed, may be used as Post Cards. The maximum size must correspond as nearly as may be to the size of the Inland Official Card, and the minimum size must not be less than 3¼ by 2¼ in.

Registered Letter Envelopes, for Foreign as well as Inland Letters, bearing a twopenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration fee, are of five sizes, and are sold at 2½d. to 3d. each.

Post Office Express Delivery Services.

For a Letter, Packet, or other article not exceeding 1 lb. in weight the Express fee (inclusive of charges for omnibus, tramcar, railway, &c.) is:—

For every mile or part of a mile .....8*d.*

.27 Gold Medals and other Awards.

For a Letter, Packet, or other article over 1 lb. in weight the Express fee is:—
For every mile or part of a mile .....3*d.*
For every lb. or part of a lb. beyond the first lb. .....1½*d.*

Express Delivery of Letters and Parcels by Mail—Fee, 3*d.* per mile, in addition to the ordinary postage.

In London letters and parcels for express delivery in town and suburbs are accepted at 260 Post Offices. In the provinces they are accepted at all Post Offices, with few exceptions, from which there is a delivery of telegrams and are delivered in any part of the town or rural district.

Bill Stamps.

Not exceeding	5*l.*	1*d.*
" "	10*l.*	2*d.*
" "	25*l.*	3*d.*
" "	50*l.*	6*d.*
" "	75*l.*	9*d.*
" "	100*l.*	1/-

and 1/- extra for every additional 100*l.*, or fraction thereof.

Post Office Savings Bank.

Any sum from one shilling upwards to 50*l.* may be paid in as an ordinary deposit. The *total deposit* in any one year (ending Dec. 31) must not exceed 50*l.* The limit is 200*l.* in all (including interest, and stock dividends, if any).

A person, besides depositing 50*l.* in any year ending 31st December, may deposit in the same year one sum or several sums for the purpose of replacing in whole or in part the amount of any one (but not more than one), withdrawal previously made in that year.

A depositor may obtain payment from his account of any sum not exceeding 10*l.* on the same day on which notice is given by defraying the cost of the necessary telegrams to and from the *Controller, Savings-Bank, London.*

Government Stock Investments.

Any amount of Stock, from one shilling upwards, may be purchased subject to the prescribed limits, viz.:—

The annual limit for such investments (as regards the amount that may be credited to a depositor in any year ending 31st December) is 200*l.* stock.

The total amount of Stock standing to a Depositor's credit at any one time must not exceed 500*l.* Stock.

The commission chargeable upon investments in Stock (including the receipt of dividends), and on the sale of Stock is as follows:—

						s.	d.
On Stock not exceeding 25*l.*						9	5
"	exceeding 25*l.*	and not exceeding	50*l.*			1	3
"	"	50*l.*	"	"	75*l.*	1	9
"	"	75*l.*	"	"	100*l.*	2	3
"	"	100*l.*	"	"	200*l.*	2	9

with a further charge of 6*d.* in respect of every 100*l.* or part of 100*l.* Stock, above 200*l.*

Government Annuities and Insurances.

Immediate or Deferred Annuities from 1*l.* up to 100*l.*, may be purchased through the Post Office on the life of any person over 5 years of age.

Life Insurances, from 5*l.* to 100*l.*, can be granted to persons between 14 and 65 years of age. Children between 8 and 14 years of age can be insured for 5*l.*

Foreign and Colonial Postal Table and Mails.

LETTERS, per ½ oz., 2½*d.*; POST CARDS, single, 1*d.* reply, 2*d.* to all countries. NEWSPAPERS, PRINTED PAPERS, including books, 2 oz., ½*d.*, with a minimum charge of 2½*d.* for commercial papers for which 10 oz. may be sent, and 1*d.* for patterns for which 4 oz. may be sent. Packets to British Colonies or Possessions or a Foreign Country outside the Postal Union must not exceed 2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth, and 5 lbs. in weight. To Foreign countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 1 ft. 6 in., and 4 lb. in weight. In either case if in the form of a

roll 36 in. length and 4 in. diameter. *Registration Fee* chargeable on any registered letter, 2d.; *Money Orders*, not exceeding £2, 6d., not exceeding £5, 1s.; not exceeding £10 (limit), 1s. 6d.; Money Orders are not issued to places marked *. The cheapest *Parcel Post* rate is given in the table.

Countries.	Approx. No. Days in Transit	Mails made up in London	Parcel Post Rate	P. P. made up.
Africa, W. Co. Br. poss.	17 to 26	Fri. e.	1 lb 9d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 9d.	Sat. m.
America (U.S.)	8½	W. e. & Sat aftn.	3 lbs. 2/-; to 11 lbs. 4/10	No p. p.
*Argentina	24	Alt F'n. & alt. W.e	1 lb. 1/-; each ad. to 11 lbs. 6d.	A.t. Fri. m.
Australasia	34 to 41	Fri. e.		Th. m.
Austria - Hungary	1	Thrice daily	3 lbs. 1/5½; to 11 lbs. 2/4	W. & Th. m. M. & Sa. e.
Belgium	1	Thrice daily	3 lbs. 1/8; to 7 lbs. 1/8; to 11 lbs. 2/2½	m. & e.
Bermudas	15	W. e. & Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 9d.	Fortnightly
*Brazil	19	Alt. W. e. & F. m.		
Bulgaria	3	Twice daily	3 lbs. 2/5; to 7 lbs. 3/-	W. & Th. m. M. & Sat.e.
Canada	9	W. Th e. & Sat. aft.	1 lb. 8d.; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Th. m.
Candia	7	W. & Sat. m. Sun., M., W., F. m. & F. e.	3 lbs. 2/3; 11 lbs. 3/1.	Twice daily
Cape Colony	19	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 9d.	Sat. m.
Ceylon	17	Fri. e., alt. Mon m.	1 lb. 9d. each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Wed. m.
Chili	19 to 41	W. & Sat. alt. W.e.	3 lbs. 3/9; 11 lbs. 4/7	Fortnightly
China	32 to 36	Fri. e.	1 lb. 10d.; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Fortnightly
Constantinople	4	Twice daily	3 lbs. 1/3; 7 lbs. 2/-; 11 lbs. 2/9	Enquire date at P.O.
*Cuba	12	W. & Sat. m. & e.		
Cyprus	9	F. e. & alt Sun. m.	1 lb. 1/-; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 5d.	Wed. m.
Denmark	2	Twice daily	3 lbs. 1/5; 7 lbs. 2/-; 11 lbs. 2/5	W. & Th. m. M. & Sat. e.
Egypt	6 to 7	M. & W. m., F. e. & alt. Tu. m.	3 lbs. 1/3; 7 lbs. 2/3; 11 lbs. 3/3	Wed. m.
France	1	Thrice daily	3 lbs. 1/4; to 11 lbs. 2/2	m. & e.
Germany	1	Thrice daily	3 lbs. 1/-; 11 lbs. 2/-	W. & Th. m. M. & Sat. e.
Gibraltar	4	Twice daily	1 lb. 8d.; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 4d.	Wed. m.
*Greece	5	Sun., M., W., Fri. m. & Fri. e.	3 lbs. 2/6; 7 lbs. 3/-	Twice daily.
Holland	1	Twice daily	3 lbs. 1/-; 7 lbs. 1/8; 11 lbs. 2/3	m. & e.
Honduras (Br.)	17	W.m. & e. & Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 8d.; ea. ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 8d.	Fortnightly
India	16 to 20	Fri. e.	1 lb. 1/- each ad. to 11 lbs. 1	Wed. m.
Italy	1 to 3	Thrice daily	3 lbs. 1/6; 7 lbs. 2/1; 11 lbs. 2/6	m. & e.
Japan	31 to 43	F. e.	3 lbs. 1/10; 7 lbs. 3/6; 11 lbs. 5/2	Monthly

wherever SUNLIGHT SOAP is found.

Foreign and Colonial Mails—*continued.*

Countries.	Approx. No. Days in Transit	Mails made up in London.	Parcel Post Rate.	P. P. made up.
*Madagascar...	27	8th & 23rd, e.	3 lbs. 3/1; to 11 lbs. 3/11	7th & 22nd e.
Malta.....	4	Daily, m.	1 lb. 8d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 4/1.	Wed. m.
Mashonaland	—	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 2/9; each lb. to 7 lbs. 2/9	Sat. m.
Mauritius	25	8th & 23rd, e	3 lbs. 3/2; 11 lbs. 4/4 ..	Fortnightly
*Mexico	14	W. m. & e., Sat. m. & aftn.	1 lb. 8d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 3d.	Th. m.
Natal & Zululand	25	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 9d.; each lb. to 11 lbs. 9d.	Sat. m.
Newfoundland	9	Th. e.....	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 6d.....	Enquire date at P.O.
N. Brunswick	9	W.,Th e.,W ,Sat.m.	See Canada	
Norway.....	3	Twice daily.....	3 lbs. 10½d.; 7 lbs. 1/5½; 11 lbs. 2/1	Tu., Th., F. & S.aftn.
Nova Scotia...	9	Same as N.Brunswick	See Canada.	
Orange Free State	—	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 1/-; each ad. to 11 lbs. 1/-	Sat. m.
Panama	19	W. & S. m., & Alt. W. m.	3 lbs. 2/6; 7 lbs. 4/5; 11 lbs. 6/-	Fortnightly.
*Peru	31	Same as Panama.		
*Poland	2 to 4	Twice daily		
Portugal	3	Daily, m.	3 lbs. 1/7; to 11 lbs., 2/5	Fortnightly.
Roumania ..	3	Twice daily.....	3 lbs. 2/-; 7 lbs. 2/7; 11 lbs. 3/-.....	W. & Th. m. M. & Sat. e.
*Russia	2 to 4	Twice daily		
St. Helena ...	17	Once monthly	1 lb. 8d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 8d.....	Monthly.
*Servia	2 to 3	Twice daily.....	3 lbs. 1/10; 11 lbs. 2/10	W. & Th. m. M. & S. e.
Siam	26	Fri. e.	1 lb. 10d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 10d.	Fortnightly
Singapore.. ...	26	Fri. e.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. to 11 lbs 6d.....	Fortnightly
Smyrna.....	5	Daily, m.	3 lbs. 1/3; 7 lbs. 2/-; 11 lbs. 2/9.....	Enquire P.O.
*Spain	2 to 3	Twice daily.....	6½ lbs. 2/1	Twice daily
Sweden	3	Twice daily.....	3 lbs. 1/2; 7 lbs. 2/3; to 11 lbs. 2/11	W. & S. m. Th. e.
Switzerland ..	2	Thrice daily	3 lbs. 1/6; 7 lbs. 2/-; 11 lbs. 2/5	Twice daily.
Tunis	—	Twice daily.....	3 lbs. 2/3; to 11 lbs. 3/1	Twice daily.
Turkey	4	Twice daily.....	3 lbs. 2/3; to 11 lbs 3/1	Twice daily
*Venezuela ...	19 to 41	Al.W.m.W.e&Sat.a		
W. India Isls.	12 to 15	Al.W.m.,W.e.,&S.a	1 lb 8d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 8d.	Fortnightly.
Zanzibar (Br.)	21	†	1 lb 1/-; each ad. to 11 lbs 3d	Monthly.

Letters, &c., for Zanzibar are dispatched every Friday by British Packet to Aden that they may be forwarded as opportunities offer. Any intended to be forwarded by French or German Packet must be specially so addressed.

Search North, South, East or West,

STAMP DUTIES, LICENCES, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Affidavit or Statutory Declarations	0	2	6
Agreement, or Memorandum of Agreement, under hand only (not otherwise charged)	0	[illegible]	6
Agreement for furnished house for less than a year the rent being above £25	0	2	6
Appointment of new trustee	0	10	0
Appraisement or Valuation of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exceeding £10	0	0	6
,, 20	0	1	0
,, 30	0	1	6
,, 40	0	2	0
,, 50	0	2	6
,, 100	0	5	0
,, 200	0	10	0
,, 300	0	15	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
Apprenticeship Indentures	0	2	6
Armorial Bearings, on Licence, G. Britain	1	1	0
,, on a Carriage, do.	2	2	0
Arms, grant of, stamp duty	10	0	0
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, United Kingdom	10	0	0
Articles of clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham	60	0	0
Award where value awarded exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exceeding £10	0	0	6
,, 20	0	1	0
,, 30	0	1	6
Not exceeding £40	0	2	0
,, 50	0	2	6
,, 100	0	5	0
,, 200	0	10	0
,, 500	0	15	0
,, 750	1	0	0
,, 1,000	1	5	0
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for	1	15	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1
Banker's Annual Licence, United Kingdom	30	0	0
Beer and Wine Retailer's	4	0	0
Beer and Wine not consumed on the premises	3	0	0
Beer not drunk on the premises (England)	1	5	0
Beer drunk on premises	3	10	0
Bill of Lading	0	0	6
Bills of Exchange payable on demand, for any amount	0	0	1

	£	s.	d.
Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0	0	3
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	6
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount		1	0
Bond for securing an annuity :—			
Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as Mortgage Bond, &c.			
Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
Ditto, for Customs or Excise duties, same as Mortgage Bond, &c. (but not to exceed 5s.).			
Ditto, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as Mortgage Bond, &c., but not to exceed 10s.			
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Mortgage Bond, &c. (not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Not exceeding £25	0	0	8
,, 50	0	1	3
,, 100	0	2	6
,, 150	0	3	9
,, 200	0	5	0
,, 250	0	6	3
,, 300	0	7	6
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0	2	6
Conveyance or transfer, Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
Conveyance or transfer, Debenture or Colonial Stock, and Corporation funded debt and Stock generally, for every £100 or fraction thereof	0	3	6
Conveyance or transfer, on sale of any property except such stock as aforesaid :—where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0	1	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	1	6
,, 15 ,, 20	0	2	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	2	6

SUNLIGHT SOAP you find the Best.

Stamp Duties, Licences, &c.—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Charterparty	0	0	6
Copy or extract (Certified) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials	0	0	1
Delivery order for goods value 40s. and upwards	0	0	1
Dogs' Licence (annual), any kind, Great Britain	0	7	6
Ditto, Ireland, one dog	0	2	6
" " Every addl. dog	0	2	0
Duplicate or counterpart: The same duty as original, but not to exceed 5s.			
Grant of the custody of the person or estate of any lunatic	2	0	0
Game Licences (U.K.):—			
If taken out after 31st July and before 1st November, to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, expire 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st October, expire 31st July	2	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain)	2	0	0
Game Dealer's Licence (U.K.)	2	0	0
Gun or Pistol Licence	0	10	0
Lease or tack, not exceeding 35 years, at yearly rental, not exceeding £5	0	0	6
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0	1	0
" 10 " 15	0	1	6
" 15 " 20	0	2	0
" 20 " 25	0	2	6
" 25 " 50	0	5	0
" 50 " 75	0	7	6
" 75 " 100	0	10	0
Above £100 for each £50 or part	0	5	0
Leases above 35 but not exceeding 100 years, six times these rates; above 100 years, twelve times.			
Letter of allotment of shares	0	0	1
Marriage Licence, special, England and Ireland	5	0	0
Not special	0	10	0
Occasional Licences, per day:—			
Publicans	0	2	6
Beer retailers	0	1	0
Wine retailers	0	1	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
Passenger vessels, on board which exciseable liquors and tobacco are sold. Licence for a Year	5	0	0
Licence for 1 day	1	0	0
Passport	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
Patent (Letters) for inventions:—			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year 5 0 0	10th year	10	0	0
6th " 6 0 0	11th "	11	0	0
7th " 7 0 0	12th "	12	0	0
8th " 8 0 0	13th "	13	0	0
9th " 9 0 0	14th "	14	0	0
Power of Attorney, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
For sale, transfer or acceptance of any of the Government funds, not exceeding £100	0	2	6
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
In any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
Policies—Life:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
Accidental Death, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	1
Policies—Sea;			
Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0	0	1
In other cases, for every £100, or fraction thereof, insured	0	0	3
For every policy *for Time*, for every £100 and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3d.; not exc. 12 months	0	0	6
Receipt for £2 and over	0	0	1
Servants—Annual Licence for every Male Servant in Great Britain	0	15	0
Tobacco and Snuff, dealers in	0	5	3
Tea, customs duty lb.	0	0	4
Voting Paper	0	0	1
Warrant for Goods	0	0	3

You can't do without soap!

TABLE SHOWING THE SUMS PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES ON MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

VALUE OF ENGLISH MONEY IN

English Money.			Belgium, Bulgaria, Chili, Congo Free State, Ecuador, Salvador, Servia, Switzerland, Uruguay.		France and Algeria, Luxemburg, Roumania, Tunis, and Austria.		Germany.		Holland and Dutch East Indies.		Denmark, Iceland, and Danish West Indies, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.		Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.	Egypt.		United States, Canada, and Hawaii.	
£	s.	d.	Francs.	Cents.	Francs.	Cents.	Marks.	Pfen.	Florins.	Cents.	Kroner.	Ore.	Reis.	Pounds, Egyptian.	Milliémes.	Dollars.	Cents.
0	0	1	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	5	0	7	10	0	004	0	2
0	0	2	0	20	0	21	0	17	0	10	0	15	30	0	008	0	4
0	0	3	0	30	0	31	0	25	0	15	0	22	50	0	012	0	6
0	0	4	0	40	0	42	0	34	0	20	0	30	70	0	016	0	8
0	0	5	0	50	0	52	0	42	0	25	0	37	90	0	020	0	10
0	0	6	0	60	0	63	0	51	0	30	0	45	110	0	024	0	12
0	0	7	0	70	0	73	0	59	0	35	0	52	130	0	028	0	14
0	0	8	0	80	0	84	0	68	0	40	0	60	150	0	032	0	16
0	0	9	0	90	0	94	0	76	0	45	0	68	170	0	036	0	18
0	0	10	1	0	1	05	0	85	0	50	0	75	190	0	040	0	20
0	0	11	1	10	1	15	0	93	0	55	0	83	210	0	044	0	22
0	1	0	1	20	1	26	1	2	0	60	0	90	220	0	048	0	24
0	2	0	2	50	2	52	2	4	1	20	1	81	450	0	097	0	49
0	3	0	3	70	3	78	3	6	1	81	2	72	680	0	146	0	73
0	4	0	5	0	5	04	4	8	2	41	3	62	910	0	195	0	97
0	5	0	6	30	6	30	5	10	3	02	4	53	1,140	0	243	1	22
0	6	0	7	50	7	56	6	12	3	62	5	43	1,370	0	292	1	46
0	7	0	8	80	8	82	7	14	4	22	6	35	1,590	0	341	1	71
0	8	0	10	0	10	08	8	16	4	83	7	25	1,820	0	390	1	95
0	9	0	11	30	11	34	9	18	5	43	8	15	2,050	0	438	2	19
0	10	0	12	60	12	60	10	20	6	04	9	6	2,280	0	487	2	44
0	11	0	13	80	13	86	11	22	6	64	9	96	2,510	0	536	2	68
0	12	0	15	10	15	12	12	24	7	24	10	87	2,740	0	585	2	92
0	13	0	16	30	16	38	13	26	7	85	11	77	2,970	0	633	3	17
0	14	0	17	60	17	64	14	28	8	45	12	68	3,190	0	682	3	41
0	15	0	18	90	18	90	15	30	9	06	13	59	3,420	0	731	3	65
0	16	0	20	10	20	16	16	32	9	66	14	49	3,650	0	780	3	90
0	17	0	21	40	21	42	17	34	10	26	15	41	3,880	0	828	4	14
0	18	0	22	60	22	68	18	36	10	87	16	31	4,110	0	877	4	38
0	19	0	23	90	23	94	19	38	11	47	17	21	4,340	0	926	4	63
1	0	0	25	20	25	20	20	40	12	08	18	12	4,570	0	975	4	87
2	0	0	50	40	50	40	40	80	24	16	36	24	9,140	1	950	9	74
3	0	0	75	60	75	60	61	20	36	24	54	36	13,710	2	925	14	61
4	0	0	100	80	100	80	81	60	48	32	72	48	18,280	3	900	19	48
5	0	0	126	00	126	00	102	00	60	40	90	60	22,850	4	875	24	35
6	0	0	151	20	151	20	122	40	72	48	108	72	27,420	5	850	29	22
7	0	0	176	40	176	40	142	80	84	56	126	84	31,990	6	825	34	9
8	0	0	201	60	201	60	163	20	96	64	144	96	36,560	7	800	38	96
9	0	0	226	80	226	80	183	60	108	72	163	8	41,130	8	775	43	83
10	0	0	252	00	252	00	204	00	120	80	181	20	45,700	9	750	48	70

Why not get SUNLIGHT SOAP—the Best?

APPROXIMATE TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF PARCELS FROM LONDON TO CERTAIN PLACES ABROAD.

	Dys.	Hrs.
Accra	26	—
Adelaide	44	—
Aden	21	—
Aix les Bains	3	15
Aix la Chapelle, *via* Belgium	—	15
,, *via* Hamburg	3	2
Alexandria, *via* Gibraltar	18	—
,, *via* Brindisi	11	—
Algiers	4	—
Ajaccio	4	—
Amsterdam	—	19
Antigua	15	8
Antwerp	—	14
Ascension	24	—
Baghdad	45	—
Basle	1	10
Barbados	12	13
Barcelona	5	—
Barranquilla	26	—
Batavia	44	—
Belize	25	—
Bergen, by direct steamer	2	—
,, *via* Christiania	6	—
Berlin, *via* Cologne	1	14
,, *via* Hamburg	2	13
Berne	1	13
Beyrout	21	—
Biarritz	2	4
Bombay	27	—
Bordeaux	1	16
Bremen, *via* Cologne	1	1
,, *via* Hamburg	2	9
Breslau, *via* Cologne	2	4
,, *via* Hamburg	3	9
Brindisi	5	—
Brisbane	54	—
Brussels	—	14
Buda-Pesth, *via* Cologne	5	12
Buda-Pesth, *via* Hamburg	6	12
Buenos Ayres, by direct steamer	28	—
Cairo, *via* Gibraltar	17	—
,, *via* Brindisi	13	—
Calcutta	32	—
Cape Coast Castle	24	—
Cape Town	20	—
Cayenne	23	—
Christiania, by direct steamer	3	—
,, *via* Bergen	5	—
Cologne, *via* Belgium	—	17
,, *via* Hamburg	2	15
Colombo	28	—
Constantinople, *via* Gibraltar	18	12
,, *via* Marseilles	9	—
Copenhagen, *via* Cologne	3	—
,, *via* Hamburg	5	—
Cyprus	24	—
Danzig, *via* Cologne	2	20
,, *via* Hamburg	3	16
Delhi	32	—
Demerara	14	12
Dominica	14	8
Dresden, *via* Cologne	2	—
,, *via* Hamburg	3	3
Drontheim	5	—
Florence	3	1
Frankfort-on-Main, *via* Cologne	1	4
,, *via* Hamburg	3	2
Geneva	—	23
Genoa	2	13
Gibraltar	7	—
Gothenburg	2	11
Grenada	14	—
Guadaloupe	15	3
Hague, The	—	17
Halifax (Nova Scotia)	10	—
Hamburg, *via* Cologne	1	3
,, by direct steamer	2	—
Hanover, *via* Cologne	1	—
,, *via* Hamburg	2	16
Heidelberg, *via* Cologne	1	10
,, *via* Hamburg	3	4
Hong Kong	43	—
Jamaica	17	14
Kimberley	22	5
King George's Sound	40	—
Kurrachee	35	—

If you wish your linen to be as white as snow,

Approximate Time occupied in the Transmission of Parcels, &c.—*continued.*

	Dys.	Hrs.
Lagos	29	—
Lahore	33	—
Lausanne	1	5
Lisbon, by direct steamer 4 to	8	—
,, *via* France	11	—
Lucerne	1	13
Lyons	2	—
Madras	31	—
Madrid	4	—
Malta, *via* Gibraltar	8	—
Mandalay	41	—
Marseilles	2	16
Martinique	16	—
Mauritius, *via* France	28 or 33	—
Melbourne	46	—
Messina	5	15
Mexico	33	—
Milan	2	14
Munich, *via* Cologne	1	12
,, *via* Hamburg	3	22
Muscat	45	—
Naples	6	—
Nancy	1	22
Natal	27	—
Neuchatel	1	14
Newfoundland	9	—
Nice	3	—
Ottawa	12	—
Palermo	5	15
Paris	—	9
Penang	34	—
Perth (Western Australia)	45	—
Port Elizabeth	22	16
Port Said, *via* Gibraltar	16	—
,, *via* Brindisi	9	—
Prague, *via* Cologne	4	—
,, *via* Hamburg	5	—
Quebec	11	—
Rangoon	37	—
Réunion	22 or 33	—
Rome	3	15
Rotterdam	—	17
St. Helena	16	—
St. Kitt's	16	—
St. Lucia (West Indies)	13	13
St. Nazaire	2	2
St. Thomas	17	—
St. Vincent (West Indies)	13	16
Senegal	11	—
Seville	5	—
Shanghai	48	—
Sierra Leone	17	—
Singapore	36	—
Smyrna, *via* Gibraltar	15	12
,, *via* Marseilles	9	—
Stockholm	4	2
Strasburg, *via* Cologne	1	3
,, *via* Hamburg	3	9
Sydney	49	—
Tobago	15	9
Trieste, *via* Cologne	5	12
,, *via* Hamburg	6	12
Trinidad	14	13
Turin	2	3
Venice	3	4
Vichy	1	21
Victoria (Vancouver Island)	18	—
Vienna, *via* Cologne	4	—
,, *via* Hamburg	5	—
Wellington (New Zealand)	46	—
Winnipeg	16	—
Yokohama	33	—
Zanzibar	33	—
Zurich	1	13

N.B.—The times given above do not include the interval between the arrival of a Parcel at its place of destination and its delivery to the Addressee. Moreover, owing to Customs examination in the country of destination, a parcel not unfrequently occupies in transit a longer time than is stated in the foregoing Table.

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

MEAN TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, 1898.

Day of Month.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7 59	8 28	9 3	9 47	7 7	7 36	8 52	9 42	9 28	10 6	10 39	11 9	11 2	11 37	0 35	1 4	2 6	2 26	2 23	2 40	3 11	3 29	3 31	3 49
2	8 68	9 33	10 32	11 14	8 11	8 51	10 26	11 4	10 38	11 7	11 38	—	—	0 10	1 35	1 59	2 46	3 6	2 59	3 18	3 47	4 4	4 7	4 24
3	10 11	10 43	11 33	—	9 37	10 27	11 35	—	11 35	—	0 7	0 33	0 41	1 10	2 23	2 47	3 26	3 45	3 35	3 53	4 20	4 38	4 41	5 0
4	11 23	11 56	0 27	0 54	11 1	11 39	0 5	0 30	0 1	0 23	0 58	1 25	1 38	2 7	3 9	3 31	4 4	4 22	4 10	4 27	4 57	5 15	5 17	5 36
5	—	0 25	1 17	1 38	—	0 23	0 49	1 6	0 43	1 5	1 56	2 14	2 31	2 58	3 52	4 14	4 41	4 58	4 45	5 2	5 37	5 59	5 58	6 20
6	0 51	1 13	1 57	2 16	0 46	1 10	1 26	1 44	1 27	1 47	2 40	3 5	3 28	3 47	4 34	4 55	5 15	5 32	5 19	5 40	6 24	6 52	6 43	7 9
7	1 35	1 54	2 34	2 49	1 29	1 47	2 3	2 20	2 8	2 30	3 31	3 56	4 11	4 36	5 15	5 31	5 52	6 10	6 2	6 26	7 22	7 55	7 34	8 3
8	2 14	2 31	3 8	3 19	2 4	2 20	2 36	2 55	2 53	3 16	4 23	4 47	5 0	5 28	5 51	6 12	6 36	7 0	6 54	7 26	8 30	9 9	8 34	9 9
9	2 48	3 3	3 36	3 51	2 36	2 52	3 15	3 34	3 39	4 3	5 14	5 39	5 48	6 6	6 31	6 52	7 30	8 4	8 4	8 46	9 46	10 20	9 43	10 14
10	3 22	3 39	4 7	4 26	3 8	3 24	3 54	4 15	4 29	4 55	6 7	6 33	6 28	6 51	7 16	7 42	8 46	9 34	9 33	10 15	10 51	11 18	10 45	11 16
11	3 57	4 14	4 42	4 59	3 41	3 58	4 38	4 59	5 19	5 47	6 58	7 26	7 14	7 38	8 13	8 48	10 20	11 1	10 51	11 21	11 45	—	11 46	—
12	4 31	4 48	5 17	5 34	4 16	4 35	5 22	5 49	6 16	6 46	7 54	8 22	8 4	8 32	9 30	10 15	11 37	—	11 49	—	0 7	0 28	0 13	0 38
13	5 5	5 22	5 52	6 15	4 52	5 14	6 16	6 47	7 19	7 51	8 54	9 27	9 4	9 40	10 57	11 36	0 8	0 31	0 13	0 33	0 48	1 10	1 4	1 30
14	5 40	6 1	6 38	7 3	5 33	5 55	7 21	8 1	8 26	9 3	9 58	10 31	10 18	10 56	—	0 11	0 52	1 10	0 51	1 9	1 30	1 50	1 55	2 19
15	6 22	6 44	7 32	8 7	6 21	6 48	8 45	9 20	9 40	10 11	11 3	11 31	—	0 32	1 2	1 29	1 46	1 26	1 43	2 11	2 32	2 43	3 3	3 8
16	7 6	7 32	8 47	9 36	7 20	7 53	10 13	10 55	10 44	11 16	—	0 2	0 4	0 34	1 22	1 41	2 2	2 16	2 1	2 18	2 54	3 17	3 33	3 57
17	8 1	8 34	10 26	11 13	8 43	9 33	11 24	11 54	11 44	—	0 29	0 53	0 57	1 19	2 0	2 15	2 31	2 48	2 34	2 53	3 40	4 4	4 23	4 47
18	9 12	9 55	11 57	—	10 23	11 7	—	0 26	0 10	0 34	1 16	1 37	1 41	2 2	2 30	2 46	3 2	3 20	3 12	3 31	4 27	4 53	5 12	5 37
19	10 38	11 20	0 31	1 4	11 48	—	0 42	1 3	0 54	1 17	1 57	2 17	2 19	2 36	3 1	3 17	3 37	3 54	3 50	4 13	5 17	5 44	6 3	6 28
20	—	0 2	1 20	1 54	0 21	0 47	1 24	1 45	1 37	1 57	2 25	2 52	2 54	3 11	3 32	3 49	4 12	4 31	4 31	4 57	6 12	6 42	6 53	7 20
21	0 36	1 7	2 15	2 34	1 11	1 33	2 3	2 20	2 15	2 32	3 10	3 27	3 26	3 42	4 6	4 23	4 49	5 5	5 26	5 46	7 14	7 48	7 47	8 17
22	1 36	2 3	2 55	3 19	1 53	2 13	2 37	2 55	2 59	3 8	3 45	4 5	3 59	4 16	4 38	4 54	5 29	5 54	6 16	6 48	8 23	9 6	8 48	9 23
23	2 26	2 49	3 31	3 49	2 29	2 48	3 10	3 27	3 21	3 33	4 20	4 27	4 33	4 50	5 12	5 30	6 22	6 52	7 24	8 5	9 36	10 12	9 58	10 34
24	3 12	3 35	4 8	4 24	3 4	3 20	3 46	4 2	4 0	4 18	4 54	5 12	5 5	5 28	5 50	6 12	7 25	8 8	8 47	9 43	10 45	11 15	11 7	11 40
25	3 54	4 16	4 41	4 57	3 37	3 55	4 18	4 34	4 34	4 53	5 30	5 56	5 41	6 0	6 37	7 6	8 54	9 44	10 12	10 48	11 44	—	—	0 10
26	4 35	4 56	5 12	5 27	4 11	4 27	4 53	5 10	5 10	5 30	6 10	6 31	6 20	6 42	7 27	8 12	10 30	11 10	11 20	11 50	0 11	0 35	0 37	1 2
27	5 11	5 30	5 44	6 3	4 54	5 8	5 49	5 51	6 15	6 54	7 18	7 7	7 33	8 36	9 45	11 45	—	—	0 15	0 57	1 20	1 25	1 47	
28	5 47	6 5	6 22	6 45	5 13	5 31	6 12	6 37	6 35	7 4	7 46	8 13	8 2	8 35	10 3	11 17	0 15	0 39	0 38	0 59	1 41	2 0	2 8	2 25
29	6 25	6 44	—	—	5 51	6 11	7 4	7 35	7 31	8 1	8 43	9 10	9 13	9 57	11 57	—	1 2	1 25	1 21	1 49	2 19	2 36	2 43	3 0
30	7 6	7 29	—	—	6 34	7 2	8 11	8 48	8 31	9 5	9 51	10 29	10 40	11 23	0 28	0 54	1 45	2 5	2 0	2 18	2 55	3 12	3 18	3 35
31	7 55	8 26	—	—	7 35	8 11	—	—	9 37	10 8	—	—	—	0 1	1 20	1 44	—	—	2 35	2 52	—	—	3 52	4 8

Just a line to tell you SUNLIGHT SOAP

HIGH WATER TABLE.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding or subtracting the times named below.*

Port or Place.	High Tide.	H.M.	Port or Place.	High Tide.	H.M.
Aberdeen Bar	—	0 58	Jersey (St. Helier)	+	4 31
Aberystwyth	+	5 39	Kingstown Harbour	—	2 46
Arundel (Littlehampton) Bar	—	2 38	Kinsale Harbour	+	2 45
Banff	—	1 30	Leith	+	0 19
Bantry Harbour	+	1 49	Berwick Harbour	—	3 28
Barnstaple Bridge	+	4 30	Limerick	+	4 47
Barrow	—	2 40	Liverpool	—	2 35
Beachy Head	—	2 38	Llandudno	—	3 10
Beaumaris	—	3 28	Londonderry	—	5 28
Belfast	—	3 15	Margate Pier	—	2 13
Berwick	+	0 20	Milford Haven Entrance	+	3 58
Birkenhead	—	2 23	Needles Point	—	4 12
Blackpool	—	2 46	Newcastle-on-Tyne	+	1 34
Brest Harbour	+	1 49	Newhaven	—	2 44
Bridgwater Bar	+	4 52	Newport (Bristol Channel)	+	5 12
Bridport	+	4 7	Nore Light	—	1 28
Brighton	—	2 43	Padstow	+	3 15
Bristol	+	5 15	Pembroke Dockyard	+	4 14
Cardiff	+	4 58	Penzance	+	2 32
Cardigan	+	5 3	Peterhead	—	1 24
Christchurch Harbour	—	4 58	Plymouth	+	3 27
Cork (Penrose Quay)	+	3 0	Poole	—	5 8
Cowes (West)	—	3 43	Portland Breakwater	+	5 3
Cromer	+	5 2	Portsmouth Dockyard	—	2 17
Dartmouth Harbour	+	4 18	Queenstown	+	3 3
Deal	—	2 43	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2 14
Devonport Dockyard	+	3 45	St. Ives	+	2 46
Douglas	—	2 46	Salcombe	+	3 43
Dover	—	2 46	Scarborough	+	2 13
Dublin, *see* Kingstown			Scilly Islands (St. Mary)	+	2 29
Dundalk	—	3 2	Selsea Bill	—	2 13
Dundee	+	0 34	Sheerness Dockyard	—	1 21
Exmouth	+	4 29	Shoreham Harbour	—	2 24
Falmouth	+	2 59	Sligo Bay	+	3 20
Flamborough Head	+	2 32	Southampton	—	3 28
Fleetwood	—	2 46	Spithead	—	2 38
Folkestone	—	2 51	Stromness	—	4 58
Fowey	+	3 16	Sunderland	+	1 24
Galway Bay	+	2 37	Swansea	+	4 2
Glasgow	—	0 33	Tees River Bar	+	1 47
Gravesend	—	0 53	Torbay	+	4 2
Greenock	—	1 50	Tynemouth Bar	+	1 20
Guernsey, St. Peter Port	+	4 39	Valentia	+	1 44
Hartlepool	+	1 30	Waterford Harbour	+	4 8
Harwich	—	1 52	Wexford	+	5 23
Holyhead	—	3 47	Whitby	+	1 47
Hull	×	4 31	Wisbech	+	5 32
Inverness	—	1 23	Yarmouth Road	—	4 43

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of afternoon High Water at Belfast on February 1st, 1898:—Time of afternoon High Water at London Bridge is 9*h.* 47*m.*; the time at Belfast is 3*h.* 15*m.* subtracted from 9*h.* 47*m.* = 6*h.* 32*m.*

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of High Water in the morning at Berwick on June 1st:—Time of High Water at London Bridge is 10*h.* 39*m.*; the time at Berwick is 20*m.* added to 10*h.* 39*m.* = 10*h.* 59*m.*

cleans clothes and almost anything else.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 drachms .....=1 ounce.
16 ounces.....=1 pound.
14 pounds .....=1 stone.
28 pounds .....=1 quarter.
4 qrs. or 112 lbs. ..=1 cwt.
20 cwt. .....=1 ton.

Troy Weight.

3·17 grains .....=1 carat.
24 grains .....=1 dwt.
20 dwts. .....=1 ounce.
12 ounces.....=1 pound.
100 pounds .....=1 cwt.

Apothecaries' Measure.

60 minims ♏ (drops) = 1 fluid drachm .....f ʒ.
8 drachms ....=one ounce f ℥.
20 ounces=1 pint .....O.
8 pints=1 gallon ..C.,or Cong.

1 drachm = 1 teaspoonful.
2 drachms = 1 dessert-spoonful.
4 drachms = 1 table-spoonful.
2 ounces = 1 wineglassful.

Old Apothecaries' Weight (superseded in 1864):—20 grains =1 scruple, 3 scruples=1 drachm; 8 drachms=1 ounce; 12 ounces =1 pound.

Wine Measure.

42 gallons .....=1 tierce.
63 gallons .....=1 hogshead.
84 gallons,or 2 tierce=1 puncheon
2 hogsheads, or 126 gallons.....} =1 pipe or butt,
2 pipes or 252 gallons..=1 tun.

Beer Measure.

9 gallons .....=1 firkin.
2 firkins,or 18 gallons=1 kilderkin.
2 kilderkins, or 36 gallons .....} =1 barrel.
1½ barrels, or 54 gallons,or 3 kilderkins } = 1 hogshead.
2 barrels, or 72 gals. } = 1 puncheon.
3 barrels, or 2 hogsheads .....} = 1 butt.

Liquid Measure.

	Cubic ins. nearly.
4 gills ..=1 pint.	..=34⅔.
2 pints ..=1 quart.	..=69⅓.
4 quarts =1 gallon.	..=277·275.

Measures of Length.

12 inches .....=1 foot.
3 feet .....=1 yard.
6 feet .....=1 fathom.
16½ feet .....=1 pole.
220 yards .....=1 furlong.
8 furlongs, 1760 yards, 5280 feet .....=1 statute mile.
6080 feet .....= 1 naut. mile or knot.
1 cable's length ....=100fathoms
7·92 inches .....=1 link.
100 links, 66 feet, 22 yards .....=1 chain.
1760 yards .....=1 British mile.
2240 yards .....=1Irish mile

Hay and Straw.

36 pounds .....= 1 truss of straw.
56 pounds .....= 1 truss of old hay.
60 pounds .....= 1 truss of new hay.
36 trusses .....=1 load.

Land or Square Measure.

144 sq. inches.....=1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet .....=1 sq. yard.

Prize Dogs and Poultry should be

30¼ sq. yards } .. = { 1 sq. rod
272¼ feet } .. = { or pole.
40 rods ..... = 1 sq. rood.
4 roods
160 rods } ..... = 1 acre.
4840 yards
10 sq. chains ..... = 1 acre.
1 hectare ..... = 2·471 acres.
640 acres ..... = 1 sq. mile.
30 sq. acres ..... = { 1 yard of land.
100 acres ..... = { 1 hide of land.
40 hides ..... = 1 barony.

Solid or Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches .. = 1 cubic ft.
27 cubic feet ..... = 1 cubic yd.
108 cubic feet ..... = { 1 stack of wood.
40 cubic ft. merchandise ..... = { 1 shipping ton.
42 cubic feet of timber ..... = { 1 shipping ton.

Ton of displacement of a ship = 35 cubic feet.

Dry Measure.

2 pints ..... = 1 quart.
2 quarts ..... = 1 pottle.
4 quarts ..... = 1 gallon.
2 gallons ..... = 1 peck.
4 pecks ..... = 1 bushel.
2 bushels ..... = 1 strike.
4 bushels ..... = 1 coomb.
8 bushels ..... = 1 quarter.
5 quarters ..... = 1 load.
10 quarters ..... = 1 last.

Boll of meal = 140 pounds; 2 bolls = 1 sack.

Cloth Measure.

2¼ inches ..... = 1 nail.
4 nails ..... = 1 quarter.
4 quarters ..... = 1 yard.
3 quarters ..... = { 1 Flemish ell.
5 quarters ..... = { 1 English ell.
6 quarters ..... = { 1 French ell.

Wool Weight.

		cwt.	qr.	lb.
7 pounds	= 1 clove			
2 cloves	= 1 stone =	0	0	14
2 stones	= 1 tod =	0	1	0
6½ tods	= 1 wey =	1	2	14
2 weys	= 1 sack =	3	1	0
12 sacks	= 1 last =	39	0	0
240 pounds	= 1 pack.			

Cotton Wool, bale variable: U.S.A. average 477 lbs.; Egyptian, 719 lbs.; East Indian, 396 lbs.; Brazilian, 220 lbs.

Admiralty Casks
(sizes and contents).

	Length. Ins.	Diam. Ins.	Cont. Gals.
Leeger	59	38	164
Butt	53	33	110
Puncheon	41½	30	72
Hogshead	37	28	54
Barrel	31½	24.5	36
Half-hogshead	28	22.5	27
Kilderkin.....	22	19.75	18
Firkin	22	17	12

Sundry Casks
(sizes and contents).

	Length. Ins.	Diam. Ins.	Cont. Gals.
Marsala pipe ..	65	32	108
„ hogshead	41	25	45.5
Brandy pipe ..	52	34	114
„ hogshead	40	28	57.5
Port pipe	58	34	113
Port hogshead	37	30	56.5
Sherry butt....	50	35	108
„ hogshead	38	28	54 5
Rum puncheon	42	36	91

washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Glass.

5 pounds .....=1 stone.
24 stone .....=1 seam.

A Ton Weight of the following will average in Cubic Feet:

Earth	21
Clay	18
Chalk	14
Coal, Newcastle	43
Pit Sand	22
River ditto	19
Thames ballast	20
Coarse gravel	19
Coal, Welsh	40
Marl	18
Shingle	23
Night soil	18

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lbs., pure silver 655 lbs., cast iron 450 lbs., copper 550 lbs., lead 710 lbs., pure platinum 1,220 lbs., tin 456 lbs., aluminium 163 lbs.

Miscellaneous English Weights and Measures.

Anchovies, barrel ....30 lbs.
Biscuits, bag (Admiralty) .....102 lbs.
Bullion, bar .....15 to 30 lbs.
Barley, bushel .....47 to 49 lbs.
Beer, butt .....108 gals.
Bristles, cask .....10 cwt.
Bricks, load .....500.
Cocoa, bag .....112 lbs.
Coffee, bag ..... { 140 to 168 lbs.
,, bale (Mocha) { 224 to 280 lbs.
,, barrel..... { 112 to 168 lbs.
Coal, bushel .....80 lbs.
Coke, bushel .....40 lbs.
Cheese, clove .....8 lbs.
Codfish, last .....12 barrels.
Flour (American) brl. 196 lbs.
,, barrel.....220 lbs.
Flour, bushel .....56 lbs.
,, sack .....280 lbs.
Feathers or flour, last 17 cwt.
Gunpowder, barrel ..100 lbs.
,, last .... { 24 brls, or 2,400 lbs.
Gross, a .....144 articles
Grain, last .....80 bushels.
Hops, bag .....280 lbs.
,, pocket .....1½ to 2 cwt.
Hides, &c., dicker ..10 hides.
,, last .....144 ,,
Herrings, last .....20 barrels.
Iron, bundle .....56 lbs.
Lead, fother .....19½ cwt.
Leather, last .....200 hides.
Long dozen .....13 articles.
,, score .....21 ,,
Malt, barrel .....12 stone.
,, bushel .....40 lbs.
Oats, barrel .....14 stone.
,, bushel .....38 to 40lbs.
Pepper bag (black) Co.'s316 lbs.
,, ,, (white)....168 lbs.
,, free-trade bags 28,56,112 lbs.
Pork, barrel .....224 lbs.
Parchment, roll.....60 skins.
Quintal .....100 lbs.
Rice, bag.....168 lbs.
Raisins, barrel .....112 lbs.
Rye, bushel .....55 lbs.
Sago, bag .....112 lbs.
Salt, peck .....14 lbs.
Saltpetre, bag (East India) .....168 lbs.
Sugar, bag (East India) ..... { 112 to 196 lbs.
Soap, barrel .....256 lbs.
Steel, faggot .....120 lbs.
Sherry, butt .....110 gals.
Tar, barrel .....25 gals.
Turpentine, barrel .. { 224 to 280 lbs.
Timber, great hundred 120 deals.
,, 100 feet.....120 ,,
,, quarter .....30 ,,
Tiles, load .....1,000.
Tobacco, hogshead ..12 to 18 cwt.
Wheat, bushel .....57 to 60lbs.

Take life easy, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

MARKETING TABLE.

No.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.
1	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10
2	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8
3	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6
4	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4
5	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2
6	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0
7	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10
8	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8
9	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6
10	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4
11	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2
12	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0
13	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10
14	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8
15	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6
16	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4
17	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2
18	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0
19	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10
20	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8
21	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6
22	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4
23	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2
24	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0
25	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10
26	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8
27	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6
28	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4
29	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2
30	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0

WAGES TABLE.

Yr.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£	£ s. d	£ s. d.	s. d
1	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0¾
2	0 3 4	0 0 9¼	0 1½
3	0 5 0	0 1 1¾	0 2
4	0 6 8	0 1 6¾	0 2½
5	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 3¼
6	0 10 0	0 2 3¾	0 4
7	0 11 8	0 2 8¾	0 4½
8	0 13 4	0 3 0¾	0 5¼
9	0 15 0	0 3 5¾	0 6
10	0 16 8	0 3 19	0 6½
12	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 8
14	1 3 4	0 5 4¾	0 9¼
16	1 6 8	0 6 1¾	0 10½
18	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 11¾
20	1 13 4	0 7 8	1 1¼
30	2 10 0	0 11 6	1 7½
40	3 6 8	0 15 4½	2 2½
50	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	2 9
60	5 0 0	1 3 0¾	3 3¼
70	5 16 8	1 6 10¾	3 10
80	6 13 4	1 10 8¾	4 4½
90	7 10 0	1 14 7¼	4 11½
100	8 6 8	1 18 5¾	5 5¾

If wages be Guinea instead of Pounds, to each Guinea add 1d. to the Month, or ¼d. to the week.

DISCOUNT TABLE.

Showing the amount of discount at various rates on various sums up to £1.

Amt	5%	6%	7½%	9%	25%
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 5	0 0¼	0 0¼	0 0¼	0 0½	0 1¼
0 10	0 0½	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2½
1 3	0 0¾	0 0¾	0 1	0 1¼	0 3¾
1 8	0 1	0 1	0 1⅛	0 1½	0 5
2 1	0 1¼	0 1¼	0 1½	0 2	0 6¼
2 6	0 1¼	0 1½	0 1⅞	0 2¼	0 7½
2 11	0 1½	0 1¾	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 8¾
3 9	0 2	0 2¼	0 2⅝	0 3¼	0 10
4 2	0 2¼	0 2½	0 3¼	0 3¾	0 11¼
4 7	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 3½	0 4	0 11¾
5 0	0 2½	0 3	0 3¾	0 4½	1 0
5 10	0 2¾	0 3½	0 4⅜	0 5¼	1 1¼
6 8	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	1 2½
7 6	0 3½	0 4½	0 5⅝	0 6¾	1 3¾
8 4	0 4	0 5	0 6¼	0 7½	1 5
9 2	0 4¼	0 5½	0 6¾	0 8¼	1 6¼
10 0	0 5	0 6	0 7½	0 9	1 7½
12 6	0 6	0 7½	0 9	0 10½	1 10
15 0	0 9	0 10½	1 1½	1 4½	1 11½
17 6	0 10½	1 0½	1 3¾	1 6¾	2 1
20 0	1 0	1 2½	1 6	1 9	2 6

SUNLIGHT SOAP, largest sale in the world.

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

To find the Interest for any number of days, multiply the sum by the days, and the Interest on the product will be the Interest required.

EXAMPLE.—To find the Interest on £960 for 25 days at 3 per cent.—Multiply 960 × 25 = 24,000; and under the 3 per cent. column will be found—

Interest on 20,000 = £1 12 10½
" " 4,000 = 0 6 7
24,000 = £1 19 5½ Interest.

Product.	3 per cent.	3½ per cent.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	0 0 0¼	0 0 0¼	0 0 0¼	0 0 0¼	0 0 0½
20	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0¾
30	0 0 0¾	0 0 0¾	0 0 0¾	0 0 1	0 0 1
40	0 0 0¾	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1¼	0 0 1¼
50	0 0 1	0 0 1¼	0 0 1¼	0 0 1¼	0 0 1¾
60	0 0 1¼	0 0 1¼	0 0 1½	0 0 1¾	0 0 2
70	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1¾	0 0 2	0 0 2¼
80	0 0 1½	0 0 1¾	0 0 2	0 0 2¼	0 0 2¾
90	0 0 1¾	0 0 2	0 0 2¼	0 0 2¼	0 0 3
100	0 0 2	0 0 2¼	0 0 2¼	0 0 3	0 0 3¼
200	0 0 4	0 0 4½	0 0 5¼	0 0 6	0 0 6¼
300	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 9¾
400	0 0 8	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 0 11¾	0 1 1¼
500	0 0 9½	0 0 11¼	0 1 1¼	0 1 2¼	0 1 4½
600	0 0 11¼	0 1 1¾	0 1 3¾	0 1 5¾	0 1 7¾
700	0 1 1¾	0 1 4	0 1 6½	0 1 8¾	0 1 11
800	0 1 3½	0 1 6¼	0 1 9	0 1 11¾	0 2 2¼
900	0 1 5¾	0 1 8¾	0 1 11¾	0 2 2¾	0 2 5½
1,000	0 1 7¾	0 1 11	0 2 2¼	0 2 5¾	0 2 9
2,000	0 3 3½	0 3 10	0 4 4½	0 4 11¼	0 5 5¾
3,000	0 4 11¼	0 5 9	0 6 7	0 7 4¾	0 8 2¾
4,000	0 6 7	0 7 8	0 8 9½	0 9 10½	0 10 11½
5,000	0 8 2¾	0 9 7	0 10 11¼	0 12 4	0 13 8¾
6,000	0 9 10½	0 11 6	0 13 1¾	0 14 9½	0 16 5¼
7,000	0 11 6	0 13 5	0 15 4	0 17 3	0 19 2½
8,000	0 13 1¾	0 15 4	0 17 6¼	0 19 8¾	1 1 11
9,000	0 14 9½	0 17 3	0 19 8¾	1 2 2¼	1 4 8
10,000	0 16 5¼	0 19 2½	1 1 11	1 4 8	1 7 4¾
20,000	1 12 10½	1 18 4½	2 3 10	2 9 3¾	2 14 9½
30,000	2 9 3¾	2 17 6¾	3 5 9	3 13 11¼	4 2 2¼
40,000	3 5 9	3 16 8¾	4 7 8	4 18 7½	5 9 7
50,000	4 2 2¼	4 15 10¾	5 9 7	6 3 3¾	6 16 11¾
60,000	4 18 7½	5 15 0¾	6 11 6	7 7 11¼	8 4 4½
70,000	5 15 0¾	6 14 3	7 13 5	8 12 7½	9 11 9¼
80,000	6 11 6	7 13 5	8 15 4	9 17 3	10 19 2¾
90,000	7 7 11¼	8 12 7¾	9 17 3	11 1 11	12 6 7
100,000	8 4 4½	9 11 9¾	10 19 2¾	12 6 7	13 13 11¾
200,000	16 8 9¼	19 3 6¾	21 18 4½	24 13 1¾	27 7 11¼
300,000	24 13 1¾	28 15 4	32 17 6¾	36 19 8¾	41 1 11
400,000	32 17 6¾	38 7 1¾	43 16 8¾	49 6 3¾	54 15 10¾
500,000	41 1 11	47 18 10¾	54 15 10¾	61 12 10¾	68 9 10¼

For 2 per cent. take the half of 4; for 2½, the half of 5 per cent.

Don't worry! Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

APPROXIMATE EXCHANGE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

	£	s.	d.
America (see United States).			
Austria.			
20-Florin piece	1	19	2
8-Gulden „	0	15	10
4 „ „	0	7	11
1 „ or Florin	0	1	11½
20 Kreutzers	0	0	4¾
Denmark			
10-Crown piece	0	11	0¼
1 Krone	0	1	1
50-Ore piece	0	0	6½
Dutch.			
William	0	16	6½
Ducat	0	9	4¾
Ryksdaaler	0	4	2
Guilder	0	1	8
5 Cents	0	0	1
France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland.			
50-Franc piece	1	19	7¾
Napoleon = 20 Fr.	0	15	10¼
10 Franc piece	0	7	11½
5 „ „	0	3	11½
2 „ „	0	1	7
1 „	0	0	9½
Decime = 10 Centimes	0	0	1
Sou = 5 „	0	0	0½
Germany.			
20-Mark piece	0	19	7
10 „ „	0	9	9½
5 „ „	0	4	10¾
1 „ „	0	0	11¾
1-Thaler piece	0	2	11¼
Greece.			
40-Drachmai piece	1	8	4½
20 „ „	0	14	2¼
5 „ „	0	3	6½
1 „ „	0	0	8½
India.			
Mohur of 15 Rupees	1	9	2½
Rupee	0	1	10¾
Japan.			
20 Yen	4	1	8
10 „	2	0	10

	£	s.	d.
1 Yen = 1 U.S.A. Dol.	0	4	1
50-Sen piece	0	2	0½
20 „ „	0	0	10
Malta.			
Louis	0	19	1¼
Ounce or Pezza of 30 Tari	0	4	0
Scudo	0	1	3
2-Tari piece	0	0	2½
Mexico.			
Doubloon	3	4	3
Dollar	0	4	3½
Portugal.			
Coroa	2	4	4¾
Milreis	0	4	5¼
200 Reis	0	0	10½
1 Testoon = 100 Reis	0	0	5¼
Russia.			
Half Imperial	0	16	4½
Rouble	0	3	2
Poltin or ½ Rouble	0	1	7
Polpoltin or ¼ „	0	0	9½
10-Copec piece	0	0	3¾
5 „ „	0	0	1¾
Spain.			
Isabella	1	0	7½
Dollar	0	4	1½
Escudo	0	2	0¾
Peseta	0	0	10½
Real de Vellon	0	0	2½
Sweden (same as Denmark).			
Switzerland (see France).			
Turkey.			
Medjidiè Gold	0	18	0½
Medjidiè Silver	0	3	7
10 Piastre piece	0	1	9½
1 „ „	0	0	2
United States.			
Double Eagle	4	2	2
Eagle = 10 Dollars	2	1	1
Dollar	0	4	1¼
Dime = $\frac{1}{10}$ Dollar	0	0	5
Cent	0	0	0½

SUNLIGHT SOAP is worth its weight in gold.

ADDRESSES.

Name.	Address.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Sunday.

Monday.

Tuesday.

Wednesday.

Thursday.

Friday.

Saturday.

where SUNLIGHT SOAP is used.

MEMORANDUM.

Day of Month.	Sundays, &c.	Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.	
		First.	Second.	First.	Second.
JAN. 1	*Circumcision*	Genesis *17* v. 9	Romans *2* v. 17	Deuteronomy *10* v. 12	Colossians *2* v. 8 to v. 18
,, 2	2 af Chris.	Isaiah *42*	Matthew *1* v. 18	Isaiah *43* or *44*	Acts *1*
,, 6	*Epiphany*	——*60*	Luke *3* v. 15 to v. 23	——*49* v. 13 to v. 24	John *2* to v. 12
,, 9	1 af. Epiph.	——*51*	Matthew *5* v. 33	——*52* v. 13 and *53* or *54*	Acts *5* v. 17
,, 16	2——	——*55*	——*9* v. 18	——*57* or *61*	——*9* v. 23
,, 23	3——	——*62*	——*13* v. 24 to v. 53	——*65* or *66*	——*14*
,, 30	4——	Job *27*	——*16* v. 24 to *17* v. 14	Job *28* or *29*	——*18* to v. 24
FEB. 6	Septuages.	Gen. *1* and *2* to v. 4	Revelation *21* to v 9	Genesis *2* v. 4 or Job *38*	Revelation *21* v. 9 to *22* v. 6
,, 13	Sexagesima	——*3*	Matthew *24* v. 29	——*6* or *8*	Acts *27* v. 18
,, 20	Quinquages.	——*9* to v. 20	——*27* v. 27 to v. 57	——*12* or *13*	Romans *4*
,, 23	*Ash Wednes.*	Isaiah *58* to v. 13	Mark *2* v. 13 to v. 23	Jonah *3*	Hebrews *12* v. 3 to v. 18
,, 27	1 in Lent	Gen. *19* v. 12 to v. 30	——*3* v. 13	Genesis *22* to v. 20 or *23*	Romans *9* v. 19
MAR. 6	2——	——*27* to v. 4*	——*7* to v. 24	——*28* or *32*	——*15* v. 8
,, 13	3——	——*37*	——*11* to v. 27	——*39* or *40*	1 Corinthians *6*
,, 20	4——	——*43*	—— *14* v. 53	——*43* or *45*	——*11* v. 17
,, 27	5——	Exodus *3*	Luke *2* v. 21	Exodus *5* or *6* to v. 14	——*16*
APRIL 3	Palm Sunday	——*9*	Matthew *26*	——*10* or *11*	Luke *19* v. 28, or *20* v. 9 to v. 21
,, 8	*Good Friday*	Genesis *22* to v. 20	John *18*	Isaiah *52* v. 13 and *53*	1 Peter *2*
,, 10	Easter Day	Exodus *12* to v. 29	Rev. *1* v. 10 to v. 19	Exodus *12* v. 29 or *14*	John *20* v. 11 to v. 19 or Rev. *5*
,, 17	Low Sunday	Numbers *16* to v. 36	1 Cor. *15* to v. 29	Numbers *16* v. 36 or *17* to v. 12	John *20* v. 24 to v. 30
,, 24	2 af. Easter	——*20* to v. 14	Luke *18* to v. 31	——*20* v. 14 to *21* v. 10 or *21* v. 10	Philippians *1*
MAY 1	3——	——*22*, or *Isaiah 61*	John *1* v. 43	——*23* or *24* or *Zechariah 4*	Colossians *3* to v. 18
,, 8	4——	Deut. *4* to v. 23	Luke *24* v. 13	Deuteronomy *4* v. 23 to v. 41 or *5*	1 Thessalonians *5*
,, 15	Rogation	—— *6*	John *4* v. 31	——*9* or *10*	1 Timothy *4*
,, 19	*Ascension*	Daniel *7* v. 9 to v. 15	Luke *24* v 44	2 Kings *2* to v. 16	Hebrews *4*
,, 22	S. af Ascens	Deuteronomy *30*	John *7* v. 25	Deuteronomy *34* or Joshua *1*	Titus *1* [v. 21
,, 29	Whitsunday	——*16* to v. 18	Romans *8* to v. 18	Isaiah *11*, or Ezekiel *36* v. 25	Gal. *5* v. 16 or Acts *13* v. 24 to *19*
JUNE 5	Trinity Sun.	Isaiah *6* to v. 11	Revelation *1* to v. 9	Genesis *18* or *1* and *2* to v. 4	Ephesians *4* to v. 17 or Matt. *3*
,, 12	1 af. Trinity	Josh. *3* v. 7 to *4* v. 15	John *19* v. 25	Joshua *5* v. 13 to *6* v. 21 or *24*	James *3*

NOTE.—When a Saint's Day falls on a *Sunday*, the Lessons for both Sunday and Saint's Day are given, those for the Saint's Day being in Italics. In 1898 SS. Philip and James (May 1) falls on the 3rd Sunday after Easter.

the home is always bright.

Lessons for Sundays, &c., for 1898—*continued.*

Day of Month.	*Sundays, &c.*	*Morning Prayer.*		*Evening Prayer.*	
		First.	*Second.*	*First.*	*Second.*
JUNE 19	2 aft. Trinity	Judges *4*	Acts *3*	Judges *5* or *6 v.* 11	1 Peter *4 v.* 7
,, 26	3——	1 Samuel *2* to *v.* 27	——*7 v.* 35 to *8 v.* 5	1 Samuel *3* or *4* to *v.* 18	1 John *2* to *v.* 15
JULY 3	4——	——*12*	——*10 v.* 24	——*13* or Ruth *1*	2 John
,, 10	5——	——*15* to *v.* 24	——*15 v.* 30 to *16 v.* 16	——*16* or *17*	Matthew *4 v.* 23 to *5 v.* 13
,, 17	6——	2 Samuel *1*	——*20* to *v.* 17	2 Samuel *12* to *v.* 24 or *18*	——*8 v.* 18
,, 24	7——	1 Chronicles *21*	——*24*	1 Chronicles *22* or *28* to *v.* 21	——*12 v.* 22
,, 31	8——	——*29 v.* 9 to *v.* 29	Romans *1*	2 Chronicles *1* or 1 Kings *3*	——*16* to *v.* 24
AUG. 7	9——	1 Kings *10* to *v.* 25	——*7*	1 Kings *11* to *v.* 15 or *11 v.* 26	——*20 v.* 17
,, 14	10——	——*12*	——*11 v.* 25	——*13* or *17*	——*24* to *v.* 29
,, 21	11——	——*18*	1 Cor. *1 v.* 26 and *2*	——*19* or *21*	——*27* to *v.* 27
,, 28	12——	——*22* to *v.* 41	——*8*	2 Kings *2* to *v.* 16 or *4 v.* 8 to *v.* 38	Mark *2 v.* 23 to *3 v.* 13
SEPT. 4	13——	2 Kings *5*	——*14* to *v.* 20	——*6* to *v.* 24 or *7*	——*6 v.* 30
,, 11	14——	——*9*	2 Cor. *2 v.* 14 and *3*	——*10* to *v.* 32 or *13*	——*10 v.* 32
,, 18	15——	——*18*	——*10*	——*19* or *23* to *v.* 31	——*14 v.* 27 to *v.* 53
,, 25	16——	2 Chronicles *36*	Galatians *4* to *v.* 21	Nehemiah *7* and *2* to *v.* 9 or *8*	Luke *2* to *v.* 21
OCT. 2	17——	Jeremiah *5*	Ephesians *3*	Jeremiah *22* or *35*	——*5 v.* 17
,, 9	18——	——*36*	Philippians *3*	Ezekiel *2* or *13* to *v.* 17	——*9* to *v.* 28
,, 16	19——	Ezekiel *14*	1 Thessalonians *1*	——*18* or *24 v.* 15	——*12 v.* 35
,, 23	20——	——*34*	2 Thessalonians *3*	——*37* or Daniel *1*	——*17* to *v.* 20
,, 30	21——	Daniel *3*	2 Timothy *1*	Daniel *4* or *5*	——*20 v.* 27 to *21 v.* 5
NOV. 6	22——	——*6*	Titus *3*	——*7 v.* 9 or *12*	——*23 v.* 26 to *v.* 50
,, 13	23——	Hosea *14*	Hebrews *7*	Joel *2 v.* 21 or *3 v.* 9	John *3 v.* 22
,, 20	24——	Eccles. *11* and *12*	——*12*	Haggai *2* to *v.* 10 or Mal. *3* and *4*	——*6 v.* 41
,, 27	1 in Advent	Isaiah *7*	1 Peter *1* to *v.* 22	Isaiah *2* or *4 v.* 2	——*10 v.* 22
DEC. 4	2——	——*5*	2 Peter *1*	——*11* to *v.* 11 or *24*	——*13 v.* 21
,, 11	3——	——*25*	1 John *3 v.* 16 to *4 v.* 7	——*26* or *28 v.* 5 to *v.* 19	——*18 v.* 28
,, 18	4——	——*30* to *v.* 27	Rev. *2 v.* 18 to *3 v.* 7	——*32* or *33 v.* 2 to *v.* 23	Revelation *3 v.* 7
,, 25	Christmas D.	——*9* to *v.* 8	Luke *2* to *v.* 15	—— *7 v.* 10 to *v.* 17	Titus *3 v.* 4 to *v.* 9

A friend in need is a friend indeed—

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Name.	Date of Birth, &c.	Annuities.	To whom married.	Age in 1898
QUEEN VICTORIA	May 24, 1819	£385,000	Prince Consort, Feb. 10, 1840.	79
Prince Consort	Aug. 26, 1819 *d.* Dec. 14, '61			
Princess Royal (Dowager German Empress)	Nov. 21, 1840	£8,000	Crown Prince of Prussia (Emperor Frederick of Germany) Jan. 25, 1858 (8 children).	58
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841	£40,000	Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Mar. 10, 1863. †	57
Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence & Avondale	Jan. 8, 1864 *d.* Jan. 14, '92			
George Frederick, Duke of York	June 3, 1865		Princess Victoria Mary (May of Teck) July 6 1893. (3 children *b.*, June 23, 1894. Dec. 14, 1895, & April 25, 1897).	33
Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar	Feb. 20, 1867	£36,000	Duke of Fife, July 27, 1889 (2 children).	31
Victoria Alex. Olga Mary	July 6, 1868			30
Maud Charlotte M. Vic. Alexander	Nov. 26, 1869 *b.* April 6 *d.* Ap. 7, 1871		Married to Prince Charles of Denmark, July, 1896.	29
Princess Alice Maud Mary	Apr. 25, 1843 *d.* Dec. 14, '78		Prince Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862 (7 children).	
Prince Alfred E. A., D. of Edmburgh (D. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1893)	Aug. 6, 1844	£10,000	Grand Duchess Marie of Russia Jan. 23, 1874 (5 children).	54
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846	£6,000	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5, 1866 (5 children).	52
Princess Louise Car. Alb	Mar. 18, 1848	£6,000	Marquis of Lorne Mar. 21, 1871	50
Prince Arthur Wm. P. A. (Duke of Connaught)	May 1, 1850	£15,000	Princess Louise of Prussia, Mar. 13, 1879 (3 children).	48
Prince Leopold G. D. A. (Duke of Albany)	Apr. 7, 1853 *d.* Mar. 28, '84	£6,000	Princess Helen of Waldeck, April 27, 1882 (2 children).	
Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora	Apr. 14, 1857	£6,000	Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 23, 1885. *d.* '96 (4 childrn.)	41
Duke of Cumberland	Sep. 21, 1845		Princess Thyra of Denmark, Dec. 21, 1878.	53
Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819	£12,000		79
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	July 19, 1822	£3,000	Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, June 28, 1843 (1 child).	76
Duchess of Teck	Nov. 27, 1833	£5,000	Duke of Teck, June 12, 1866 (4 children).	65

* Privy purse, £60,000; salaries of Household, £131,266; expenses of Household, £172,500; Royal bounty, &c., £13,200; unappropriated, £8,040. For the proper disposal of this money, which will continue to be paid till 6 months after Her Majesty's decease, trustees have been appointed.

† To widow. ‡ £10,000.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a friend in need.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Halsbury.
Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Morley.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

	Eldest Son or Heir.
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, &c., *b.* 1841	Duke of York
Alfred E. A., Duke of Edinburgh, &c. (Duke of Coburg, 1893), *b.* 1844	Prince Alfred
Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850	Prince Arthur
George F. E. A., Duke of York, &c., *b.* 1865	Prince Edward, *b.* 1894
Leopold C. E. G., Duke of Albany, &c., *b.* 1884	(None)
George W. F. C., Duke of Cambridge, &c., *b.* 1819	(None)

ARCHBISHOPS.

	Trans.	*Family Name.*	*Consecrated.*
CANTERBURY	1896	Frederick Temple, D.D., *b.* 1821	Bishop of Exeter, 1869; Transl. to London, 1885
YORK	1891	William D. Maclagan, D.D., *b.* 1826	Bishop of Lichfield, 1878

DUKES.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ARGYLL	1892	G. D. Campbell, K.G., K.T. (Scot. *D. Argyll*, 1701), *b.* 1823	Marquis of Lorne, K.T.
BEAUFORT	1682	H. C. F. Somerset, K.G., *b.* 1824	Marquis of Worcester
BEDFORD	1694	H. A. Russell, *b.* 1858	Marquis of Tavistock
BRANDON	1711	A. D. Douglas-Hamilton (Scot. *D. Hamilton*), *b.* 1862	P. S. Douglas-Hamilton
CUMBERLAND	1799	Ernest Augustus W.A.G.F., K.G., *b.* 1845	Prince George William
DEVONSHIRE	1694	S. C. Cavendish, K.G., *b.* 1833	Victor Cavendish
FIFE	1889	A. W. G. Duff, K.T., *b.* 1849	(None)
GRAFTON	1675	A. C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., *b.* 1821	Earl of Euston
LEEDS	1694	G. G. Osborne, *b.* 1862	Lord F. Granville-Godolphin
MANCHESTER	1719	W A. D. Montagu, *b.* 1877	Lord C. Montagu
MARLBOROUGH	1702	C. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, *b.* 1871	Winston Churchill
NEWCASTLE	1756	H. P. A. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864	Lord H. Pelham-Clinton
NORFOLK	1483	H. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., *b.* 1847	Earl of Arundel
NORTHUMBERLAND	1766	A. G. Percy K.G., *b.* 1870	Earl Percy (a peer)
PORTLAND	1716	W. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857	Marquis of Titchfield
RICHMOND (1675) AND GORDON	1876	C. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., *b.* 1818	Earl of March
RUTLAND	1703	J. J. R. Manners, K.G., *b.* 1818	Marquis of Granby
ST. ALBANS	1684	W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1840	Earl of Burford
SOMERSET	1547	Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846	Lord P. St. Maur
SUTHERLAND	1833	C. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, *b.* 1851	Marquis of Stafford
WELLINGTON	1814	H. Wellesley, *b.* 1846	Lord A. C. Wellesley
WESTMINSTER	1874	H. L. Grosvenor, K.G., *b.* 1825	Viscount Belgrave

MARQUISES.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ABERCORN	1790	J. Hamilton, K.G., C.B., *b.* 1838	Marquis of Hamilton
ABERGAVENNY	1876	W. Nevill, K.G., *b.* 1826	Earl of Lewes
AILESBURY	1821	H. A. Brudenell-Bruce, *b.* 1842	Earl of Cardigan
AILSA	1831	A. Kennedy, *b.* 1847	Earl of Cassilis
ANGLESEY	1815	H. Paget, *b.* 1835	Earl of Uxbridge

SUNLIGHT SOAP does its work

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
BATH	1789	T. H. Thynne.....	Viscount Weymouth
BREADALBANE	1885	G. Campbell, K.G., *b*, 1851	(None)
BRISTOL	1826	F. W. J. Hervey, *b*. 1834.....	Lieut. F. W. F. Hervey, R.N.
BUTE	1796	J. P. Crichton-Stuart, K.T., *b*.1847	Earl of Dumfries
CAMDEN	1812	J. C. Pratt, *b*. 1872	Lord G. M. Pratt
CHOLMONDELEY	1815	G. H. H. Cholmondeley, *b*. 1858	Earl of Rocksavage
DUFFERIN AND AVA.....	1888	F. H. Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b*. 1826	Earl of Ava
EXETER	1801	B. H. G. Cecil, *b*. 1849	Lord Burghley
HERTFORD ...	1793	H. de G. Seymour, *b*. 1843	Earl of Yarmouth
LANSDOWNE ...	1784	H. C. K. Fitzmaurice, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b*. 1845.....	Earl of Kerry
NORMANBY ...	1838	Rev. C. C. H. Phipps, *b*. 1846 ...	G. A. C. Phipps
NORTHAMPTON	1812	W. D. M. Compton, K.G., *b*. 1818	Earl Compton, M.P.
RIPON	1871	G. F. S. Robinson, K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E , *b*. 1827	Earl de Grey
SALISBURY ...	1789	R. A. T. G. Cecil, K.G., *b*. 1830 ...	Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
TOWNSHEND...	1786	J. V. S. Townshend, *b*. 1831	Viscount Raynham
WINCHESTER..	1551	A. J. H. B. Paulet, *b*. 1858	Lord H. Paulet
ZETLAND	1892	L. Dundas, *b*. 1844	Earl of Ronaldshay

EARLS.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ABINGDON.....	1682	M. A. Bertie, *b*. 1836.....	Lord Norreys
ALBEMARLE ...	1696	A. A. C. Keppel, *b*. 1858	Viscount Bury
AMHERST	1826	W. A. Amherst, *b*. 1836	Rev. Hon. P. Amherst
ANCASTER.....	1892	G. H. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, *b*. 1830	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P.
ASHBURNHAM.	1730	B. Ashburnham, *b*. 1840.....	Hon. J. Ashburnham
AYLESFORD ...	1714	C. W. Finch, *b*. 1851.....	Lord Guernsey
BATHURST.....	1772	S. H. Bathurst, *b*. 1864.....	Lord Apsley
BEAUCHAMP...	1815	W. Lygon, *b*. 1872.....	Hon. E. H. Lygon
BERKELEY ...	1679	R. T. M. Berkeley, *b*. 1865	G. C. Berkeley
BRADFORD ...	1815	O. G. C. Bridgeman, *b*. 1819	Viscount Newport
BROWNLOW ...	1815	A. W. B. Cust, *b*. 1844	H. J. C. Cust
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	1746	S. C. Hobart-Hampden, *b*. 1860	Hon. C. H. Hampden
CADOGAN	1800	G. H. Cadogan, K.G., *b*. 1840.....	Viscount Chelsea, M.P.
CAIRNS	1878	H. J. Cairns, *b*. 1863.....	Hon. W. D. Cairns
CAMPERDOWN.	1831	R. A. P. H. Duncan-Haldane, *b*. 1841	Hon. G. A. P. D. Haldane.
CARLISLE	1661	G. J. Howard, *b*. 1843.....	Viscount Morpeth
CARNARVON ...	1793	G. E. S. M. Herbert, *b*. 1866	Hon. A. Herbert
CARRINGTON ..	1895	C. R. Carrington, G.C.M.G., *b*. 1843	Viscount Wendover
CATHCART	1814	A. F. Cathcart, *b*. 1828	Lord Greenock
CAWDOR.....	1827	J. F. V. Campbell, *b*. 1817.....	Viscount Emlyn
CHESTERFIELD	1628	E. F. Scudamore-Stanhope, *b*. 1854.....	Hon. H. A. S. Stanhope
CHICHESTER ..	1801	W. J. Pelham, *b*. 1838	Hon. Rev. F. G. Pelham
CLARENDON ...	1776	E. H. Villiers, *b*. 1846	Lord Hyde
COTTENHAM...	1850	K. C. E. Pepys, *b*. 1874	Hon. E. D. Pepys
COVENTRY.....	1697	G. W. Coventry, *b*. 1838	Viscount Deerhurst
COWLEY.	1857	H. A. M. Wellesley, *b*. 1866	Viscount Dangan
COWPER..... ..	1718	F. T. de G. Cowper, K.G., *b*. 1834	(None)
CRANBROOK ...	1892	G. Gathorne Hardy, G.C.S.I., *b*. 1814.....	Lord Medway
CRAVEN.....	1801	W. G. R. Craven, *b*. 1868	Hon. R. C. Craven
CREWE	1895	R. O. A. C. Milnes, *b*. 1858	(None)

quickly, thoroughly and well.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
DARTMOUTH ...	1711	W. H. Legge, *b.* 1851	Viscount Lewisham
DARTREY	1866	R. Dawson, K.P., *b.* 1817	Lord Cremorne
DELAWARR ...	1761	Gilbert G. R. Sackville, *b.* 1869...	L. D. Sackville, G.C.M.G.
DE MONTALT..	1886	C. Maude, *b.* 1817	(None)
DENBIGH	1622	R. R. B. A. A. Feilding, *b.* 1859	Viscount Feilding
DERBY	1485	F. A. Stanley, G.C.B., *b.* 1841	Lord Stanley, M.P.
DEVON	1553	Rev. H. H. Courtenay, *b.* 1811 ...	Lord Courtenay
DONCASTER ...	1663	W. H. W. M. Douglas-Scott, K.T., *b.* 1831	Earl of Dalkeith
DUCIE	1837	H. J. Moreton, *b.* 1827	Lord Moreton
DUDLEY	1860	W. H. Ward, *b.* 1867	Viscount Ednam
DURHAM ...	1833	J. G. Lambton, *b.* 1855	Hon. F. W. Lambton
EFFINGHAM ...	1837	H. Howard, b. 1837	Lord Howard
ELDON	1821	J. Scott, *b.* 1845.....	Viscount Encombe
ELLESMERE ...	1846	F. C. G. Egerton, *b.* 1847.....	Viscount Brackley
ESSEX	1661	G. D. de V. Capell, *b.* 1857.....	Viscount Malden
FERRERS	1711	S. E. Shirley, *b.* 1847	W. K. Shirley
FEVERSHAM ...	1868	W. E. Duncombe, *b.* 1829	Viscount Helmsley
FITZWILLIAM	1746	W. T. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam K.G., *b*, 1815	Viscount Milton, M.P.
FORTESCUE ...	1789	H. Fortescue, *b.* 1818	Viscount Ebrington
GAINSBOROUGH	1841	C. W. F. Noel, *b.* 1850	Viscount Campden
GRAHAM.....	1722	D. M. R. Graham, K.T., *b.* 1852 (Scot. *D. Montrose*)	Marquis of Graham
GRANVILLE ...	1833	G. G. Leveson-Gower, *b.* 1872 ...	Hon. W. L.-Gower
GREY	1806	A. H. G. Grey, *b.* 1851	Viscount Howick
GUILFORD ...	1752	F. G. North, *b.* 1876.....	Dudley J. North
HARDWICKE ...	1754	C. P. Yorke, *b.* 1836	Viscount Royston
HAREWOOD ...	1812	H. U. Lascelles, *b.* 1846	Viscount Lascelles
HARRINGTON	1742	C. A. Stanhope, *b.* 1844	Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope
HARROWBY ...	1809	D. F. S. Ryder, *b.* 1831.....	Hon. H. D. Ryder
HILLSBOROUGH	1772	A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill, *b.* 1871 ...	Lord Hillsborough
HOWE	1821	R. W. P. Curzon-Howe, C.B., *b.* 1822.....	Viscount Curzon, M.P.
HUNTINGDON...	1529	W. F. J. P. Hastings, *b.* 1868.....	Hon. O. W. Hastings
IDDESLEIGH	1885	W. S. Northcote, C.B., *b* 1845 ...	Viscount St. Cyres
ILCHESTER ...	1756	H. E. Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1847...	Lord Stavordale
INNES.....	1337	H. J. Innes-Ker, *b.* 1876 (Scot. *D. Roxburghe*)	Lord A. R. Innes-Ker
JERSEY	1697	V. A. G. C. Villiers, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1845	Viscount Villiers Lord Wodehouse
KIMBERLEY ...	1866	J. Wodehouse, K.C., *b.* 1826	
LATHOM.....	1880	E. Bootle-Wilbraham, G.C.B., *b.* 1837	Lord Skelmersdale
LEICESTER ...	1837	T. W. Coke, K.G., *b.* 1826	Viscount Coke
LICHFIELD ...	1831	T. F. Anson, *b.* 1856.....	Viscount Anson
LINDSAY	1626	M. P. Bertie, *b.* 1815.....	Lord Bertie
LONDESBOROUGH ...	1887	W. H. F. Denison, *b.* 1834	Viscount Raincliffe
LONSDALE....	1807	H. C. Lowther, *b.* 1857	Hon. L. E. Lowther
LOVELACE....	1838	R. G. N. Milbanke, *b.* 1839.....	Hon. L. K. Noel
LYTTON	1880	V. A. G. R. Bulwer-Lytton, *b.* 1876	Hon. N. S. B.-Lytton
MACCLESFIELD	1721	G. L. W. H. Parker, *b.* 1888	Hon. Cecil Parker
MALMESBURY	1800	E. J. Harris, *b.* 1842	Viscount FitzHarris
MANSFIELD...	1776	W. D. Murray, K.T., *b.* 1806	Lord Balvaird
MANVERS	1806	S. W. H. Pierrepont, *b.* 1825.....	Viscount Newark
MINTO	1813	G. J. E. M.-Kynynmound, *b.* 1845	Viscount Melgund
MORLEY	1815	A. E. Parker, *b.* 1843	Viscount Boringdon
MOUNT-EDGCUMBE	1789	W. H. Edgcumbe, *b.* 1882	Viscount Valletort
MUNSTER	1831	W. G. FitzClarence, *b.* 1824	Lord Tewkesbury
NELSON.....	1805	H. Nelson, *b.* 1829.....	Viscount Trafalgar
NORTHBROOK	1876	T. G. Baring, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1826.....	Viscount Baring

SUNLIGHT SOAP never disappoints.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ONSLOW	1801	W. H. Onslow, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853	Viscount Cranley
ORFORD	1806	R. H. Walpole, *b.* 1854	C. H. Walpole
PEMBROKE & MONTG.	1551 / 1605	Sidney Herbert, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1853	Lord Herbert
PORTSMOUTH	1743	N. Wallop, *b.* 1856	Hon. J. F. Wallop
POULETT	1706	W. H. Poulett, *b.* 1827	Viscount Hinton
POWIS	1804	G. C. Herbert, *b.* 1862	Viscount Clive
RADNOR	1765	W. Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1841	Viscount Folkestone
RAVENSWORTH	1874	H. G. Liddell, *b.* 1821	Hon. A. C. Liddell
ROMNEY	1801	C. Marsham, *b.* 1844	Viscount Marsham
ROSSLYN	1801	J. F. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869	Lord Loughborough
RUSSELL	1861	J. F. S. Russell, *b.* 1865	Hon. B. A. W. Russell
ST. GERMANS	1815	H. C. Eliot, *b.* 1835	Lord Eliot
SANDWICH	1660	E. G. H. Montagu, *b.* 1839	Hon. V. A. Montagu
SCARBOROUGH	1690	A. F. G. B. Lumley, *b.* 1857	Hon. O. Lumley
SELBORNE	1882	W. W. Palmer, *b.* 1859	Viscount Wolmer
SHAFTESBURY	1672	A. Ashley-Cooper, *b.* 1869	Rt. Hon. E. A. Ashley
SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT	1442 / 1784	C. H. J. Talbot, *b.* 1860	Viscount Ingestre
SONDES	1880	G. E. Milles, *b.* 1861	Hon. L. A. Milles
SPENCER	1765	J. P. Spencer, K.G., *b.* 1835	Rt. Hon. R. C. Spencer
STAMFORD	1628	W. Grey, *b.* 1850	Lord Grey of Groby
STANHOPE	1718	A. P. Stanhope, *b.* 1838	Viscount Mahon
STRADBROKE	1821	G. E. J. M. Rous, *b.* 1862	W. J. Rous
STRAFFORD	1847	G. H. C. Byng, *b.* 1880	Col. Hon. H. Byng
STRANGE	1786	J. J. H. H. Stewart Murray, K.T., *b.* 1840 (Scot. *D. Athol*)	Marquis of Tullibardine
SUFFOLK AND BERKS	1603 / 1626	H. C. Howard, *b.* 1883	Viscount Andover
TANKERVILLE	1714	C. Bennet, *b.* 1810	Lord Bennet
TEMPLE	1822	W. S. Gore-Langton, *b.* 1847	Lord Langton
VANE	1823	C. S. Vane Tempest-Stewart, K.G., *b.* 1852	Viscount Castlereagh
VERULAM	1815	J. W. Grimston, *b.* 1852	Viscount Grimston
WALDEGRAVE	1729	W. F. Waldegrave, *b.* 1851	Viscount Chewton
WARWICK AND BROOKE	1759	F. R. C. G. Greville, *b.* 1853	Lord Brooke
WESTMORLAND	1624	A. M. J. Fane, *b.* 1859	Lord Burghersh
WHARNCLIFFE	1876	E. M. S. G. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1827	F. J. M.-S.-Wortley
WILTON	1801	S. J. G. Egerton, *b.* 1839	Viscount Grey de Wilton
WINCHILSEA & NOTTINGHAM	1628 / 1681	M. E. G. Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1851	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton
WINTON	1859	G. A. Montgomerie, *b.* 1848	Lord Montgomerie
YARBOROUGH	1837	C. A. W. Anderson-Pelham, *b.* 1859	Lord Worsley

VISCOUNTS.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
BOLINGBROKE & ST. JOHN	1712	H. St. John, *b.* 1820	Hon. H. M. St. John
BRIDPORT	1868	A. N. Hood, G.C.B., *b.* 1814	Hon. A. W. N. Hood, C.B.
CANTERBURY	1835	H. C. Manners Sutton, *b.* 1839	Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton
CLANCARTY	1823	W. F. Le Poer Trench, *b.* 1868	Lord Kilconnel
COBHAM	1718	C. G. Lyttleton, *b.* 1842	Hon. J. C. Lyttleton
COMBERMERE	1826	R. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1845	Hon. F. S. Cotton
CROSS	1886	R. A. Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1823	Hon. R. A. Cross
EXMOUTH	1816	E. P. J. Pellew, *b.* 1865	Hon. E. P. Pellew
FALMOUTH	1720	H. H. T. Boscawen, C.B., *b.* 1847	Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen
GORDON	1814	J. C. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G. (Scot. *E. Aberdeen*) *b.* 1847	Lord Haddo
GOUGH	1849	H. Gough, *b.* 1849	Hon. H. W. Gough

SUNLIGHT SOAP—an absolutely pure soap.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
HALIFAX	1866	C. L. Wood, *b.* 1839	Hon. E. F. L. Wood
HAMPDEN ...	1884	H. R. Brand, *b.* 1841.....	Hon. T. W. Brand
HARDINGE ...	1846	H. C. Hardinge, *b.* 1857	Hon. H. H. R. Hardinge
HEREFORD ...	1550	R. C. Devereux, *b.* 1843	Hon. R. C. Devereux
HILL	1842	R. R. Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863.....	Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill
HOOD	1796	F. W. Hood, *b.* 1838	Hon. G. A. A. Hood
HUTCHINSON ..	1821	J. L. G. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1848	Viscount Suirdale
KNUTSFORD ...	1895	H. T. Holland, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1825	Hon. S. G. Holland
LEINSTER	1747	M. FitzGerald, *b.* 1887.....	Lord D. FitzGerald
LLANDAFF.....	1895	H. Matthews, *b.* 1826	
MELVILLE ...	1802	H. Dundas, *b.* 1835	Hon. C. S. Dundas
OXENBRIDGE ..	1886	W. J. Monson, *b.* 1829.....	Hon. D. J. Monson
PEEL	1895	A. Wellesley Peel, *b.* 1829	Hon. W. R. Peel
PORTMAN	1873	W. H. B. Portman, *b.* 1829	Hon. E. W. B. Portman
ST. VINCENT ...	1801	C. P. Jervis, *b.* 1855	Hon. R. C. Jervis
SIDMOUTH	1805	W. W. Addington, *b.* 1824.....	Hon. G. A. Addington
TORRINGTON ..	1721	G. M. Byng, *b.* 1886.....	Hon. S. Byng
WOLSELEY ...	1885	Garnet J. Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., (*Commander-in-Chief*), *b.* 1833	Hon. Frances Wolseley

BISHOPS.

See.	*Cons.*	*Trans.*	*Family Name.*
LONDON.....	1869 ...	1897 ...	Rt. Hon. M. Creighton, D.D., *b.* 1843
DURHAM	1890 ...	...	B. F. Westcott, D.D., *b.* 1825
WINCHESTER	1891 ...	1895 ...	Randall T. Davidson, D.D., *b.* 1848
BANGOR	1890 ...	...	D. L. Lloyd, D.D., *b.* 1844
CARLISLE	1892 ...	...	J. W. Bardsley, *b.* 1835
CHESTER	1888 ...	...	F. J. Jayne, D.D., *b.* 1845
CHICHESTER..... ...	1882 ...	1895 ...	E. R. Wilberforce, *b.* 1840
ELY.....	1886 ...	...	Lord A. Compton, D.D., *b.* 1825
EXETER.....	1885 ...	...	E. H. Bickersteth, D.D., *b.* 1825
GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL	1863 ...	...	C. J. Ellicott, D.D., 1819
LICHFIELD	1891 ...	...	A. Legge, D.D., *b.* 1839
LINCOLN	1885 ...	...	E. King, D.D., *b.* 1829
LIVERPOOL	1880 ...	...	J. C. Ryle, D.D., *b.* 1816
LLANDAFF	1883 ...	...	R. Lewis, D.D., *b.* 1821
MANCHESTER	1886 ...	...	J. Moorhouse, D.D., *b.* 1826
OXFORD.....	1884 ...	1888 ...	W. Stubbs, D.D., *b.* 1825
RIPON	1884 ...	...	W. B. Carpenter, D.D., *b.* 1841
ST. ALBANS	1890 ...	...	J. W. Festing, D.D., *b.* 1837
ST. ASAPH	1889 ...	...	A. G. Edwards, D.D., *b.* 1848
SALISBURY	1885 ...	...	J. Wordsworth, D.D., *b.* 1843
SODOR AND MAN*.....	1892 ...	...	N. D. J. Stratton, D.D., *b.* 1840
SOUTHWELL.....	1884 ...	...	G. Ridding, D.D., *b.* 1828
TRURO	1891 ...	...	J. Gott, D.D., *b.* 1830
WAKEFIELD.....	1888 ...	...	W. W. How, D.D., *b.* 1823
WORCESTER	1890 ...	...	J. J. S. Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1823

*Has a seat, but not a vote.

The following Bishops are without a seat:—Norwich, 1893. Bath and Wells, 1894. Hereford, 1895. Rochester, 1895. Newcastle, 1895. Peterborough, 1896. St. David's, 1897.

BARONS.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ABERCROMBY..	1891	G. R. C. Abercromby, *b* 1838 ...	Hon. J. Abercromby
ABERDARE.....	1873	H. C. Bruce, G.C.B., *b.* 1851.....	Hon. H. H. Bruce
ABINGER	1835	J. Y. M. Scarlett, *b.* 1871	S. L. L. Scarlett
ACTON	1869	J. E. E. Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1834	Hon. J. M. D. Acton
ADDINGTON ...	1887	E. Hubbard, *b.* 1842	Hon. J. G. Hubbard
ALDENHAM ...	1896	H. H. Gibbs.....	
ALINGTON	1876	H. G. Sturt, *b.* 1825	Hon. H. N. Sturt, M.P.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

Title.	Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
AMHERST OF HACKNEY ...	1892	W. A. Tyssen-Amherst, *b.* 1835...	Lady William Cecil
AMPTHILL.....	1881	A. O. V. Russell, *b.* 1869	Hon. Odo Russell
ANNALY.....	1863	L. White, *b.* 1857	Hon. L. H. White
ARDILAUN.....	1880	A. E. Guinness, *b.* 1840	(None)
ARMSTRONG...	1887	W. G. Armstrong, C.B., *b.* 1810 ...	(None)
ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR...	1605	J. F. Arundell, *b.* 1831	Hon. Rev. E. A. Arundell
ASHBOURNE ...	1885	E. Gibson, *b.* 1837	Hon. W. Gibson
ASHBURTON ...	1835	F. D. E. Baring, *b.* 1866	Hon. F. A. Baring
ASHCOMBE ...	1892	G. Cubitt, *b.* 1828	Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P.
ASHTON.....	1895	J. Williamson, *b.* 1844.....	(None)
AUCKLAND ...	1789	W. M. Eden, *b.* 1859..... ..	Hon. W. M. Eden
BAGOT	1780	W. Bagot, *b.* 1856	Hon. W. L. Bagot
BALINHARD ...	1869	J. Carnegie, K.T., *b.* 1827.....	Lord Carnegie
BARNARD	1698	H. de V. Vane, *b.* 1854.....	Hon. H. C. Vane
BASING	1887	G. L. Sclater-Booth, *b.* 1859	Hon. J. S.-Booth
BATEMAN	1837	W. B.Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1826	Hon. W. S. B.-Hanbury
BATTERSEA ...	1892	C. Flower, *b.* 1843	(None)
BELPER.....	1856	H. Strutt, *b.* 1840	Hon. W. Strutt
BERWICK	1784	R. H. Noel-Hill, *b.* 1847	T. H. Noel-Hill
BLYTHSWOOD	1892	A. C. Campbell, *b.* 1835	Rev. S. C. Douglas
BOLTON.....	1797	W. T. Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845	Hon. W. G.O.-Powlett
BOSTON.....	1761	G. F. Irby, *b.* 1860.....	Hon. C. S. Irby
BOTREAUX AND DONINGTON	1368	C. E. H. Abney-Hastings, *b.*1855 (Scot. *E. Loudoun*)	Hon. P. F. C. Abney-Hastings
BOWES	1887	C. Bowes-Lyon, *b.* 1824 (Scot. *E. Strathmore*)	Lord Glamis
BOYLE	1711	R. E. St. L. Boyle, K.P., *b.* 1829...	Viscount Dungarvan
BRABOURNE ...	1880	E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1857	Hon. W. K.-Hugessen
BRANCEPETH	1866	G. R. Hamilton-Russell, *b.* 1830 (Ir. *V. Boyne*)	Hon. G. W. H.-Russell
BRASSEY	1886	T. Brassey, K.C.B., *b.* 1836	Hon. T. A. Brassey
BRAYBROOKE	1788	C. C. Neville, *b.* 1823..... ..	Hon. and Rev. L. Neville
BRAYE	1529	A. T. T. Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849 ...	Hon. A. Verney-Cave
BRODRICK.....	1796	W. Brodrick, *b.* 1830 (Ir. *V. Midleton*)	Rt. Hon. W. Brodrick, M.P.
BROUGHAM & VAUX	1860	H. C. Brougham, *b.* 1836.....	Hon. H. Brougham
BURGHCLERE	1895	Herbert Gardner, *b.* 1846	(None)
BURTON.....	1886	M. A. Bass, *b.* 1837	(None)
BYRON	1643	G. F. W. Byron, *b.* 1855	Hon. Rev. F. E. C. Byron
CALTHORPE ...	1796	A. C. G. Calthorpe, *b.* 1829.....	Hon. W. Calthorpe
CAMOYS	1383	F. R. Stonor, *b.* 1856.....	Hon. R. F. J. Stonor
CAREW	1838	R. S. J. Carew, *b.* 1860.....	Hon. G. P. J. Carew
CARLETON	1786	R. H. Boyle, *b.* 1860	Hon. H. G. Boyle
CARLINGFORD	1874	C. S. Parkinson-Fortescue, K.P., *b.* 1823	(None)
CARYSFORT ...	1801	W. Proby, K.P., *b.* 1836.....	(None)
CASTLETOWN	1869	B. E. B. Fitzpatrick, *b.* 1848.....	(None)
CHAWORTH ...	1831	R. Brabazon, *b.* 1841(Ir. *E. Meath*)	Lord Ardee
CHELMSFORD	1858	F. A. Thesiger, G.C.B., *b.* 1827 ...	Hon. F. J. Thesiger
CHESHAM	1858	C. C. W. Cavendish, *b.* 1850	Hon. C. W. Cavendish
CHEYLESMORE	1887	W. M. Eaton, *b.* 1843	Hon. H. Eaton
CHURCHILL ...	1815	V. A. F. C. Spencer, *b.* 1864	Hon. V. Spencer
CHURSTON.....	1858	J. Yarde-Buller, *b.* 1846	Hon. J. Y.-Buller
CLANBRASSIL	1821	J. S. Jocelyn,*b.* 1823 (Ir.*E. Roden*)	Capt. W. H. Jocelyn, R.N.
CLANWILLIAM	1828	R. J.Meade, G.C.B.,K.C.M.G.,*b.*1832	Lord Gillford, R.N.
CLEMENTS ...	1831	C. Clements, *b.* 1879 (Ir. *E. Leitrim*).....	Hon. F. P. Clements
CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH	1672	L. H. H. Clifford, *b.* 1851	Hon. W. H. Clifford
CLIFTON	1608	E. H. S. Bligh, *b.* 1851 (Ir. *E. Darnley*)	Hon. Ivo Bligh

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Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
CLINTON	1332	C. H. Rolle H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, *b.* 1834	Hon. C. Trefusis
CLONCURRY ...	1831	V. F. Lawless, *b.* 1840	Hon. E. Lawless
COLCHESTER...	1817	R. C. E. Abbot, *b.* 1842.....	(None)
COLERIDGE ...	1874	B. J. S. Coleridge, Q.C., *b.* 1851 ...	Hon. G. D. Coleridge
COLVILLE OF CULROSS ...	1885	C. J. Colville, K.T., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1818	Hon. C. Colville
CONGLETON ...	1814	H. Parnell, C.B., *b.* 1839	Hon. H. B. F. Parnell
CONNEMARA ...	1887	R. Bourke, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1827	(None)
COTTESLOE ...	1874	T. F. Fremantle, *b.* 1830.....	Hon. T. F. Fremantle
CRAWSHAW ...	1892	T. Brooks, *b.* 1825.....	Hon. W. Brooks
CROMER.....	1892	E. Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1841	Hon. R. T. Baring
DAVEY	1894	Horace Davey (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1833	Life peerage
DE CLIFFORD	1299	J. S. Russell, *b.* 1884.....	(None)
DE FREYNE ...	1851	A. French, *b.* 1855	Hon. A. R. French
DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.....	1835	P. Sidney, *b.* 1828	Hon. P. Sidney
DE MAULEY...	1838	W. A. W. Ponsonby, *b.* 1843	Hon. G. Ponsonby
DE RAMSEY ...	1887	W. H. Fellowes, *b.* 1848	Hon. C. C. Fellowes
DE ROS.....	1264	D. C. FitzGerald de Ros, *b.* 1827	Hon. Mary F. Dawson
DE SAUMAREZ	1831	J. St. V. Saumarez, *b.* 1843	Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez
DE VESCI	1884	J. R. W. Vesey, *b.* 1844	(None)
DELAMERE ...	1821	H. Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870	Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley
DENMAN.....	1834	Thomas Denman, *b.* 1874	Hon. R. D. Denman
DERAMORE ...	1885	R. W. de Y. Bateson, *b.* 1865.....	Hon. G. N. Bateson
DERWENT	1881	H. V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1829	Hon. F. Johnstone
DIGBY	1765	E. H. T. Digby, *b.* 1846	Hon. E. K. Digby
DORCHESTER..	1786	D. W. Carleton, *b.* 1822	(None)
DORMER	1615	J. B. J. Dormer, *b.* 1830	R. J. Dormer
DOUGLAS	1875	C. A. Douglas-Home, *b.* 1834.....	Lord Dunglass
DUNLEATH ...	1892	H. L. Mulholland, *b.* 1854	Hon. A. E. S. Mulholland
DUNMORE	1831	C. A. Murray, *b.* 1841	Viscount Fincastle
DUNNING	1869	J. R. Rollo, *b.* 1835	Master of Rollo
DYNEVOR	1780	A. de C. Rice, *b.* 1836	Hon. W. F. Rice
EBURY	1857	R. W. Grosvenor, *b.* 1834	Hon. R. V. Grosvenor
EGERTON OF TATTON.....	1859	W. Egerton, *b.* 1832	Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P.
ELGIN	1849	V. A. Bruce, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *b.* 1849.....	Lord Bruce
ELLENBOROUGH	1802	C. T. H. Law, *b.* 1856	Com. E. D. Law, R.N.
ELPHINSTONE.	1885	S. H. Elphinstone, *b.* 1869	Hon. M. W. Elphinstone
EMLY.....	1874	T. G. W. Monsell, *b.* 1858	(None)
ERSKINE	1806	W. M. Erskine, *b.* 1841.....	Hon. M. Erskine
ESHER	1885	W. B. Brett (*Master of the Rolls*), *b.* 1815	Hon. R. B. Brett
ETTRICK	1872	F. Napier, K.T., *b.* 1819.....	Hon. W. J. Napier
FARRER	1893	T. H. Farrer, *b.* 1819.....	Hon. T. C. Farrer
FERMANAGH ..	1876	J. H. Crichton, K.P., *b.* 1839	Viscount Crichton
FIELD	1890	W. V. Field, *b.* 1813	(None)
FINGALL	1831	A. J. Plunkett, *b.* 1859	Hon. Rev. W. M. Plunkett
FISHERWICK...	1790	G. A. H. Chichester, *b.* 1822	Lord H. F. Chichester
FITZ-HARDINGE	1861	C. P. F.-Berkeley, *b.* 1820	(None)
FOLEY	1776	H. T. Foley, *b.* 1850	Hon. F. C. J. Foley
FORESTER.....	1821	C. T. Weld Forester, *b.* 1842.....	Hon. G. C. B. Forester
FOXFORD	1815	W. H. de V. S. Pery, *b.* 1863	Viscount Glentworth
GAGE	1790	H. C. Gage, *b.* 1854	W. H. St. Q. Gage
GARDNER	1806	A. H. Gardner, *b.* 1836.....	Hon. A. L. Gardner
GERARD.....	1876	W. C. Gerard, *b.* 1851	Hon. F. J. Gerard
GIFFORD	1824	H. F. Gifford, V.C., *b.* 1849	Hon. E. B. Gifford
GLENESK	1895	A. Borthwick, *b.* 1830	Hon. O. A. Borthwick
GORMANSTON..	1868	J. W. J. Preston, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1837	Hon. J. E. J. Preston
GRANARD	1806	B. A. W. P. H. Forbes, *b.* 1874...	Hon. R. G. B. Forbes

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Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
GRANTLEY.....	1782	J. R. B. Norton, *b.* 1855	Hon. R. H. B. Norton
GREVILLE	1869	A. W. F. Greville, *b.* 1841	Hon. R. H. F. Greville
GREY DE RUTHYN	1324	R. G. G. Clifton, *b.* 1858	Hon. C. Clifton
GRIMTHORPE ..	1886	E. Beckett, *b.* 1816	E. W. Beckett, M.P.
GRINSTEAD ...	1815	L. E. Cole, *b.* 1845.....	Viscount Cole
GWYDYR	1796	P. R. Burrell, *b.* 1810	Hon. W. M. Burrell
HALDON.....	1880	L. H. Palk, *b.* 1846	Hon. L. W. Palk
HALSBURY.....	1885	H. S. Giffard (*Lord Chancellor*), *b.* 1825	Hon. H. G. Giffard
HAMILTON OF DALZELL ...	1886	J. G. C. Hamilton, *b.* 1829	Hon. G. Hamilton
HAMPTON	1874	H. P. M. Pakington, *b.* 1848.....	Hon. J. Pakington
HARE.....	1869	W. Hare, K.P., *b.* 1833	Lord Ennismore
HARLECH	1876	W. R. Ormsby-Gore, *b.* 1819.....	Hon. G. R. O.-Gore
HARRIS	1815	G. R. C Harris, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1851	Hon. G. St. V. Harris
HARTISMERE ..	1866	J. M. Henniker-Major, *b.* 1842...	Hon. A. E. H.-Major
HASTINGS	1290	G. M. Astley, *b.* 1857.....	Hon. A. E. D. Astley
HATHERTON ...	1835	E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842	Hon. E. C. R. Littleton
HAWKE	1776	M. B. Hawke, *b.* 1860	Hon. S. Hawke, R.N.
HAWKESBURY.	1893	C. G. S. Foljambe, *b.* 1846.....	Hon. A.W. de B. S. Foljambe
HAY	1711	Archibald F. Hay, *b.* 1855.....	
HEANAGE	1896	E. Heanage, *b.* 1840...	Hon G. E. Heanage
HERRIES	1884	M. Constable Maxwell, *b.* 1837...	(None)
HERSCHELL ...	1886	F. Herschell, G.C.B., *b.* 1837	Hon. R. F. Herschell
HEYTESBURY .	1828	W. F. Holmes-A'Court, *b.* 1862...	Hon. L. H.-A'Court
HILLINGDON...	1886	C. H. Mills, *b.* 1830	Hon. C. W. Mills
HINDLIP	1886	S. C. Allsopp, *b.* 1842	Hon. C. Allsopp
HOBHOUSE ...	1885	A. Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1819.....	(None)
HOOD OF AVALON	1892	A. W. A. Hood, G.C.B., *b.* 1824 ...	(None)
HOPETOUN ...	1809	J. A. L. Hope, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1860...	Lord Hope
HOTHFIELD ...	1881	H. J. Tufton, *b.* 1844	Hon. J. S. R. Tufton
HOWARD DE WALDEN ...	1597	F. G. Ellis, *b.* 1830.....	Hon. T. E. Ellis
HOWARD OF GLOSSOP ...	1869	F. E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859	Hon. B. F. Howard
HOWTH	1881	W. U. T. St. Lawrence, K.P., *b.* 1827	(None)
HYLTON.....	1866	H. H. Joliffe, *b.* 1839	Hon. H. G. Joliffe, M.P.
IVEAGH	1891	E C. Guinness, K.P., *b.* 1847	Hon. R. Guinness
JAMES.....	1895	Henry James, *b.* 1828	(None)
KEANE	1839	J. M. A. Keane, *b.* 1816	(None)
KELVIN	1892	W. Thompson, G C.V.O. *b.* 1824 ...	(None)
KENLIS	1831	G. T Taylour, *b.* 1878	E. H. H. Taylour
KENMARE	1856	V. A. Browne, K.P., *b.* 1835.....	Viscount Castlerosse
KENRY	1866	W. T. Wyndham-Quin, K.P., *b.* 1841	(None)
KENSINGTON...	1886	W. Edwardes, *b.* 1835	Hon. W. Edwardes
KENYON.....	1788	L Kenyon, *b.* 1864	Hon. G. T. Kenyon
KER	1828	S. H. Ker, K.T., *b.* 1833	Lord Jedburgh
KESTEVEN.....	1868	J. H. Trollope, *b* 1851..	Hon R. C. Trollope
KILMARNOCK ..	1831	C. G. Hay, *b.* 1852	Lord Kilmarnock
KINNAIRD	1860	A. F. Kinnaird, *b.* 1847	Master of Kinnaird
KINNEAR	1897	A. S. Kinnear	
KINTORE	1838	A.H.T. Keith-Falconer, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852	Lord Inverurie
LAMINGTON ...	1880	C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1860	Hon. V. C.-Baillie
LAWRENCE ...	1869	J. H. Lawrence, *b.* 1846	Hon. A. G. Lawrence
LECONFIELD...	1859	H. Wyndham, *b.* 1830	Hon. C. H. Wyndham
LEIGH	1839	W. H. Leigh, *b.* 1824	Hon. F. D. Leigh
LILFORD	1797	J. Powys, *b.* 1863	Hon. S. T. Powys

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Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
LINGEN	1885	R. R. W. Lingen, K.C.B., *b.* 1819	(None)
LISMORE	1838	G. P. O'Callaghan, *b.* 1815	(None)
LISTER	1897	Joseph Lister.....	
LLANGATTOCK	1892	J. A. Rolls, *b.* 1837	Hon. J. M. Rolls
LOCH OF DRYLAW	1895	H. B. Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1827	Hon. E. D. Loch
LOFTUS	1801	J. H. Loftus, *b.* 1851	G. H. Loftus
LOVAINE	1784	H. G. Percy (*Earl Percy*), *b.* 1846	Lord Warkworth, M.P.
LOVAT	1837	S. J. Fraser, *b.* 1871	Hon. H. J. Fraser
LOVEL AND HOLLAND	1762	C. G. Perceval, *b.* 1845.....	A. G. Perceval
LURGAN.....	1839	W. Brownlow, *b.* 1858	Hon. J. R. Brownlow
LYVEDEN	1859	F. H. Vernon, *b.* 1824	C. Vernon
MACNAGHTEN	1887	E. Macnaghten (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1830	(Life Peerage)
MAGHERAMORNE	1887	J. D. M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1861	Hon. D. S. M'G.-Hogg
MALCOLM	1896	J. W. Malcolm, C.B., *b.* 1833.....	Hon. J. Malcolm
MANNERS	1807	J. T. Manners, *b.* 1852	Hon. J. Manners
MANNERS OF HADDON.....	1896	H. J. B. Manners, *b.* 1852	Lord Roos
MASHAM.....	1891	S. Cunliffe-Lister, *b.*1815	Hon. S. C.-Lister
MELDRUM	1815	C. Gordon, *b.* 1847.....	Lord Esmé Gordon
MENDIP.....	1794	L. G. Agar-Ellis, *b.* 1829	Lord Robartes
MEREDYTH ...	1866	J. H. G. M. Somerville, *b.* 1865	(None)
METHUEN.....	1838	P. S. Methuen, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1845	Hon. P. Methuen
MIDDLETON ...	1811	D. W. B. Willoughby, *b.* 1844.....	Capt. Hon. E. Willoughby
MINSTER	1821	H. F. Conyngham, *b.* 1857	Earl of Mount Charles
MONCK	1866	H. P. Monck, *b.* 1849	Hon. C. H. Monck
MONCKTON ...	1887	G. E. M. Monckton-Arundell, *b.* 1844.....	Hon. G. M.-Arundell
MONCREIFF ...	1874	H. J. Moncreiff, *b.* 1840	Rev. Hon. R. C. Moncreiff
MONK BRETTON	1884	J. D. Dodson, *b.* 1825	Hon. J. W. Dodson
MONKSWELL...	1885	R. Collier, *b.* 1845	Rev. R. A. H. Collier
MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU...	1885	H. J. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1832	Hon. J. W. D. Montagu
MONTEAGLE...	1806	J. T. Browne, *b.* 1824	
MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON ...	1839	T. Spring-Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849	Hon. S. Spring-Rice
MORRIS	1889	M. Morris (*Lord of Appeal*) *b.* 1827	(Life Peerage)
MOSTYN.....	1831	L. N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856	Hon. E. L. R. L.-Mostyn
MOUNTSTEPHEN	1891	G. Stephen, *b.* 1829	(None)
MOWBRAY(1223), SEAGRAVE (1295), AND STOURTON...	1448	C. B. J. Stourton, *b.* 1867	Hon. W. M. Stourton
NAPIER OF MAGDALA	1868	R. W. Napier, *b.* 1845	Col. Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E.
NEWTON.....	1892	W J. Legh, *b.* 1828	Hon. T. W. Legh, M.P.
NORTH	1554	W. H. J. North, *b.* 1836	Hon. W. F. J. North
NORTHBOURNE	1884	W. H. James, *b.* 1846	Hon. W. J. James
NORTHINGTON	1885	A. H. Henley, *b.* 1825	Hon. F. Henley
NORTON.....	1878	C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1814	Hon. C. L. Adderley
O'HAGAN	1870	T. T. O'Hagan, *b.* 1878.....	Hon. M. H. O'Hagan
O'NEILL..	1868	E. O'Neill, *b.* 1839.....	Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill
ORIEL.....	1821	C. J. E. F. Skeffington, *b.* 1842...	Hon. O. J. C. Skeffington
ORMATHWAITE	1868	A. Walsh, *b.* 1827	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh
ORMONDE	1821	J. E. W. T. Butler, K.P., *b.* 1844	Lord J. A. Butler
OVERTOUN.....	1893	J. C. White, *b.* 1843	(None)
OXENFOORD ...	1841	J. H. Dalrymple, K.T., *b.* 1819 (Sc., *E. Stair*)	Viscount Dalrymple
PENRHYN	1866	G. S. G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1836	Hon. E. S. D.-Pennant
PENZANCE.....	1869	J. P. Wilde, *b.* 1816	(None)
PETRE	1603	P. H. P. Petre, *b.* 1858	Hon. P. Petre

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Title.	Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
PIRBRIGHT ...	1895	H. de Worms, *b.* 1840	(None)
PLAYFAIR	1892	L. Playfair, G.C.B., *b.* 1819	Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Playfair
PLUNKET	1827	William Lee, *b.* 1864	Hon. B. J. Plunket
POLTIMORE ...	1831	A. F. G. W. Bampfylde, *b.* 1837	Hon. C. Bampfylde
PONSONBY.....	1749	Rev. W. W. Ponsonby, *b.* 1821 (Ir. *E. Bessborough*)	Viscount Duncannon, C.B.
POWERSCOURT	1885	M. Wingfield, K.P., *b.* 1836	Hon. M. R. Wingfield
RAGLAN.....	1852	G. F. H. Somerset, *b.* 1857.....	Hon. F. R. Somerset
RAMSAY	1875	A. G. M. Ramsay, *b.* 1878 (Scot. *E. Dalhousie*)	Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay
RANFURLY ...	1826	U. J. M. Knox, *b.* 1856 (Ir. *E. Ranfurly*)	Viscount Northland
RATHMORE ...	1895	D. R. Plunket, Q.C., *b.* 1838.....	
RAYLEIGH.....	1821	J. W. Strutt, *b.* 1842.....	Hon. R. J. Strutt
REAY	1881	D. J. Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1839.....	Æ. Mackay
RENDEL.....	1894	Stuart Rendel, *b.* 1834	(None)
REVELSTOKE	1885	E. C. Baring, *b.* 1828.....	Hon. J. Baring
RIBBLESDALE	1797	T. Lister, *b.* 1854	Hon. T. Lister
ROBARTES.....	1869	T. C. Agar-Robartes, *b.* 1844.....	Hon. T. C. R. A.-Robartes
ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR...	1892	F. S. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1832	Hon. F. H. S. Roberts
RODNEY.....	1782	G. B. H. D. Rodney, *b.* 1857	Hon. G. B. Rodney
ROMILLY	1865	J. G. L. Romilly, *b.* 1866.....	(None)
ROOKWOOD ...	1892	H. J. Selwyn-Ibbetson, *b.* 1826..	(None)
ROSEBERY.....	1828	A. P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., *b.* 1847	Lord Dalmeny
ROSMEAD	1896	Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1824	Hon. Hercules A. T. Robinson
ROSSMORE.....	1838	D. W. W. Westenra, *b.* 1853.....	Hon. W. Westenra
ROTHSCHILD	1885	N. M. De Rothschild, *b.* 1840.....	Hon. L. W. de Rothschild
ROWTON.....	1880	M. W. Lowry-Corry, C.B., *b.* 1838	(None)
RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN...	1894	C. Russell, G.C.M.G. (*Lord Chief Justice*), *b.* 1833	Life Peerage
SACKVILLE ...	1876	L. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G. *b.* 1827	Hon. W. E. S.-West
ST. JOHN OF BLETSOE ...	1558	B. M. St. John, *b.* 1844	Hon. H. St. John
ST. LEONARDS	1862	E. B. Sugden, *b.* 1847	Hon. H. F. Sugden
ST. LEVAN ...	1887	J. St. Aubyn, *b.* 1829.....	Hon. J. T. S. St. Aubyn
ST. OSWALD...	1885	R. Winn, *b.* 1857	Hon. R. G. Winn
SALTERSFORD	1796	J. G. H. Stopford, *b.* 1823	Viscount Stopford
SANDHURST ...	1871	W. Mansfield, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1855 ...	Hon. J. W. Mansfield
SANDYS	1802	A. F. A. Sandys, *b.* 1840	Hon. M. W. Sandys
SAVILE	1888	J. Savile-Lumley, *b.* 1854	
SAYE AND SELE	1603	J. F. T. - Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1830	Hon. G. C. Fiennes
SCARSDALE ...	1761	Rev. A. N. H. Curzon, *b.* 1831 ...	Rt. Hon. G. Curzon, M.P.
SEATON	1839	J. R. U. Colborne, *b.* 1854	Hon. F. L. Colborne
SEFTON	1831	W. P. Molyneux, K.G., *b.* 1835 ...	Viscount Molyneux
SHAND	1892	A. B. Shand, *b.* 1828.....	(None)
SHEFFIELD ...	1802	H. N. Holyroyd, *b* 1832	(None)
SHERBORNE ...	1784	E. L. Dutton, *b.* 1831	Hon. and Rev. F. Dutton
SHUTE	1880	P. Barrington, *b.* 1825	Hon. W. B. Barrington
SILCHESTER...	1821	T. Pakenham, *b.* 1864	Hon. E. M. Pakenham
SOMERHILL ...	1826	H. G. De-Burgh-Canning, *b.* 1832	(None)
SOMERS	1784	P. R. Cocks, *b.* 1815	H. H. Somers Cocks
SOMERTON ...	1873	J. C. H. W. Ellis Agar, *b.* 1818 ...	Viscount Somerton
SOUTHAMPTON	1780	C. H. Fitzroy, *b.* 1867	Hon. E. A. Fitzroy
STAFFORD.....	1640	F. E. S.-Jerningham, *b.* 1833.....	F. E. Fitzherbert
STALBRIDGE...	1886	R. de A. Grosvenor, *b.* 1837	Hon. H. Grosvenor
STANLEY OF ALDERLEY..	1839	H. E. J. Stanley, *b.* 1837.....	Hon. E. L. Stanley

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Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
STANMORE ...	1893	A. H.-Gordon, G.C.M.C., *b.* 1829 ...	Hon. G. H.-Gordon
STEWART OF GARLIES ...	1796	A. P. Stewart, K.T., *b.* 1835	Hon. R. H. Stewart
STRATHEDEN (1836) AND CAMPBELL ..	1841	H. G. Campbell, *b.* 1829	Hon. J. B. Campbell
STRATHSPEY ..	1884	J. Ogilvie-Grant, *b.* 1876	Hon. T. O.-Grant
STUART OF CASTLESTUART	1796	E. A. Stuart-Grey, *b.* 1840	F. J. Stuart-Grey
SUDELEY	1838	C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1840	Hon. W. H. Tracy
SUDLEY	1884	A. S. W. C. F. Gore, *b.* 1839	Viscount Sudley
SUFFIELD	1786	C. Harbord, K.C.B., *b.* 1830	Hon. C. Harbord
SWANSEA	1893	E. A. Vivian, *b.* 1848.....	Hon. J. A. Vivian
TALBOT DE MALAHIDE ..	1856	R. W. Talbot, *b.* 1846	Hon. J. B. Talbot
TEMPLEMORE.	1831	H. S. Chichester, *b.* 1821.....	Hon. A. Chichester
TENNYSON ...	1884	H. Tennyson, *b.* 1852	Hon. L. H. Tennyson
TENTERDEN ..	1827	C. S. H. Abbott, *b.* 1865	(None)
TEYNHAM	1616	H. J. P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1857	Hon. W. R.-Curzon
THRING	1886	H. Thring, K.C.B., *b.* 1818	(None)
THURLOW ...	1792	T. J. H.-T.-C.-Bruce, *b.* 1838.....	Hon. J. Bruce
TOLLEMACHE .	1876	W. F. Tollemache, *b.* 1832.....	Hon. L. P. Tollemache
TREDEGAR ...	1859	G. C. Morgan, *b.* 1830	Hon. F. Morgan, M.P.
TREVOR	1880	A. W. Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852.....	Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor
TRURO	1850	T. M. M. Wilde, *b.* 1856	(None)
TWEEDDALE...	1881	W. M. Hay, *b* 1826	Earl of Gifford
TWEEDMOUTH	1881	E. Majoribanks, *b.* 1849	Hon. D. C. Majoribanks
TYRONE	1786	H. de la P. Beresford, *b.* 1875 ...	Lord C. B. Beresford
VAUX OF HARROWDEN ...	1523	H. G. C. Mostyn, *b.* 1860.....	(Three co-heiresses)
VERNON	1762	G. W. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1854	Hon. G. F. A. V.-Vernon
VIVIAN	1841	G. C. B. Vivian, *b.* 1878	Hon. C. H. Vivian
WALSINGHAM	1780	Thomas de Grey, *b.* 1843	Hon. J. A. de Grey
WANDSWORTH	1895	Sydney J. Stern, *b.* 1845.....	(None)
WANTAGE	1885	R. J. Lloyd-Lindsay, K.C.B., V.C., *b.* 1832	(None)
WATSON.....	1880	W. Watson (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1828	Life Peerage
WELBY	1894	R. E. Welby, G.C.B., *b.* 1832.....	(None)
WEMYSS	1821	F. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, *b.* 1818	Lord Elcho
WENLOCK ...	1839	B. Lawley, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1849.....	Hon. R. T. Lawley
WESTBURY ...	1861	R. L. P. Bethell, *b.* 1852.....	Hon. R. Bethell
WIGAN	1826	J. L. Lindsay, K.T., *b.* 1847.....	Lord Balcarres, M.P.
WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE ..	1492	H. Verney, *b.* 1844.....	Hon. R. G. Verney
WIMBORNE ...	1880	I. B. Guest, *b.* 1835	Hon. I. C. Guest
WINDSOR	1529	R. G. Windsor-Clive, *b.* 1857.....	Hon. O. R. W.-Clive
WOLVERTON...	1860	F. Glyn, *b.* 1864	Hon. G. E. D. C. Glyn
WORLINGHAM	1835	A. B. S. Acheson, K.P., *b.* 1841 ...	Viscount Acheson
WROTTESLEY	1838	A. Wrottesley, *b.* 1824	Hon. W. Wrottesley
WYNFORD ...	1829	W. D. M. Best, *b.* 1826.....	Hon. H. M. Best
ZOUCHE	1308	R. N. C. G. Curzon, *b.* 1851	Hon. Darea Curzon

NOTE.—Her Majesty has been pleased to confer Peerages of the United Kingdom upon:—

The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.
Viscount Downe.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Lopes.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Ion Trant Hamilton.
Sir John Burns, Bart.
Hon. Sir Donald Smith, G.C.M.G.

The Titles they will take are not announced as we go to press.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ghent, 1889.

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
BEAUMONT (B.)	1309	Mona I. T. Stapleton, *b.* 1894	Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton
BERKELEY (B.)	1421	Louisa M. Milman, *b.* 1840	Hon. Eva M. F. Milman
BERNERS	E. ...1455	Emma H. Tyrwhitt, *b.* 1835	Hon. Sir R. R. T.-Wilson
BURDETT-COUTTS (B.)	...1871	Angela G. Burdett-Coutts, *b.* 1814	(None)
CONYERS (B.)	...1509	Marcia A. M. A.-Pelham, (*Countess of Yarborough*) *b.* 1863	Lord Worsley
HAMBLEDEN V.	1891	Emily Smith, *b.* 1828	Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.
MACDONALD OF EARNSCLIFFE (B.)	...1891	Susan A. Macdonald, *b.* 1836	Hon. Mary Macdonald

PEERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

USUALLY ADDRESSED BY THEIR HIGHER TITLES AS PEERS OF SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Scotch Peerage.	*U. K. Peerage.*
Aberdeen, E	Gordon, V
Athole, D	Strange, E
Buccleuch, D	Doncaster, E
Crawford, E	Wigan, B
Dalhousie, E	Ramsay, B
Eglintoun, E	Winton, E
Erroll, E	Kilmarnock, B
Galloway, E	StewartofGarlies, B
Hamilton, D	Brandon, D
Home, E	Douglas, B
Huntly, M	Meldrum, E
Kinnoull, E	Hay, B
Lothian, M	Ker, B
Loudoun, E	Botreaux, E
Montrose, D	Graham, E
Moray, E	Stuart, B
Napier, B	Ettrick, B
Rollo, B	Dunning, B
Roxburghe, D	Innes, E
Seafield, E	Strathspey, B
Southesk, E	Balinhard, B
Stair, E	Oxenfoord, B
Strathmore, E	Bowes, B
Tweeddale, M	Tweeddale, B

Irish Peerage.	*U. K. Peerage.*
Abercorn, D	Abercorn, M
Arran, E	Sudley, B
Athlumney, B	Meredyth, B
Barrington, V	Shute, B
Bessborough, E	Ponsonby, B
Boyne, V	Brancepeth, B
Carysfort, E	Carysfort, B
Clancarty, E	Clancarty, V
Clanricarde, M	Somerhill, B
Clanwilliam, E	Clanwilliam, B
Clermont, B	Carlingford, B
Clifden, V	Mendip, B
Conyngham, M	Minster, B
Cork & Orrery, M	Boyle, B
Courtown, E	Saltersford, B
Darnley, E	Clifton, B
De Vesci, V	De Vesci, B
Donegall, M	Fisherwick, B
Donoughmore, E	Hutchinson, V
Downshire, M	Hillsborough, E
Dunraven, E	Kenry, B
Egmont, E	Lovel&Holland, B
Ely, M	Loftus, B
Enniskillen, E	Grinstead, B
Erne, E	Fermanagh, B
Galway, V	Monckton, B
Gosford, E	Worlingham, B
Headfort, M	Kenlis, B
Henley, B	Northington, B
Henniker, B	Hartismere, B
Howth, E	Howth, B
Leinster, D	Leinster, V
Leitrim, E	Clements, B
Limerick, E	Foxford, B
Listowel, E	Hare, B
Londonderry, M	Vane, E
Longford, E	Silchester, B
Massereene, V	Oriel, B
Meath, E	Chaworth, B
Midleton, V	Brodrick, B
Normanton, E	Somerton, B
Ormonde, M	Ormonde, B
Roden, E	Clanbrassill, B
Shannon, E	Carleton, B
Sligo, M	Mont-Eagle, B
Waterford, M	Tyrone, B

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Lyons, 1894.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—Sixteen Scottish are elected for each Parliament and twenty-eight Irish Representative Peers are elected for life.

SIXTEEN REPRESENTATIVE PEERS FOR SCOTLAND.

ELECTED EVERY NEW PARLIAMENT.

John Francis E. Goodeve Erskine	*Earl of Mar*		1404
Sholto George Douglas	,,	*Morton*	1458
Walter John Francis Erskine	,,	*Mar & Kellie*	1565
George Baillie Arden	,,	*Haddington*	1619
Frederick Henry Maitland	,,	*Lauderdale*	1624
David Stanley W. Ogilvie	,,	*Airlie*	1639
Robert Harris Carnwath Dalzell	,,	*Carnwath*	1639
Ronald R. Leslie Melville	,,	*Leven & Melville*	1641
Douglas Mackinnon B. Cochrane	,,	*Dundonald*	1669
Byron Plantagenet Cary	*Viscount*	*Falkland*	1620
Horace Courtenay Forbes	*Baron*	*Forbes*	1442
Alexander William Fred. Fraser	,,	*Saltoun*	1445
Charles William St. Clair	,,	*Sinclair*	1488
James Walter Sandilands	,,	*Torphichen*	1564
Alexander Hugh Bruce	,,	*Balfour of Burleigh*	1609
Walter H. Hepburne-Scott	,,	*Polwarth*	1690

TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE PEERS FOR IRELAND.

ELECTED FOR LIFE.

J. Vansittart Danvers Butler	*Earl of*	*Lanesborough*	1756
Dermot Robert W. Bourke	,,	*Mayo*	1785
Lionel G. H. S. Dawson-Damer	,,	*Portarlington*	1785
Hugh Annesley	,,	*Annesley*	1789
George Bingham	,,	*Lucan*	1795
Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry	,,	*Belmore*, G.C.M.G.	1797
James Francis Bernard	,,	*Bandon*	1800
James Alexander	,,	*Caledon*, K.P.	1801
Lawrence Parsons	,,	*Rosse*, K.P.	1806
Francis Charles Needham	,,	*Kilmorey*, K.P.	1822
Mervyn Edward Wingfield	*Viscount*	*Powerscourt*, K.P.	1743
Henry William Crosbie Ward	,,	*Bangor*	1781
Cornwallis Maude	,,	*Hawarden* (E. de Montalt)	1791
Henry Edward M. D. C. Upton	,,	*Templetown*	1805
John William Plunkett	*Baron*	*Dunsany*	1439
Edward Donough O'Brien	,,	*Inchiquin*, K.P.	1546
John Thomas William Massy	,,	*Massy*	1776
Hamilton M. T. F. Deane-Morgan	,,	*Muskerry*	1781
Francis William Browne	,,	*Kilmaine*	1789
Luke Gerald Dillon	,,	*Clonbrock*	1790
Charles Mark Allanson-Wynn	,,	*Headley*	1797
Edward H. Churchill Crofton	,,	*Crofton*	1797
Hercules Edward Rowley	,,	*Langford*	1800
Dayrolles Blakeney E. de Moleyns	,,	*Ventry*	1800
Henry O Callaghan Prittie	,,	*Dunalley*	1800
Eyre Challoner Henry Massy	,,	*Clarina*	1800
Geoffrey D. Aug. Fred. Guthrie	,,	*Oranmore & Browne*	1836
Thomas K. McClintock-Bunbury	,,	*Rathdonnell*	1888

SUNLIGHT SOAP

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. Earl of Morley.
Clerk of Parliaments, Henry J. L. Graham, C.B.
Deputy Clerk of Parliaments, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.
Reading Clerk, Merton A. Thoms.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Gen. Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph, G.C.B.
Yeoman Usher, Capt. T. D. Butler.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir W. P. M. C. Talbot, K.C.B.
Examiners to Standing Orders, C. W. Campion and M. A. Thoms.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, LIST OF.

Admiralty—*Whitehall, S.W.*

Lords Commissioners—First Lord, Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.; *Naval Lords*, Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B.; Rear-Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B.; Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B., and Capt. G. H. N. Noel. *Civil Lord*, J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., W. E. Macartney, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir Evan McGregor, K.C.B.

Board of Agriculture—*4, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

President, Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P.
Sec., T. H. Elliot.

Board of Trade—*?, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*

President, Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., Earl of Dudley, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.

Colonial Office—*Downing Street, S.W.*

Principal Sec. of State, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., Earl of Selborne, M.P.
Permanent Sec., E. Wingfield, C.B.
Assistant Under Secs., John Bramston, K.C.M.G., C.B.; F. Graham.

Custom House—*Thames Street, E.C.*

Chairman, H. W. Primrose, C.S.I., C.B.
Deputy Chairman, J. A. Kempe.
Commissioner, L. W. Engelbach, C.B.
Assistant Sec., J. Courroux.

Duchy of Cornwall—*Buckingham Gate, S.W.*

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Earl of Ducie.
Keeper of Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Attorney-General, C. A. Cripps, Q.C., M.P.
Receiver-General, Col. Sir R. N. F. Kingscote, K.C.B.
Sec. and Keeper of Records, M. Holzmann.

Duchy of Lancaster—*Lancaster Place, Strand.*

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord James.
Receiver-General, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B., M.P.
Clerk of Council, Sir J. G. D. Engleheart, C.B.
Attorney-General, W. Ambrose, Q.C., M.P.

makes linen whiter and homes brighter.

Education Department—*Whitehall.*
Vice-President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.
Secretary, Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B.

Exchequer and Audit—*Somerset House, W.C.*
Comptroller, R. Mills, C.B.
Assistant Comptroller, D. C. Richmond.

Foreign Office—*Downing Street, S.W.*
Principal Sec. of State, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir T. H. Saunderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Assistant Secs., Hon. F. L. Bertie, Hon. F. H. Villiers, C.B.

Home Office—*Whitehall, S.W.*
Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Kenelm E. Digby.
Assistant Secs., H. Cunynghame, C. S. Murdoch, C.B.

India Office—*Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.*
Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.
Vice-President, Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B.
Under Sec., Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Permanent Sec., Sir. J. A. Godley, K.C.B.
Assistant Under Sec., Sir Horace Walpole, K.C.B.

Inland Revenue Office—*Somerset House, W.C.*
Chairman, G. H. Murray, C.B.
Deputy Chairman, F. L. Robinson, C.B.
Joint Secs., W. B. Heberden, T. N. Crafer.

Irish Office—*18, Old Queen Street, S.W.*
Lord-Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Lord Cadogan, K.G.
Chief Sec., Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, M.P.
Attorney-Gen., Rt. Hon. John Atkinson, Q.C.
Solicitor-Gen., W. Kenny, Q.C.

Judge Adv.-General's Office—*7, Victoria Street, S.W.*
Judge-Adv.-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis H. Jeune.
Deputy, Col. J. L. C. St. Clair.

Local Government Board—*Whitehall, S.W.*
President, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., T. W. Russell, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B.

Lord Great Chamberlain's Office—*Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.*
Lord Great Chamberlain, Earl of Ancaster.
Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler.

Paymaster-General's Office—*Whitehall, S.W.*
Paymaster-General, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.
Assistant Paymaster-Gen., C. J. Maude.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Post Office—*St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.*

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Secretary, Spencer Walpole.
Second Sec., J. C. Lamb, C.B., C.M.G.

Privy Council Office—*Whitehall, S.W.*

Lord President of the Privy Council, His Grace The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Clerk of the Council, Sir C. Lennox Peel, K.C.B.

Privy Seal Office—*3, St. James's Square, S.W.*

Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Scottish Office—*Dover House, Whitehall.*

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Permanent Under Sec., Col. Sir C. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-Gen., C. Scott Dickson.

Treasury—*Whitehall.*

First Lord, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.
Junior Lords, H. T. Anstruther; W. Hayes Fisher, and Lord Stanley.
Joint Secs., Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart., M.P., Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir F. Mowatt, K.C.B.
Solicitor to the Treasury and Director of Public Prosecutions, Hon. Hamilton Cuffe, C.B.

War Office—*Pall Mall, S.W.*

Sec. of State, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.
Parl. Sec., Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P.
Financial Sec., J. Powell Williams, M.P.
Perm. Sec., Sir Arthur Halliburton, K.C.B.
Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Adjutant Gen., Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Quartermaster-Gen., Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Chaplain-Gen., Rev. J. C. Edghill, D.D.
Director-Gen., Med. Dept., Surg.-Maj. Gen. J. Jameson, M.D.

Woods and Forests—*1, Whitehall Place.*

Commissioners, E. Stafford Howard; J. F. F. Horner.

Works and Public Buildings—*12, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.
Sec., Hon. R. B. Brett.

makes light work of a heavy wash.

KNIGHTHOOD, ORDERS OF.

Garter.—The most noble Order of the Garter, which is the highest and oldest order in the kingdom, was instituted by King Edward III. about August, 1348, and reconstituted in 1805. The members consist of the Sovereign and 26 knights, princes of the blood being admitted as supernumeraries. The motto of the Order is "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and the insignia are the garter of dark blue ribbon, edged with gold, bearing the motto, worn round the left leg under the knee; the collar of gold, of 26 pieces (each representing a garter, with a pendant, St. George fighting the dragon, called the George; the lesser George hanging from the left shoulder by a broad blue ribbon; and an eight-pointed silver star worn on the left side when the knights are not in the dress of the Order, which consists of a blue velvet mantle lined with white taffeta, a surcoat and hood of crimson velvet, and a black velvet cap with a plume of white ostrich feathers with a tuft of black heron's feathers in the centre. Most of the sovereigns of Europe are members of the Order.

Thistle.—The most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle is a Scotch Order instituted in 1540 by James V., and revived in 1687 by James II. of England. The Order consists of the Sovereign, the princes, and 16 knights. The insignia are: a collar of gold, the pattern being thistles alternate with sprays of rue, and a pendant, an eight-pointed silver star with the figure of St. Andrew and his cross in the centre; the star, an eight-pointed silver star, the points being alternately pointed and shaped like the tail of a bird, with a thistle in the centre surrounded by the motto of the Order, "Nemo me impune lacessit"; the badge of an oval containing the figure of St. Andrew surrounded by the motto. The ribbon is green.

St. Patrick.—The most illustrious Order of St. Patrick is an Irish Order instituted in 1783 by George III., and consists of the Sovereign, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (the Grand Master), and 22 knights. The insignia are: a collar of roses and harps with a pendant, oval, with the cross of St. Patrick surmounted by a shamrock in the centre, surrounded by a blue enamelled band, with the motto of the Order, "Quis separabit?"; the star is eight-pointed, with a shamrock in the centre. The ribbon is sky-blue.

Bath.—The most honourable Order of the Bath was instituted in 1399 by Henry IV. It subsequently became neglected, but was revived in 1725 by George I. The Order, which was originally a military one, was opened to civilians in 1847, and the number of members, exclusive of the Sovereign and princes, increased to G.C.B.'s, 50 for military service and 25 for the civil service; K.C.B.'s, 123 for military service and 80 for the civil service; C.B.'s, 690 for military service and 250 for civil service. The insignia consists of an eight-pointed gold cross, with the lion of England between the four principal angels; in the centre the rose, thistle, and shamrock between three imperial crowns within a circle containing the motto of the Order, "Tria juncta in uno." The ribbon of the Order is crimson.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Star of India.—The most exalted Order of the Star of India was instituted in 1861, and subsequently enlarged in 1866 and 1876. It consists of the Sovereign, the Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), G.C.S.I.'s, 30; K.C.S.I.'s, 72, and C.S.I.'s 144; but extra and honorary members are permitted.

Royal Victorian Order.—This Order, which the Queen created in 1896, is intended for those who have rendered personal services to Her Majesty, and resembles the Foreign Family Order rather than any of the existing English Orders. It will rank next to the Order of the Indian Empire. Of the five classes of which it will consist, the first, or Grand Cordon (G.C.V.O.), consists at present of Royal Princes and members of the nobility, and General Sir Dighton Probyn. There are also Honorary Knights Grand Cross. The second class consists of Knights Commanders (K.C.V.O.), the third of Commanders (C.V.O.), and the fourth and fifth of Members (M.V.O.).

St. Michael and St. George.—This most distinguished Order was instituted in 1818, and subsequently enlarged. It consists of the Sovereign, princes of the blood, the Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and G.C.M.G.'s, 50 (exclusive of extra and honorary members); K.C.M.G.'s, 150, and C.M.G.s, 260.

Indian Empire.—The most eminent Order of the Indian Empire was instituted in 1878, and subsequently enlarged in 1886 and 1887. It consists of the Sovereign, Grand Master (the Viceroy) and three classes to be styled Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.,) Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). The order is conferred in recognition of distinguished services, official or other, to the Indian Empire.

Crown of India.—The Imperial Order of the Crown of India instituted 1878, to commemorate the assumption of the title of Empress by Queen Victoria (Jan. 1, 1877). It includes the Princesses of the Royal Family and of the Indian Empire, and the wives of distinguished Indian officials, and Secretaries of State.

Distinguished Service Order.—This Order was founded by Her Majesty in Nov., 1886, for the purpose of rewarding instances of personal merit and bravery, the means for recognising which were before extremely limited. The Order is available for both the navy and the army, but is restricted to officers therein, though foreign officers may be honorary members. The badge is a gold cross enamelled white, with Imperial crown in the centre on one side and the cypher "V.R.I." on the other; it is suspended by a red ribbon edged with blue.

Victoria and Albert.—The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert is for ladies only, and was instituted Feb., 1862, being enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880. It is divided into four classes.

Victoria Cross.—A decoration, instituted 1856, to reward conspicuous individual gallantry in the presence of the enemy. It is bestowed on all ranks of the army and navy. It is a bronze Maltese cross with a royal crown in the centre with a lion above, and the words "For Valour" below the crown. For the army the ribbon is red, and blue for the navy. The decoration carries with it an annual pension of 10*l.*

makes homes brighter and hearts lighter.

LIST OF FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c., IN ENGLAND.

Country.	Name.	Designation.	Residence.
ARG. REPUBLIC	Don L. Dominiguez	Env.Ex. & Min.Plen.	16, Ken. Palace Gardens
AUS'-HUNGARY	Count Deym ...	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	18, BelgraveSquare
BELGIUM... ...	Baron Whettnall	Env.Ex. & Min.Plen.	18, Harrington Gardens
BRAZIL	Mons. de Souza Corrêa	Ditto	55, Curzon St., Mayfair
*CEN. AMERICA (Gtr. Republic.	Mons. Medina ...	Ditto	1, York Place, Portman Square
CHILE	Mons. Matte ...	Ditto	Members' Man., Victoria St.
CHINA	Lo Feng Luh ...	Ditto	Richmond House, 49, Portland Place
COLOMBIA ...	Mons. Hurtado ...	Ditto	Berkeley Hotel, S.W.
DENMARK ...	Mons. de Bille ...	Ditto	24, Pont Street
EQUATOR... ...	Mons. Flores ...	Ditto	10, Rue d'Offémont, Paris
FRANCE	Baron de Courcel	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	Albert Gate
GERMANY AND PRUSSIA ...	Count Hatzfeldt...	Ditto	9, Carlton House Terrace
GREECE	Mons. Metaxas ...	Sec. (Chargé d'Affaires)	58, Scarsdale Vils., Kensgn.
GUATEMALA ...	Mons. F. Cruz ...	Env.Ex. & Min.Plen.	27, Rue Chateaubriand, Paris
HAYTI	Mons. Janvier ...	Sec. of Legation (Chargé d'Affaires)	5, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly
ITALY	General Ferrero...	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	20, Grosvenor Square
JAPAN	Mr. Takaaki Kato	Env.Ex.& Min.Plen.	8, Sussex Square
LIBERIA	Mr. E. W. Blyden	Ditto	3, Coleman Street, E.C.
MEXICO	Mons. Iturbe ...	Ditto	87, Cromwell Road
NETHERLANDS..	Baron de Goltstein	Ditto	118, Eaton Square
PARAGUAY ...	Mons. E. Machain	Ditto	25, Avenue de l'Alma, Paris
PERSIA	Mirza Mohammed Ali Khan ...	Ditto	30, Ennismore Gardens
PERU	Mons. Canevaro...	Ditto	13, Comeragh Road, S.W.
PORTUGAL ...	Senhor de Soveral	Ditto	12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square
ROUMANIA ...	Mons. de Balaceano	Ditto	50, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.
RUSSIA	Mons. de Staal ...	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	Chesham House
SERVIA	Mons. Mijatovich	Ditto	27, Pembroke Gardens, Kensington
SIAM...	Marquis de Maha Yotha	Ditto	[Kensington 23, Ashburn Place, S.
SPAIN	Count de Casa Valencia ...	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	1, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY ...	Count Lewenhaupt	Env.Ex. & Min.Plen.	52, Pont Street
SWITZERLAND.	Mons. Bourcart...	Minister Resident	52, Lexham Gardens
TURKEY	AnthopoulosPasha	Amb. Ex. and Plen.	1, Bryanston Square
UNITED STATES	Col. John Hay	Ditto	123, Victoria Street, S.W.
URUGUAY... ...	Dr. Alberto Nin...	Env.Ex.& Min.Plen.	67, Victoria Street, S.W.

* Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made in a twin bar

LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

Country.	Representative.	Rank.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	The Hon. W. A. C. Barrington	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
AUSTRIA	The Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G. ...	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
BAVARIA AND WURTEMBERG...	Victor A. W. Drummond, Esq.	Minister Resident
BELGIUM	The Hon. Sir Francis R. Plunkett, G.C.M.G.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
BRAZIL	Edmund C. H. Phipps, Esq., C.B.	Ditto
BULGARIA ...	Francis E. H. Elliot, Esq. ...	Agent and Cons.-Genl.
CENTRAL AMERICA ...	Audley C. Gosling, Esq. ...	Minister Resident
CHILE	John G. Kennedy, Esq. ...	Ditto
CHINA AND COREA ...	Sir Claude M. MacDonald, K.C.M.G.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
COBURG AND WALDECK AND PYRMONT ...	Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B....	Chargé d'Affaires
COLOMBIA	George F. B. Jenner, Esq. ...	Minister Resident
DENMARK	Sir Charles S. Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
EGYPT	Lord Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Agent and Cons.-Genl.
EQUATOR (See Peru) ...		
FRANCE	The Right Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ...	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
GERMAN EMPIRE ...	The Right Hon. Sir Frank C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G....	Ditto
GREECE	Edwin H. Egerton, Esq.. C.B.	En. Ex. and Min.Plen.
HESSE AND BADEN ...	George W. Buchanan, Esq. ...	Chargé d'Affaires
ITALY	The Right Hon. Sir Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ...	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
JAPAN	Sir Ernest M. Satow, K.C.M.G.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
MEXICO	Sir H. N. Dering, Bart., C.B....	Ditto
MONTENEGRO	Robert J. Kennedy, Esq.,C.M.G.	Chargé d'Affaires
MOROCCO...	Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBURG ..	Henry Howard, Esq., C B.	Ditto
PARAGUAY	The Hon. W. A. C. Barrington	Minister Plenipotentiary
PERSIA	Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
PERU AND EQUATOR ...	Captain H. M. Jones, V.C. ...	Minister Resident
PORTUGAL	Sir Hugh G. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
ROUMANIA	Sir G. H. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Ditto
RUSSIA	The Right Hon. Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
SAXONY	George Strachey, Esq.... ...	Minister Resident
SERVIA	Edmund D. V. Fane, Esq. ...	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
SIAM	George Greville, Esq., C.M.G.	Minister Resident

Has the rank of a Minister Plenipotentiary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

for the sake of convenience.

List of Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representatives Abroad—*continued.*

Country.	Representative.	Rank.
Spain	The Right Hon. Sir Henry D. Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ...	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
Sweden and Norway...	The Hon. Francis Pakenham	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
Switzerland	Frederick R. St. John, Esq. ...	Ditto
Turkey	The Right Hon. Sir Philip W. Currie, G.C.B.	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
United States... ...	The Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Ditto
Uruguay...	Walter Baring, Esq.	Minister Resident.
Zanzibar	Arthur H. Hardinge, Esq., C.B.	Agent and Cons.-Gen.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, &c.

	COLONY.	NAME.	COLONY.	NAME.
NORTH AMERICAN.				
	Canada	The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.	Queensland	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.
Provinces of Canada.	Ontario	Lieut.-Col. G. A. Kirkpatrick.	*Lieut.-Gov.*	Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G.
	Quebec.....	Sir J. A. Chapleau, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	Tasmania	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.
	Nova Scotia ...	M. B. Daly.	South Australia	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G.
	New Brunswick	The Hon. A. R. McClelan.	*Lieut.-Gov.*	Samuel James Way, Q.C.
	Manitoba.....	The Hon. J. C. Patterson.	Western Australia	Lieutenant-Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.
	British Columbia	E. Dewdney.	New Zealand.....	The Rt. Hon. Lord Ranfurly
	Prince Edward Island	G. W. Howlan.		
	North-west Territories	C. H. Macintosh.		
	Newfoundland ...	Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B.		
AUSTRALASIAN				
	New South Wales	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hampden.	Fiji Islands and Western Pacific	Sir G. T. Michael O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
	Lieut.-Gov.	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Knt.		
	Victoria	The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	British New Guinea	Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.

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Colonial Governors, &c.—*continued.*

COLONY.	NAME.
WEST INDIAN.	
Jamaica	Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.
British Honduras	Col. D. Wilson, C.M.G.
British Guiana	Sir A. W. Hemming, K.C.M.G.
Bahama Islands	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
Trinidad	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
Barbados	Sir James Hay, K.C.M.G.
Windward Islands:—	
Grenada	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
Saint Vincent	H. L. Thompson.
Saint Lucia	C. A. King Harman, C.M.G.
Leeward Islands:—	
Antigua	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.
Saint Christopher Nevis	T. R. Griffith, C.M.G.
Dominica	P. A. Templer.
Montserrat	E. Baynes.
Virgin Islands	N. G. Cookman.
Bermuda Islands	Lieut.-Gen. G. D. Barker, C.B.
INDIAN.	
Viceroy and Gov. Gen.	The Earl of Elgin and Kinkardine, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
Bengal	Hon. Sir A. Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.
Punjaub	Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I.
N.W. Prov. and Oudh	Sir A. P. Macdonell, K.C.S.I.
Burmah	Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.
Assam	Sir W. E. Ward, K.C.S.I.
Madras	Sir A. Havelock, G.C.M.G.
Bombay	Rt. Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E.
AFRICAN.	
Cape of Good Hope	Sir A. Milner, K.C.B. (High Commissioner for South Africa and South-Eastern Africa.)
Basutoland	Godfrey Y. Lagden, C.M.G.
Natal	The Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.
Zululand	Col. Sir Marshall Clarke, K.C.M.G.
South African Republic	*British Resident*—W. C. Greene, C.B.
Saint Helena	R. A. Sterndale.
Sierra Leone	Col. Cardew, C.M.G.
Gambia	R.B.Llewelyn,C.M.G.
Gold Coast	Sir W. E. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
Lagos	Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G.
MEDITERRANEAN.	
Gibraltar	Gen.Sir R.Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G ,K.C.B.
Malta	Gen. Sir A. J. Lyon Freemantle, K.C.M G., C.B.
Cyprus	Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
EASTERN.	
Ceylon	The Rt. Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Hong Kong	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
Mauritius	Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.
Seychelles Islands	H. C. Stewart,
Straits Settlements	Lieut.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
Labuan	L. P. Beaufort.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Falkland Islands	W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.

for the sake of quality.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS,

IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE FOURTEENTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Initials prefixed denote the Political Party to which each Member belongs:

C stands for Conservative. U for Liberal Unionist. L for Liberal.
N for Nationalist, and P for Parnellite.

Parliament met for the Session, Tuesday, 19th January, 1897.

SPEAKER—Rt. Hon. William Court Gully.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—James William Lowther.

Members.	*Constituencies.*
L Abraham, William,	*Glamorgan, Rhondda*
N Abraham, William,	*Cork Co., N. East*
L Acland, Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke,	*York, W.R., Rotherham*
C Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir A., Bt.,	*Somerset, Wellington*
C Aird, John,	*Paddington, N.*
L Allan, William,	*Gateshead*
L Allen, William,	*Newcastle-under-Lyme*
C Allhusen, A. H.,	*Salisbury*
L Allison, Robert A.,	*Cumberland, Eskdale*
C Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H.,	*Worcester*
N Ambrose, Robert,	*Mayo, West*
C Ambrose William,	*Middlesex, Harrow*
U Anstruther, Henry T.,	*St. Andrews Burghs.* (Lord of the Treasury)
L Arch, Joseph,	*Norfolk, N.W.*
C Arnold, Alfred,	*Halifax*
U Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.,	*Belfast, West*
U Arrol, Sir William,	*Ayrshire, South*
C Ascroft, Robert,	*Oldham*
L Asher, Alexander,	*Elgin Burghs*
C Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Ellis,	*Sheffield, Ecclesall*
L Ashton, Thomas Gair,	*Beds, Luton*
L Asquith, Rt. Hon. Herbert H.,	*Fife, East*
L Atherley-Jones, Llewellyn,	*Durham, N.W.*
C Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John,	*Londonderry, North* (Attorney-General for Ireland)
L Austin, Sir John, Bt.,	*York, W.R., Osgoldcross*
N Austin, Michael	*Limerick, West*
C Baden-Powell, Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.,	*Liverpool, Kirkdale*
C Bagot, Capt. Josceline F.,	*Westmorland, Kendal*
C Bailey, James,	*Newington, Walworth*
C Baillie, James, E. B.,	*Inverness*
L Bainbridge, E.,	*Lincoln, Gainsborough*
C Baird, John G. A.,	*Glasgow, Central*
L Baker, Sir John,	*Portsmouth*
C Balcarres, Earl of,	*Lancashire, Chorley*
C Baldwin Alfred,	*Worcester, Bewdley*
C Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur J.,	*Manchester, East* (First Lord of the Treasury)
C Balfour, Rt. Hon. Gerald Wm.,	*Leeds, Central* (Chief Secretary for Ireland)
L Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B.,	*Clackmannan and Kinross*
C Banbury, Fred. George,	*Camberwell, Peckham*
C Banes, Major George E.,	*West Ham, South*
L Barlow, J. E.,	*Somerset, Frome*
C Barnes, Fred. Gorell,	*Kent, Faversham*
C Barry, Rt. Hon. Arthur H. Smith,	*Hunts, Huntingdon*
N Barry, Edward,	*Cork Co., South*
C Barry, Francis Tress,	*Windsor*
C Bartley, George C. T.,	*Islington, N.*
C Barton, Dunbar Plunket,	*Armagh, Mid.*
U Bass, Hamar Alfred,	*Staffordshire, West*
C Bathurst, Hon. Allen B.,	*Gloucester, Cirencester*
L Bayley, Thomas,	*Derbyshire, Chesterfield*
C Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H., Bt.,	*Bristol, W.* (Chancellor of the Exchequer)
C Beach, William W. B.,	*Hants, Andover*

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Members.	*Constituencies.*
L Beaumont, Wentworth C. B.,	*Northumberland, Hexham*
C Beckett, Ernest W.,	*York, N.R., Whitby*
C Begg, F. Faithfull,	*Glasgow, St. Rollox*
C Bemrose, Henry Howe,	*Derby*
C Bennett, H. C. Leigh,	*Surrey, Chertsey*
C Bentinck, Lord Henry,	*Nottingham, S.*
C Bethell, Commander Geo. R.,	*York, E. R., Holderness*
C Bhownaggree, M. M., C.I.E.,	*Bethnal Green, N.E.*
U Biddulph, Michael,	*Herefordshire, Ross*
U Bigham, John Charles,	*Liverpool, Exchange*
C Bigwood, James,	*Middlesex, Brentford*
C Bill, Charles,	*Staffordshire, Leek*
L Billson, Alfred,	*Halifax*
L Birrell, Augustine,	*Fife, West*
N Blake, Edward.	*Longford, S.*
C Blundell, Col. H. B. H.,	*Lancashire, Ince*
U Bolitho Thomas Bedford,	*Cornwall, St. Ives*
L Bolton, Thomas Dolling,	*Derbyshire, N. East*
C Bond, Edward,	*Nottingham, E.*
C Bonsor, H. Cosmo O.,	*Surrey, Wimbledon*
C Boscawen, Arthur S. T. Griffith,	*Kent, Tunbridge*
C Boulnois, Edmund,	*Marylebone, E.*
C Bousfield, William R.,	*Hackney, N.*
C Bowles, Henry F.,	*Middlesex, Enfield*
C Bowles, Thomas Gibson,	*Lynn Regis*
C Brassey, Albert,	*Oxon, Banbury*
L Brigg, John,	*York, W.R., Keighley*
L Broadhurst, Henry,	*Leicester*
C Brodrick, Rt. Hon. W. St. John,	*Surrey, Guildford* (Under Secretary for War)
C Brookfield, Arthur M.,	*Sussex, Rye*
U Brown, Alex. Hargreaves,	*Shropshire, Wellington*
L Brunner, St. John T., Bt.,	*Cheshire, Northwich*
L Bryce, Rt. Hon. James,	*Aberdeen, South*
C Brymer, Wm. Ernest,	*Dorset, South*
L Buchanan, Thomas R.,	*Aberdeenshire, East*
C Bucknill, Thomas T.,	*Surrey, Epsom*
C Bullard, Sir Harry,	*Norwich*
C Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B.,	*Westminster*
L Burns, John.	*Battersea*
L Burt, Thomas,	*Morpeth*
C Butcher, John George,	*York*
L Buxton, Sydney C.,	*Tower Hamlets, Poplar*
L Caldwell, James,	*Lanark, Mid.*
L Cameron, Sir C., Bt.,	*Glasgow, Bridgeton*
L Cameron, Robert,	*Durham, Houghton-le-Spring*
C Campbell, James A.,	*Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ.*
L Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. H.,	*Stirling Burghs*
P Carew, J. L.,	*Dublin, College Green*
C Carlile, William Walter,	*Bucks, N.*
L Carmichael, Sir T. D. Gibson, Bt.,	*Edinburgh, Midlothian*
C Carson, Rt. Hon. Edward, Q.C.,	*Dublin University*
N Carvill, Patrick G. H.,	*Newry*
L Causton, Rich. Knight,	*Southwark, West*
U Cavendish, Richard F.,	*Lancashire, North Lonsdale*
U Cavendish, Victor C. W.,	*Derbyshire, West*
L Cawley, Frederick,	*Lancashire, Prestwich*
C Cayzer, Charles William,	*Barrow-in-Furness*
C Cecil, Lord Hugh,	*Greenwich*
C Chaloner, Capt. Rich. G. W.,	*Wilts, Westbury*
U Chamberlain, J. Austen,	*Worcestershire, East* (Lord of the Admiralty)
U Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.,	*Birmingham, W.* (Secretary of State for the Colonies)
L Channing, Francis A.,	*Northampton, East*
C Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry,	*Lincolnshire, Sleaford* (President of the Local Government Board)
C Charrington, Spencer,	*Tower Hamlets, Mile End*
C Chelsea, Viscount,	*Bury St. Edmunds*
P Clancy, John J.,	*Dublin Co., North*
C Clare, Octavius Leigh,	*Lancashire, Eccles*
L Clark, Dr. Gavin B.,	*Caithness*
C Clarke, Sir Edward, Q.C.,	*Plymouth*
L Clough, Walter Owen,	*Portsmouth*
U Cochrane, Hon. Thomas H.,	*Ayrshire, North*
C Coddington, Sir William, Bt.,	*Blackburn*
U Coghill, Douglas H.,	*Stoke-upon-Trent*
C Cohen, Benjamin, L.,	*Islington, E.*
N Collery, Bernard,	*Sligo, North*
U Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse,	*Birmingham, Bordesley* (Under Secretary, Home Office)
C Colomb, Sir John, K.C.M.G.,	*Great Yarmouth*
C Colston, Chas. Edward H. A.,	*Gloucester, Thornbury*
L Colville, John,	*Lanark, N.E.*
N Commins, Andrew, LL.D.,	*Cork Co., S. East*
L Compton, Earl,	*York, W.R., Barnsley*

for the sake of effectiveness.

Members.	*Constituencies.*
L Compton, Lord Alwyne F.,	*Beds, Biggleswade*
N Condon, Thomas J.,	*Tipperary, E.*
C Cook, Frederick Lucas,	*Lambeth, Kennington*
C Cooke, C. W. Radcliffe,	*Hereford*
P Corbet, William J.,	*Wicklow, East*
U Corbett, Arch. Cameron,	*Glasgow, Tradeston*
C Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T. D.,	*Cheshire, Wirral*
U Courtney, Rt. Hon. Leonard H.,	*Cornwall, Bodmin*
U Cox, Robert,	*Edinburgh, South*
L Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H.,	*Norfolk, N.*
C Cranborne, Viscount,	*Rochester*
N Crean, Eugene,	*Queen's Co., Ossory*
N Crilly, Daniel,	*Mayo, North*
C Cripps, Charles Alfred, Q.C.,	*Gloucester, Stroud*
L Crombie, John William,	*Kincardineshire*
U Cross, Alexander,	*Glasgow, Camlachie*
C Cross, Herbert Shepherd,	*Bolton*
C Cruddas, William Donaldson,	*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*
C Cubitt, Hon. Henry,	*Surrey, Reigate*
N Curran, Thomas B.,	*Donegal, N.*
N Curran, Thomas,	*Sligo, South*
U Currie, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G.,	*Perthshire, West*
C Curzon, Rt. Hon. George N.,	*Lancashire, Southport* (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs)
C Curzon, Viscount,	*Bucks, Wycombe* (Treasurer of the Household)
C Dalbiac, Major Philip H.,	*Camberwell, N.*
C Dalkeith, Earl of,	*Roxburgh*
C Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bt.,	*Ipswich*
N Daly, James,	*Monaghan, South*
L Dalziel, James, H.,	*Kirkaldy Burghs*
C Dane, Richard M.,	*Fermanagh, N.*
C Darling, Charles J.,	*Deptford*
C Davenport, Wm. Bromley,	*Cheshire, Macclesfield*
C Davies, Horatio David,	*Chatham*
L Davies, M. Vaughan,	*Cardigan*
L Davies, William Rees,	*Pembrokeshire*
N Davitt, Michael,	*Mayo, South*
C Denny, Col. John M.,	*Kilmarnock Burghs*
C Dicksen-Poynder, Sir J., Bt.,	*Wilts, Chippenham*
C Digby, J. Kenelm Wingfield,	*Dorset, North*
L Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bt.,	*Gloucester, Forest of Dean*
N Dillon, John,	*Mayo, East*
C Disraeli, Coningsby R.,	*Cheshire, Altrincham*
U Dixon, George,	*Birmingham, Edgbaston*
C Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D. Bt.,	*Middlesex, Uxbridge*
N Donelan, Capt. A. J. C.,	*Cork, East*
C Donkin, Richard Sim,	*Tynemouth*
N Doogan, P. C.,	*Tyrone, East*
C Dorington, Sir John E., Bt.,	*Gloucester, Tewkesbury*
L Doughty, George,	*Great Grimsby*
C Douglas, Rt. Hon. Aretas Akers,	*Kent, St. Augustine's* (First Commissioner of Works)
C Douglas-Pennant, Hon. Ed. S.,	*Northamptonshire, South*
C Doxford, William Theodore,	*Sunderland*
C Drage, Geoffrey,	*Derby*
C Drucker, G. C. Adolphus,	*Northampton*
C Duncombe, Hon. Hubert V.,	*Cumberland, Egremont*
L Dunn, Sir William, Bt.,	*Paisley*
C Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H., Bt.,	*Kent, Dartford*
C Edwards, Genl. Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B.,	*Hythe*
C Egerton, Hon. Alan de Tatton,	*Cheshire, Knutsford*
L Ellis, John Edward,	*Nottingham, Rushcliffe*
L Ellis, Thomas E.,	*Merionethshire*
N Engledew, Charles John,	*Kildare, North*
N Esmonde, Sir T. Grattan, Bt.,	*Kerry, West*
L Evans, Samuel Thomas,	*Glamorgan, Mid.*
L Evans, Sir Francis H., K.C.M.G.,	*Southampton*
L Evershed, Sydney,	*Staffordshire, Burton*
C Fardell, Thomas G.,	*Paddington, S.*
U Farquhar, Sir Horace B. T., Bt.,	*Marylebone, W.*
L Farquharson, Dr. Robert,	*Aberdeenshire, West*
N Farrell, James P.,	*Cavan, West*
N Farrell, Thomas Joseph,	*Kerry, South*
C Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn E.,	*Hunts, Ramsey* (Vice-Chamberlain)
L Fenwick, Charles,	*Northumberland, Wansbeck*
L Ferguson, Ronald C. Munro,	*Leith Burghs*
C Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., G.C.S.I.,	*Manchester, North East*
N Ffrench, Peter,	*Wexford, South*
C Field, Adm. Edward,	*Sussex, Eastbourne*
P Field, William,	*Dublin, St. Patrick*
C Fielden, Thomas,	*Lancashire, Middleton*
C Finch, George H,	*Rutland.*

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made at

Members.	Constituencies.
C Finch-Hatton, Hon. Harold H.,	*Notts, Newark*
U Finlay, Sir Robert B.,	*Inverness, Burghs* (Solicitor-General)
N Finucane, John,	*Limerick, East*
C Firbank, Joseph Thomas,	*Hull, East*
C Fisher, William Hayes,	*Fulham* (Lord of the Treasury)
C Fison, Frederick William,	*York, W.R., Doncaster*
C FitzGerald, Sir Robert U. P., Bart.,	*Cambridge*
C FitzWygram, Lieut.-Genl. Sir F. W., Bt.,	*Hants, South*
U Flannery, F.,	*Yorkshire, Shipley*
N Flavin M.,	*Kerry, North*
C Fletcher, Sir H., Bt.,	*Sussex, Lewes*
C Flower, Ernest,	*Bradford, West*
N Flynn, James C.,	*Cork, North*
C Folkestone, Viscount,	*Wilts, Wilton*
C Forster, Henry William,	*Kent, Sevenoaks*
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L Wilson, Frederick W.,	*Norfolk, Mid*
L Wilson, Henry Joseph,	*York, W.R. Holmfirth*
U Wilson, John,	*Falkirk Burghs*
L Wilson John,	*Lanark, Govan*
L Wilson, John,	*Durham, Mid.*
U Wilson, John William,	*Worcestershire, North*
L Wilson, Joseph Havelock,	*Middlesbrough*
C Wilson-Todd, Wm. H.,	*York, N.R., Howdenshire*
U Wodehouse, Edmund R.,	*Bath*
C Wolff, Gustavus Wilhelm,	*Belfast, East*
L Woodall, William,	*Hanley*
L Woodhouse, Sir James T.,	*Huddersfield*
L Woods, S.,	*Essex, Walthamstow*
C Wortley, Rt. Hon. Charles B. Stuart,	*Sheffield, Hallam*
C Wylie, Alexander,	*Dumbartonshire*
C Wyndham, George,	*Dover*
C Wyndham-Quin, Maj. W. H.,	*Glamorgan, South*
C Wyvill, Marmaduke D'Arcy,	*York, W.R., Otley*
C Yerburgh, Robert A.,	*Chester*
N Young, Samuel,	*Cavan, East*
C Younger, William,	*Lincolnshire, Stamford*
L Yoxall, James Henry,	*Nottingham, West*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Reginald Palgrave, K.C.B.
Clerk-Assistant, Archibald Milman, C.B.
Second Clerk-Assistant, Francis Jenkinson
Principal Clerks—
Public Bill Office, and Clerk of Fees, W. A. Ferguson-Davie. *Clerk of the Journals*, W. H. Ley. *Committee Office*, C. E. Austen Leigh. *Private Bill Office*, Felix H. Webber.
Shorthand Writer, W. H. Gurney Salter
Serjeant-at-Arms, H. D. Erskine
Deputy-Serjeant, F. R. Gosset
Assistant-Serjeant, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. H. Legge
Chaplain to the House, Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce
Secretary to the Speaker, Edward Gully
Counsel to the Speaker, Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C.
Referee of Private Bills, Alfred Bonham Carter
Examiners (Private Bills), C. W. Campion; Merton A. Thoms
Librarian, R. C. Walpole
Chief Inspector of Police attending the House of Commons, Mr. Horsley

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS OF STATE.

THE CABINET.

Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.
Lord President of the Council, His Grace The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Halsbury
Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
First Lord of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour
Secretaries of State—
Home Department, Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bt.
Colonial, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain
War, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.
India, Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon George Joachim Goschen
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Earl Cadogan, K.G.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashbourne
President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. Charles T. Ritchie
Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh
President Local Government Board, Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. Lord James
First Commissioner of Works, Rt. Hon. A. Akers Douglas
President Board of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

SPRING GARDENS, S.W.

List of Aldermen and Councillors.

Chairman, Dr. W. J. Collins, J.P.
Vice-Chairman, R. M. Beachcroft.
Deputy-Chairman, A. M. Torrance.

NAME.	ELECTORAL DIVISION.
Abrahams, M.	Whitechapel.
Antrobus, R. C., J.P.	S. George, Hanover Sq.
Arnold, Sir Arthur	*Alderman till* 1898.
Baker, J. A.	East Finsbury.
Banning, H. T.	Greenwich.
Bayley, Edric	W. Southwark.
Beachcroft, R. M.	*Alderman till* 1898.
Benn, J. W.	East Finsbury.
Bicker-Caarten, G.	Mile End.
Blake, W. F.	Cent. Finsbury.
Bond, Edward, M.P.	Hampstead.
Boulnois, E., M.P.	E. Marylebone.
Branch, James, J.P.	S. W. Bethnal Green.
Bruce, W. W.	Bow & Bromley.
Bull, W. J.	Hammersmith.
Burns, John, M.P.	Battersea.
Campbell, C. H., J.P.	S. Kensington.
Campbell, Col. F.	Norwood.
Carrington, Earl	W. St. Pancras.
Chapman, C. M.	Chelsea.
Clarke, Henry	City of London.
Cohen, B. L., M.P.	City of London.
Collins, W. J., M.D., J.P.,	W. St. Pancras.
Cooper, Benjamin	Bow & Bromley.
Cooper, G. J.	Bermondsey.
Corbett, T. L., J.P.	Clapham.
Cornwall, E. A., J.P.	Fulham.
Costelloe, B. F. C.	Chelsea.
Crooks, William	Poplar.
Davies, W., J.P.	Battersea.
Denbigh, Earl of	City of London.
Hayter, L. H.	Westminster.
Dickinson, W. H.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Dimsdale, Sir J. C.	City of London.
Dixon, J.	Kennington.
Dudley, Earl of	Holborn.
Dumphreys, J. M. T.	Deptford.
Dunraven, Earl of, K.P.,	Wandsworth.
Ellice-Clark, E. B.	North Hackney.
Elliott, G. S.	S. Islington.
Emden, T. W. L., J.P.	Strand.
Fardell, T. G., M.P.	S. Paddington.
Farquhar, Sir H. B. T., Bt., M.P.	E. Marylebone.
Farrer, Lord	*Alderman till* 1901.
Fletcher, J. S., J.P.	Hampstead.
Ford, Lieut.-Col. C.	N. Lambeth.
Forman, E. Baxter	N. Hackney.
Fox, W. H.	N. Kensington.
Freak, Charles	N.E. Bethnal Gn.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

NAME.	ELECTORAL DIVISION.
Gooding, R., M.D.	Greenwich.
Goodman, William	W. Islington.
Goulding, E. A., M.P.	Hammersmith.
Harris, Sir G. D., J.P.	S. Paddington.
Harris, H. P.	N. Paddington.
Harrison, Charles, M.P.,	S.W.BethnalGn.
Haydon, W.	Brixton.
Heward, S. B.	N. Lambeth.
Hoare, Alfred	*Alderman till* 1898.
Holland, The Hon. Lionel R., M.P.	Westminster.
Hubbard, The Hon., Evelyn	[1901. *Alderman till*
Hubbard, N. W.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Hughes, Col. E., M.P.	Woolwich.
Humphrey, Arthur	S. Hackney.
Hunter, Thomas	W. Southwark.
Hutton, Sir John	S. St. Pancras.
Idris, T. H. W., J.P.	N. St. Pancras.
Jerome, C.	Brixton.
Jones, Edwin, J.P.	Peckham.
Laughland, J.	E. Islington.
Lawson, H.	Whitechapel
Legge, Col. the Hon. Heneage	St. George, Hanover Sq.
Leon, A. L., J.P.	Limehouse.
Longstaff, G. B.	Wandsworth.
Lubbock, The Rt. Hon. Sir John, Bart., M.P.,	[1898. *Alderman till*
Lushington, Sir Godfrey, K.C.B.	[1901. *Alderman till*
Lyon, Robert, J.P.	Peckham.
Maple, Sir J. Blundell, M.P.	S. St. Pancras.
McDougall, John	Poplar.
Marks, H. H., M.P.	St. George-in-the-East.
Matthews, William	Dulwich.
Maude, F. W.	Cent. Hackney.
Middleton, R. W. E.	Dulwich
Monkswell, Lord	Haggerston.
Morton, A. H. A.	Rotherhithe.
Moss, Nathan, J.P.	Hoxton.
Mountmorres, Viscount	Mile End.
Napier T. B., J.P.	North Islington.
Onslow, Earl of, K.G.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Organ, T. A.	Kennington.
Parker, R.	Walworth.
Parkinson, W. C.	North Islington.
Payne, W. H. C.	Rotherhithe.
Pearce, William, J.P.	Limehouse.

NAME	ELECTORAL DIVISION.
Penfold, A.	Woolwich.
Poland, Sir H. B., Q.C.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Ponsonby, Hon. A. G.	Cent. Finsbury.
Porter, J. B.	N. Kensington.
Probyn, Major C., J.P.	Strand.
Radford, G. H.	West Islington.
Remnant, J. F.	Holborn.
Roberts, Richard, J.P.	S. Islington.
Robinson, Nathan	E. St. Pancras.
Robinson, R. A.	S. Kensington.
Rose-Innes, Cosmo	N.E.BethnalGn.
Rotton, Lt.-Col. A., J.P.,	Clapham.
Royston, Lord	W. Marylebone
Russell, Earl	W. Newington.
Sears, J. T., J.P.	N. Camberwell.
Shaw-Lefevre, G. J.	Haggerston.
Smith, Alfred	S. Hackney.
Spicer, Evan	*Alderman till* 1898.
Spokes, R.	Walworth.
Steadman, W. C.	Stepney.
Strong, Richard, J.P.	N. Camberwell.
Stuart, James, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1898.
Taylor, H. R.	*Alderman till* 1898.
Thompson, W. M.	W. Newington.
Thornton, Joseph	Bermondsey.
Tillett, Benjamin	*Alderman till* 1898.
Torrance, A. M.	East Islington.
Tweedmouth, Lord	*Alderman till* 1898.
Urquhart, William	N. Paddington.
Ward, Henry	Hoxton.
Webb, Sidney	Deptford.
Welby, Lord, G.C.B.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Westacott, T. B., J.P.	E. St. Pancras
Wetenhall, W. J., J.P.	N. St. Pancras.
White, Edward	W. Marylebone.
White, James, J.L.D.	Norwood.
Whitmore, C. A., M.P.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Williams, Rev. C. Flmng.,	*Alderman till* 1898.
Williams, D.	St. George-in-the-East.
Williams, T. W., J.P.	Lewisham.
Wilson, Sir A.	Lewisham.
Wood, T. McKinnon	Cent. Hackney.
Yates, W. B.	Stepney.
Young, Sir W. L., Bart.,	Fulham.

Officers:

Clerk, C. J. Stewart.
Engineer, Alexander R. Binnie.
Comptroller, H. E. Haward.
Solicitor, W. A. Blaxland.
Medical Officer, S. F. Murphy, M.D.
Statistical Dept., G. L. Gomme.
Architect, Thomas Blashill.
Fire Brigade, Commander Wells.
Public Control, Alfred Spencer.
Valuer, A. Young.

The General Election of the Council will be in March, 1898.

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Lord Mayor (10,000*l.*).

Name and Ward.	Elected Ald.	Shrf.	Myr.
1896-7.—The Right Hon. G. FAUDEL FAUDEL-PHILLIPS (Farringdon Within), 40, Newgate Street	1888	1892	1896.

Aldermen.

The following have passed the Chair:— Name and Ward.	Elected. Ald.	Shrf.	Myr.
Lawrence, Sir J. C., Bt. (Walbrook), 23, Hyde Park Gardens	1860	1862	1868
Ellis, Sir J. W., Bt. (Broad Street), 18, Old Broad Street	1872	1874	1881
Knight, Sir H. E., Kt. (Cripplegate), 2, Whitehall Court	1874	1875	1882
Hanson, Sir Reginald, Bt., M.P. (Billingsgate), 47, Botolph Lane, E.C.	1880	1881	1886
Savory, Sir Joseph, Bt., M.P. (Langbourn), 31, Lombard Street	1883	1882	1890
Evans, Sir David, K.C.M.G. (Castle Baynard), 24, Watling Street	1884	1885	1891
Knill, Sir Stuart, Bart., LL.D. (Bridge Without) 1, Adelaide Bldgs.	1885	1889	1892
Tyler, Sir George R., Bt. (Queenhithe), 17, Queenhithe	1887	1891	1893
Renals, Sir Joseph, Bt. (Aldersgate), 108, Fore Street	1888	1892	1894
Wilkin, Col. Sir Walter, K.C.M.G. (Lime St.), 47, St. Mary Axe	1888	1892	1895

The following have not passed the Chair:—	Ald.	Shrf.
Davies, Col. H. D., M.P. (Bishopsgate) 31, Bishopsgate Street Within	1889	1887
Moore, Sir J. V., Kt. (Candlewick), 35, King William Street	1889	1893
Newton, Alfred J. Esq. (Bassishaw), 28, Great Guildford Street, S.E.	1890	1888
Green, Frank, Esq. (Vintry), 193, Upper Thames Street	1891	—
Dimsdale, Sir J. C., Kt. (Cornhill), 50, Cornhill	1891	1893
Samuel, M., Esq. (Portsoken), 20, Portland Place	1891	1894
Ritchie, T. J., Esq. (Tower), 6, Lime Street	1891	1896
Pound, John, Esq. (Aldgate), 84, Leadenhall Street	1892	1895
Morgan, Walter V., Esq. (Cordwainer), Christ's Hospital	1892	—
Treloar, Wm. Purdie, Esq. (Farringdon Without), Ludgate Hill	1892	—
Bell, J. C., Esq. (Coleman Street), 61, Portland Place	1894	—
Truscott, G. W., Esq. (Dowgate), Suffolk Lane	1895	—
Alliston, F. P., Esq. (Bread Street), 46, Friday Street	1895	—
Halse, Richard Clarence, Esq. (Cheap), 61, Cheapside	1896	—
Knill, John C. (Bridge Within), 1, Adelaide Buildings	1897	—

Sheriffs, 1896-7 (736*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*).

Mr. Alderman Ritchie and Mr. Dep. Rogers.

Recorder—Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. (4,000*l.*)
Chamberlain—Sir W. J. R. Cotton, Kt. (2,000*l.*)
Town Clerk—Sir J. B. Monckton, F.S.A. (3,500*l.*)
Common Serjeant—Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C. (2,500*l.*)
Commissioner of Police—Col. Henry Smith, C.B. (1,500*l.*)
Comptroller—John Alex. Brand (1,500*l.*)
Remembrancer—Gabriel P. Goldney (2,000*l.*)
Judge of City of London Court—Robert Malcolm Kerr (2,700*l.*)
Solicitor—H. H. Crawford (2,500*l.*)
Coroner—S. F. Langham (935*l.*)
Surveyor—A. Murray (1,250*l.*)
Clerk of Peace—Alfred Read (210*l.*)
Sword Bearer—Geo. J. W. Winzar (500*l.*)
Common Crier—Col. E. B. Burnaby (350*l.*)
Mansion House Court Clerk—C. G. Douglas (1,000*l.*)
Guildhall Court Clerk—H. G. Savill (700*l.*)
City Marshal—Sir S. H. L. Stuart, Bt. (350*l.*)
Private Secretary to Lord Mayor—W. J. Soulsby, C.B.

27 Gold Medals and other Awards.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN.

The following is a list of the first twenty-two names in the succession:—

	Ages in 1898.
1. Prince of Wales, S.*	57
2. Duke of York, G.S.	33
3. Prince Edward Albert of York, G.G.S.	4
4. Prince Albert Frederick of York, G.G.S.	3
5. Duchess of Fife, G.D.	31
6 Lady Alexandra Duff, G.G.D.	7
7. Lady Maud Duff, G.G.D.	5
8. Princess Victoria of Wales, G.D.	30
9. Princess Maud of Wales, G.D.	29
10. Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and Edinburgh, S.	54
11. Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Coburg, G.S.	24
12. Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, Princess Victoria of Edinburgh, G.D.	23
13. Princess Victoria of Hesse Darmstadt, G.G.D.	4
14. Princess Alexandra of Edinburgh, Princess of Hohenlohe Langenberg, G.D.	29
15. Princess Beatrice of Edinburgh, G.D.	14
16. Duke of Connaught, S.	48
17. Prince Arthur of Connaught, G.S.	15
18. Princess Margaret of Connaught, G.D.	16
19. Princess Victoria of Connaught, G.D.	12
20. Duke of Albany, G.S.	14
21. Princess Alice of Albany, G.D.	16
22. Empress Frederick of Germany, D.	58

* The letters S., D., G.S., G.D., G.G.S., and G.G.D. stand for son, daughter, grandson, grand daughter, great grandson, and great grand-daughter, and indicate the relationship of the person named to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S DESCENT FROM EGBERT.

1. Egbert (A.D. 794)
2. Ethelwulf
3. Alfred the Great
4. Edward the Elder
5. Edmund the Elder
6. Edgar
7. Ethelred
8. Edmund Ironside
9. Edward the Exile
10. Margaret Queen of Scotland
11. Matilda, married Henry I. of England
12. Matilda, Empress
13. Henry II.
14. John
15. Henry III.
16. Edward I.
17. Edward II.
18. Edward III.
19. Lionel Duke of Clarence
20. Philippa Plantagenet
21. Roger Earl of Mortimer
22. Ann Mortimer
23. Richard Duke of York
24. Edward IV.
25. Elizabeth of York, married Henry VII. of England
26. Margaret Tudor, married James IV. of Scotland
27. James V. of Scotland
28. Mary Queen of Scots
29. James VI. of Scotland and I. of England
30. Elizabeth of Bohemia
31. Sophia, Electress of Hanover
32. George I.
33. George II.
34. Frederick, Prince of Wales
35. George III.
36. Edward, Duke of Kent
37. Queen Victoria (A.D. 1837)

See smiling faces all around

The Science of Cleaning.

UNFORTUNATELY the improvement in soap manufacture has mainly related to toilet soaps. These are sold at fancy prices and are consequently out of reach of the great majority of soap users, who have hitherto had to content themselves with more or less adulterated soaps. This need no longer be the case. The **SUNLIGHT SOAP** is the most successful attempt which has been made to supply an **absolutely pure soap** which is a splendid detergent, and yet can be manufactured to sell at a price **which brings it within the reach of all.**

In the first place it will be well to determine the qualities which are essential for a good soap. The most obvious necessity is that it should be a powerful detergent, for a soap that will not cleanse is a contradiction in terms. The second essential for a good soap is that, without losing its detergent qualities, it shall be wholly innocuous. Thirdly, it is necessary that the ideal soap should wash and lather freely in the hardest spring water as well as in the softest rain water. Otherwise, at many seasons, and in many places, it would be absolutely useless. The fourth and last essential is, that the soap should remove dirt without the necessity for much rubbing. If this is not the case, then no matter how innocuous the ingredients of the soap may be in themselves, the constant rubbing entailed by the want of **SUNLIGHT SOAP** qualities will cause the clothes to wear out **ten times as fast as they should do.**

To sum up, then, the ideal soap should be a powerful detergent, it should be absolutely innocuous to the most tender skin, the lightest washable fabric, or the most delicate colour; it should wash equally well in every sort of water, and it should wash with little labour. The qualities required in an ideal soap are fortunately to be found in a real soap, and that is the **SUNLIGHT SOAP.** This is a fancy name adopted by the manufacturers to designate this special soap, and we think it is a particularly happy one, for by the use of this soap half the labour and fatigue entailed by the old-fashioned soaps are avoided, and washing is rendered no longer a pain, but a pleasure.

wherever SUNLIGHT SOAP is found.

"The SCIENCE of CLEANING."

MEDICAL OPINION.

From

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,

Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons,
Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain,
&c., &c., &c.,

Laboratory, Royal College of Surgeons,
Stephen's Green, W., Dublin,
February 15th, 1888.

I have carefully analysed specimens of the **SUNLIGHT SOAP** submitted to me for that purpose by Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., and the following are the results at which I have arrived:

The points in the composition of this Soap that are the most valuable are **its freedom from free alkali, the large percentage of fatty acids which it contains, and the PURITY of the materials** employed in its preparation. **I employ the Soap myself,** and from my actual experience of it can strongly recommend it.

(*Signed*) CHARLES A. CAMERON.

Dr. C. M. Campbell, a skin doctor of large experience, writing from 37, Queen Ann Street, Cavendish Square, London, says he has tested it repeatedly with a patient suffering from ACUTE ECZEMA, "*The application excited no irritation whatever, although the patient's skin is of the most delicate type.*"

Search North, South, East or West,

Universal History.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS OF ENGLAND AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From 827 to 1897.

Name.	Descent.	Period of Reign.
Egbert .. .. .. (*Believed to be the first king the abolition of the Saxon*	.. .. *called King of England on Heptarchy*)	827— 837
Ethelwolf	Son of Egbert ..	837— 857
Ethelbald	Son of Ethelwolf ..	857— 860
Ethelbert	Brother of Ethelbald	860— 866
Ethelred I.	Brother of Ethelbert	866— 871
Alfred .. .. .. (*Surnamed the Great*)	Brother of Ethelred	871— 901
Edward the Elder ..	Son of Alfd. the Great	901— 925
Athelstan	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925— 940
Edmund the First ..	Fifth son of Edward the Elder	940— 946
Edred	Brother of Edmund..	946— 955
Edwy the Fair.. ..	Eldest son of Edmund	955— 958
Edgar the Peaceable..	Brother of Edwy ..	958— 975
Edward the Martyr .. (*Stabbed at Corfe Castle*)	Son of Edgar ..	975— 979
Ethelred II. .. .. (*Retired* 1013)	Half-brother of Edwd.	979—1013
Sweyn	.. ..	1013—1014
Canute the Great ..	Son of Sweyn ..	1014—1014
Ethelred II. .. .. (*Restored in absence of Canute*)	.. ..	1014—1016
Edmund Ironsides .. (*Dividing with Canute*)	Son of Ethelred ..	1016—1016
Canute	.. ..	1017—1035
Harold I.	Son of Canute ..	1035—1040
Hardicanute	Son of Canute ..	1040—1042

SUNLIGHT SOAP you find the Best.

Sovereigns and Rulers of England—*continued.*

Name.	Descent.	Period of Reign.
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred ..	1042—1066
HAROLD II. .. .. (*Killed at Battle of Hastings*)	Son of Earl Godwin	1066—1066
WILLIAM THE NORMAN.. (*William the Conqueror*)	.. ..	1066—1087
WILLIAM II. .. .. (*William Rufus*)	Son of William the Conqueror ..	1087—1100
HENRY I. (*Beauclerc*) ..	Son of William the Conqueror ..	1100—1135
STEPHEN (*Earl of Blois*)..	Nephew of Henry I.	1135—1154
HENRY II. (*Plantagenet*)	Grandson of Henry I.	1154—1189
RICHARD I. (*Cœur de Lion*)	Son of Henry II. ..	1189—1199
JOHN	Son of Henry II. ..	1199—1216
HENRY III.	Son of John.. ..	1216—1272
EDWARD I. .. .. (*Wales united to England in this reign*, 1283)	Son of Henry III. ..	1272—1307
EDWARD II.	Son of Edward I. ..	1307—1327
EDWARD III.	Son of Edward II. ..	1327—1377
RICHARD II.	Grandson of Ed. III.	1377—1399
HENRY IV. .. .. (*House of Lancaster*)	S. of John of Gaunt & Grandson of Ed. III.	1399—1413
HENRY V.	Son of Henry IV. ..	1413—1422
HENRY VI.	Son of Henry V. ..	1422—1461
EDWARD IV. .. .. (*House of York*) (*Claiming the throne by descent through Lionel, second son of Edward III.*)	.. ..	1461—1483
EDWARD V.	Son of Edward IV...	1483—1483
RICHARD III.	Brother of Edwd. IV.	1483—1485
HENRY VII. .. .. (*House of Tudor*) (*Claiming the throne through his maternal grandfather, a descendant of John of Gaunt*)	.. ..	1485—1509
HENRY VIII.	Son of Henry VII. ..	1509—1547
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII.	1547—1553
MARY I. .. .. .. (*Mary Tudor, also called "Bloody Queen Mary"*)	Dghtr. of Henry VIII.	1553—1558
ELIZABETH	Dghtr. of Henry VIII. (*House of Stuart*) ..	1558—1603
JAMES I. of England and VI. of Scotland ..	S. of Mary, Q. of Scots	1603—1625
CHARLES I. (*beheaded*) ..	Son of James I. ..	1625—1649

If you wish your linen to be as white as snow,

Sovereigns and Rulers of England—*continued.*

Name.	Descent.	Period of Reign.
OLIVER CROMWELL .. (*Lord Protector of the Commonwealth*)	.. ..	1653—1658
RICHARD CROMWELL .. (*Lord Protector*)	S. of Oliver Cromwell	1658—1659
CHARLES II.	Son of Charles I. ..	1660—1685
JAMES II.	Son of Charles I. ..	1685—1688
WILLIAM III. AND MARY II. (*Mary died* 1694.)	Mary being daughter of James II. ..	1688—1702
ANNE .. .. .. (*Parliament of England and Scotland united*, 1707)	Daughter of James II.	1702—1714
GEORGE I. .. .. (*House of Hanover*)	Great grandson of James I.	1714—1727
GEORGE II.	Son of George I. ..	1727—1760
GEORGE III. .. .. (*Legislative Union with Ireland*, 1801; *the country called the United Kingdom*)	Grandson of Geo. II.	1760—1820
GEORGE IV.	Son of George III...	1820—1830
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of Geo. III.	1830—1837
VICTORIA	Dghtr. of D. of Kent	1837—1897

Portraits of the Sovereigns and Rulers of England and of the United Kingdom from the time of William the Conqueror.

WILLIAM I.
(*The Conqueror.*)

WILLIAM II.
(*Rufus.*)

HENRY I.
(*Beauclerc.*)

KING STEPHEN.

HENRY II.

RICHARD I.

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

Portraits of the Sovereigns and Rulers of England and of the United Kingdom from the time of William the Conqueror.

KING JOHN.

HENRY III.

EDWARD I.

EDWARD II.

EDWARD III.

RICHARD II.

HENRY IV.

HENRY V.

HENRY VI.

EDWARD IV.

EDWARD V.

RICHARD III.

HENRY VII.

HENRY VIII.

EDWARD VI.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

Portraits of the Sovereigns and Rulers of England and of the United Kingdom from the time of William the Conqueror.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

PRIME MINISTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

LORD MELBOURNE.

The institution of the Ministry or Cabinet which forms, so to speak, the Governing Board of the United Kingdom, dates from a few years after the Revolution of 1688. "The first Ministry," says Macaulay, "was the work, partly of mere chance, and partly of wisdom—that lower wisdom which meets daily exigencies by daily expedients. Neither William nor the most enlightened of his advisers fully understood the nature and importance of that noiseless revolution—for it was no less—which began about the close of 1693;" and again Macaulay writes: "The era of Ministers may most properly be reckoned from the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the general election of 1698." The control of a leader or head, who is now called the Premier, may be said to have commenced in Queen Anne's reign. Yet, we may add, for many years the Cabinet was without an absolutely acknowledged head, and without the full powers which it now possesses. George III. indeed endeavoured to reduce Ministers to dependency on himself. At present when a Government resigns office, the Sovereign sends for the leader of one of the principal Parliamentary parties, who then becomes Prime, or, First Minister, and who forms another Government. It is said that the

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

EARL DERBY.

Just a line to tell you SUNLIGHT SOAP

out-going Premier suggests to the Sovereign the name of his successor. The Prime Ministers of the Queen's long reign have been—

W. E. GLADSTONE.

LORD MELBOURNE, accepted office in 1835 (*William IV.'s reign*).

SIR ROBERT PEEL, 1841.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, 1846.

EARL OF DERBY, 1852; 2nd time, 1858; 3rd time, 1866.

EARL OF ABERDEEN, 1852.

LORD PALMERSTON, 1855; also in 1859.

EARL RUSSELL, 1865.

MR. DISRAELI, 1868; 2nd time, as LORD BEACONSFIELD, 1874.

MR. GLADSTONE, 1868; 2nd time, 1880; 3rd time, 1886; 4th time, 1892.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, 1885; 2nd time, 1886; 3rd time, 1895.

LORD ROSEBERY, 1894.

LORD SALISBURY.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Austria-Hungary (*Limited Monarchy*). FRANCIS JOSEPH I., born 18th August, 1830, son of the Archduke Francis Charles, succeeded 2nd December, 1848, to the throne of Austria, and in 1867 to the throne of Hungary, married Elizabeth of Bavaria, 1854.

Belgium (*Limited Monarchy*). LEOPOLD II., born April 9th, 1835, succeeded to the throne December 10th, 1865, married Marie-Henriette of Austria.

Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia (*Autonomous Province with a Monarchy—with Turkey as Suzerain*). FERDINAND I., born 26th February, 1861, son of Auguste of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; succeeded to the throne 7th July, 1887, married Marie-Louise de Bourbon, Princess of Parma, 1893.

Denmark (*Limited Monarchy*). CHRISTIAN IX., born 8th

cleans clothes and almost anything else.

April, 1818, son of Duke of Holstein-Glucksberg, succeeded to the throne 15th November, 1863, married, in 1842, Louise of Hesse-Cassel.

France (*Republic*). FELIX FAURE, President of the Republic, born 30th January, 1841, elected President 17th January, 1895.

Germany (*Limited Monarchy*). WILLIAM II., born 27th January, 1859, son of Frederic III. of Prussia and his wife the Princess Royal of England, succeeded to the throne 15th June, 1888, married Augusta Victoria of Sleswig-Holstein, 1881.

Great Britain and Ireland (*Limited Monarchy*). QUEEN VICTORIA, born 24th May, 1819, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, and Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld; married 1840, Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Greece (*Limited Monarchy*). GEORGE I., born 24th December, 1845, son of Christian IX. of Denmark and Louise of Hesse Cassel, succeeded to the throne of Greece, 5th June, 1863; married Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, 1867.

Holland (*Limited Monarchy*). WILHELMINA, born 31st August, 1880, daughter of William III. of Nassau, succeeded 23rd November, 1890, under the regency of her mother, Emma, born Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont.

Italy (*Limited Monarchy*). HUMBERT I., born 14th March, 1844, son of Victor Emmanuel, succeeded to the throne 9th January, 1878; married Marguerite of Savoy 1868.

Portugal (*Limited Monarchy*). CHARLES I., born September 28th, 1863, son of Louis I., ascended the throne 19th October, 1889; married Amelie de Bourbon-Orleans.

Roumania (*Kingdom*). CHARLES I., born April 20th, 1839, son of Charles-Antoine of Hohenzollern; ascended the throne 26th March, 1866; married, 1869, Elizabeth de Wied.

Russia (*Absolute Monarchy*). NICHOLAS II., born 18th May, 1868, son of Alexander III., ascended the throne

Prize Dogs and Poultry should be

November 1st, 1894; married, 1894, Princess Alice of Hesse, who takes the name of Alexandra Feodorovna.

Servia (*Kingdom*). ALEXANDER I., born August 14th, 1876, son of King Milan of Servia and Nathalie, his wife; ascended the throne March 6th, 1889, after the abdication of his father.

Spain (*Limited Monarchy*). ALPHONSO XIII., born 17th May, 1886, son of Alphonso XII., succeeded to the throne at his birth, 17th May, 1886, under the regency of his mother, Marie-Christine.

Sweden and Norway (*Limited Monarchy*). OSCAR II., born 21st January, 1829, son of Oscar I., ascended the throne 18th September, 1872; married Sophia of Nassau 1857.

Switzerland (*Republican Confederation of States*). PRESIDENT DEUCHER (1897). Switzerland is a Confederation of 25 States or Cantons and demi-Cantons, having a central Government at Berne. A new President is elected yearly.

Turkey (*Absolute Monarchy*). ABDUL-HAMID, born 21st September, 1842, son of Abdul-Medjid; ascended the throne, 31st August, 1876.

CHILDREN OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY.—Gisele (1856), Valerie (1868).

BELGIUM.—Stephanie (1864), Clementine (1872).

BULGARIA.—Boris (1894).

DENMARK.—Frederic (1843); Alexandra (*married Prince of Wales, of Great Britain*), (1844); George (*King of Greece*) (1845); Dagmar (1847); Thyra (1853); Waldemar (1858).

GERMANY.—Frederic (1882); Eitel, (1883); Adalbert (1884); Auguste (1887); Oscar (1888); Joachim (1890); Victoria (1892).

GREAT BRITAIN.—Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born 1840; married Prince Frederick of Prussia, 1858; Albert Edward Prince of Wales, heir to the throne, born 1841, married Princess Alexandra of Denmark 1863; Alice Maud Mary, born 1843, died 1878; Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and now of Coburg, born 1844; Helena, born 1846, married Prince

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Christian 1866; Louise, born 1848, married Marquis of Lorne 1871; Arthur, born 1850, created Duke of Connaught 1874; Leopold, born 1853, created Duke of Albany 1881, died at Cannes 1884; Beatrice, born 1857, married Prince of Battenberg 1885.

GREECE.—Constantine (1868); George (1869); Nicholas (1872); Marie (1876); Andre (1882); Christopher (1888).

ITALY.—Victor Emmanuel (1869).

PORTUGAL.—Louis Philip (1887); Manuel (1889).

RUSSIA.—Olga (1895).

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Gustave (1858); Oscar (1859); Charles (1861).

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

B.C.

4004 CREATION of World as given in the English Bible.

2245 Babylonia founded by Belus (*probably Nimrod*).

2188 Memphis, in Egypt, said to be built by Mizraim (*grandson of Noah and son of Ham*).

2060 (about) Ninus, of Assyria, takes Babylon, subdues all Asia Minor, established the Assyrian Monarchy.

2000 (about) Egyptian pottery, the oldest known.

2000 (about) Brahmanism said to exist in India.

1920 The Patriarch Abraham said to visit Egypt.

From the 19th to 13th centuries. Phœnicia, a country on the sea-coast of Syria, whose chief towns were Tyre and Sidon, and whose natives were the greatest navigators of antiquity, established colonies along the Mediterranean.

973 Rome said to be founded by Romulus.

540 (about) First Public Library founded by Pisistratus at Athens.

529 Cambyses, son of Cyrus, becomes King of Persia.

526—525 Cambyses conquers Egypt and ends the line of the Pharaohs.

510—509 Abolition of kingship in Rome and establishment of Republic.

490 Battle of Marathon, when 11,000 Greeks defeat 110,000 Persians.

480 Battle of Thermopylæ, where Leonidas, with 300

Take life easy, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

B.C.

Spartans and 700 Thespians, kept the whole Persian force in check for three days.

480 Great naval battle at Salamis, in which the Greeks are victors over the Persians.

477 Many Greek States take Athens as their leader.

413 Athenians defeated at Syracuse.

404 Athens conquered; Sparta ascendant in Greece.

378—361. Thebes becomes the leading State in Greece, and the supremacy of Sparta is destroyed.

360 Carthaginians form settlements in Spain.

359 Philip is king of Macedon.

356 Birth of Alexander the Great.

343 Rome commences a lengthy war, which at the end of fifty years secures for her dominion over Italy.

338 Philip, king of Macedon, established Macedonian supremacy over Greece.

336 Assassination of Philip and commencement of reign of Alexander the Great as King of Macedon.

332 Alexander conquers Egypt and founds Alexandria; also conquers Phœnicia.

331 Alexander gains the great battle of Arbela, by which the ancient Persian Empire, which once menaced all the nations on the earth with subjection, was irreparably crushed.

330 to 324 Alexander engaged in a great career of conquest in Asia, penetrating through Afghanistan to the Punjaub and storming Moultan, returning to Babylon 324.

323 Alexander died at Babylon.

298 (about) Great Wall of China said to have been completed (some say 211).

290 Rome, mistress of Italy from the Straits of Messina to the Rubicon.

280 Greece invaded by Gauls.

277 Gauls expelled from Greece.

264 First Punic war begins between Rome and Carthage, the principal cause being the possession of Sicily.

260 First Roman fleet.

241 Annexation of Sicily by Rome.

220 Romans conquer Cisalpine Gaul.

218 Second Punic War.

217 Hannibal defeats Romans at Thrasymene.

207 The Romans defeat Hannibal at the battle of the

SUNLIGHT SOAP, largest sale in the world.

B.C.

Metaurus, which, in the words of Creasy, "ensured to Rome two centuries of almost unchanged conquest."

201 Egypt under guardianship of Rome.

200—190 Rome becomes arbitress of the world from the Atlantic to the Euphrates, conquers Philip of Macedonia in 198 at Cynocephalæ, and defeats Antiochus, King of Syria, 192.

82 Second period of the Roman Republic begins with the dictatorship of Sylla.

58—50 Julius Cæsar conquers Gaul after eight campaigns.

55 Cæsar's first invasion of Britain.

54 Second invasion of Britain by the Romans.

48—45 After winning various battles, Cæsar crushes his enemies at Munda and becomes Dictator of the whole Roman world.

44 Cæsar murdered in the senate house.

27 Octavius, Emperor of Rome under title of Augustus Cæsar, and the Roman Republic becomes an Empire.

A.D.

Jesus Christ born, believed to be in the 44th year after the assassination of Julius Cæsar, and in the 27th year of Augustus' reign as Emperor; from thence the Christian nations date a new chronology.

9 The Germans fight for their independence against Rome and the Romans under Varus defeated by Arminius (Herman).

33 Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

43—83 Conquest of Britain by the Romans, Claudius Emperor, commences A.D. 43, and about the year 83 all the land south of the Clyde made a Roman province.

51 Caractacus, the Briton, taken in chains to Rome.

98—117 The Roman Empire at its greatest—so far as extent of territory is concerned, under the Emperor Trajan, by reason of the conquests in the East.

100 Britain said to be converted to Christianity during the 2nd century.

326 or 330 Christianity made the State religion in Rome.

330 Constantinople dedicated by Constantine, after whom it is named.

364 Division of the Roman Empire by the brothers Valentinian and Valens into Eastern and Western. Valentinian has the Western.

Don't worry! Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

A.D.

476 Downfall of the Roman Empire of the West, it being extinguished, and Rome conquered by the Heruli under Odoacer.

481 French Monarchy established by Clovis.

768—814 Charlemagne, also called Charles the Great, rules with an organised Government a vast number of provinces in Western Europe. His career was not simply one of conquest, but he strove to promote trade. His dynasty and his empire practically died with him in 814.

783 Hostile appearance of the Danes off England.

827 (about) The Eastern Empire loses part of Italy, 752; Dalmatia, 825; Crete and Sicily, 827.

871—901 Alfred the Great reigns in England, drives away the Danes, and frames a code of laws.

900 (about) America said to have been visited by Vikings or Norsemen during the 10th and 11th centuries.

996 Paris made the capital of all France.

1066 The Battle of Hastings gained by William of Normandy over Harold II. of England at Battle, near Hastings. William, the first of the Norman line of kings of England, who kept his throne in spite of frequent insurrections.

1095 to 1291 First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and last Crusades, ending in the Christians being driven out of Syria.

1156 The Eastern Empire makes peace with the Normans in Sicily.

1170 Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first of Saxon race to receive great office since the Battle of Hastings, murdered.

1170 The Earl of Pembroke, called Strongbow, leads an English army into Ireland.

1189 Jews massacred in London.

1265 First regular English Parliament.

1275 Marco Polo is said to have taken missionaries into China.

1283 Edward I. unites Wales to England.

1384 John Wycliffe, great English reformer, after opposing the authority of the Pope of Rome, and also various Romish doctrines, such as transubstantiation, and being persecuted, but protected by John of Gaunt, dies from paralysis.

1397 Sweden and Norway united to Denmark.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is worth its weight in gold.

A.D.

1401 The followers of Wycliffe were called Lollards and one of them, William Sawtre, was martyred in London. The Lollards proscribed by Parliament and numbers of Lollards burnt, yet Lollardry continued until it became merged in the Protestantism of the Reformation in England.

1480 The Turks take Otranto, S.E. Italy, and their conquest strikes terror through Europe.

1480—84 Establishment of the Inquisition in Spain.

1497 The Portuguese navigator, Vasco di Gama, voyages to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.

1499 The Portuguese discover the Brazils, South America.

1509 The Portuguese establish an empire in the East Indies.

1517 The Reformation era begins in Germany; dispute between Tetzel and Luther regarding "Indulgences."

1519 Charles of Spain elected Emperor of Germany.

1534—40 The Jesuits, or "Society of Jesus," founded by Ignatius Loyola at Paris, 1534, and the Institution of the Society confirmed by a Papal Bull, 1540. Francis Xavier and others carry the Order to the confines of the then known globe.

1535 Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres.

1538 Suppression of the monasteries in England.

1560—80 Various religious societies, including probably both Congregationalists and Baptists, and also Presbyterians, arise in England, called Separatist and also Puritan; the bulk of the Puritans, however, remain within the Established Church.

1580 Sir Francis Drake sails round the world, starting from Plymouth, 1577, returning to England, Nov. 3rd, 1580.

1580 Philip II. of Spain conquers Portugal.

1588 The Spanish Armada defeated by the English.

1662 Act of Uniformity and Black Bartholomew's Day when upwards of 2,000 ministers were ejected from their livings in the Church of England, because they would not subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles.

1682 Peter the Great succeeds to the throne of Russia.

1684—90 William Dampier, the English navigator, explores Australian coasts.

1688 The great Revolution in England, James II. abdicates.

1689 Act of Toleration.

1689 Commencement of English National Debt.

No wear and tear

A.D.

1697 Peter the Great visits England and Holland and works in Deptford Dockyard.

1701 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel established.

1751 The British Conquest of India commences under Clive.

1759 Capture of Quebec by the English; the English General Wolfe, and the French General Montcalm lose their lives.

1781 Surrender of Cornwallis to Washington.

1782 Separation of United States of America from England.

1788—89 In France the States-General are summoned and the Revolution begins.

1805 Great naval victory of Nelson at Trafalgar over the combined Spanish and French fleets; Nelson loses his life. Napoleon wins the great battle of Austerlitz against the Germans.

1810—26 Revolutions occur in Spanish America and Chili establishes her independence (1818); Buenos Ayres, &c., (1816); Argentina (1816); Paraguay (1811); Peru (1824).

1814 The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognised.

1814 After the great victory of Toulouse, Paris surrenders to the allied armies and Napoleon abdicates; Bourbons restored.

1815 Napoleon escapes from Elba, March 1st; the famous Hundred Days commence; Louis XVIII. of France escapes; but the British, under Wellington, assisted by the Germans, under Blucher, defeat the French at Waterloo, and Napoleon is imprisoned at St. Helena.

1821 Proclamation of Prince Alexander to free Greece from Turkish rule and beginning of war.

1822 Greece proclaims her independence from Turkey. Siege of Corinth, and frightful massacre of Scio.

1822—25 Brazil obtains its independence from Portugal.

1827 Battle of Navarino, where the Turko-Egyptian fleet is destroyed.

1827 Treaty of London, which Great Britain, Russia and France sigh on behalf of Greece.

1829 West Australia formed a province.

1829 Finally, Turkey acknowledges the Independence of Greece by the Treaty of Adrianople.

1829 Roman Catholic Emancipation Act passed in Britain.

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A.D.

1832 The Great Reform Bill passed in the British Parliament.

1834 Slavery ceases in the British Colonies.

1836 Colony of South Australia founded.

1850 The Colony of Victoria so named.

1839—42 War between Britain and China.

1840 Penny Postage begins in Britain.

1840—41 Captain Hobson, first governor of New Zealand, lands, and it becomes an independent colony.

1842 Income Tax Act passed in Britain.

1845—46 Anti-Corn Law agitation; repeal of the Laws, 1846.

1847 Gold discovered in California.

1850 The Pope establishes a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.

1851 Gold discovered in Australia.

1851 Louis Napoleon carries out the Coup d'Etat and becomes Emperor of the French.

1854 England, France, and Turkey sign treaty of alliance, and war declared against Russia.

1854 Crystal Palace opened at Sydenham by the Queen.

1857 Indian Mutiny; Commercial panic; Bank Act suspended.

1857—66 The Atlantic Telegraph Cable laid.

1858 Jewish Disabilities Act passed in Britain.

1858 Suez Canal commenced; opened 1869.

1859 Queensland (*Australia*) made a distinct Colony.

1859 Organisation of Volunteer Rifle Corps in Britain.

1861—1865 Civil War between the Northern and Southern States of North America.

1865 President Lincoln shot at Ford's Theatre, Washington.

1867 Autonomy for Hungary in connection with Austria announced.

1867 New Reform Act passed in Britain; Fenian Explosion at Clerkenwell.

1868 Japan begins to adopt Western ways.

1870 Franco-Prussian War, Proclamation of the French Republic.

1871 Present Empire of Germany established.

1872 Difficulties between Britain and United States as to Alabama claims (1872), finally settled by arbitration.

When SUNLIGHT SOAP is used

A.D.

1873—74 Spanish Republic founded.

1874 Alfonso XII., son of Isabella II., who had been deposed 1868, proclaimed King of Spain, December 29th, 1874.

1874 British Expedition against the Ashantees successful.

1875 Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal bought by British Government.

1876 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.

1876 Turkish Atrocities in Bulgaria and Mr. Gladstone's publication, "Horrors in Bulgaria" issued.

1877 Proclamation of British neutrality in Russo-Turkish War. By the Treaty of Berlin, Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, and other Turkish provinces, become autonomous, or independent States, 1878.

1880 Troubles in Egypt and the Soudan; International Committee appointed on the Egyptian Debt.

1882 The British bombard Alexandria forts.

1886 The first Great British National Exhibition, Indian and Colonial, held at South Kensington.

1887 Anglo-Turkish Convention regarding Egypt.

1888 Egypt becomes prosperous under what is practically British rule; surplus on the Egyptian Budget.

1889 The first national Parliament of Japan granted by the Emperor.

1894 War between China and Japan, Japan victorious.

1895 Terrible massacres in Armenia by the Turks.

1896—97 Bubonic plague in Bombay. Indian famine.

1897 Crete revolts against Turkey. War between Turkey and Greece.

1897 Celebration of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign, the longest in English history; great rejoicings.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Archbishops.

		Appointed.
Canterbury	Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. F. Temple, D.D.	1896
York	Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. W. D. Maclagan, D.D.	1891

Bishops.

London	Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. M. Creighton, D.D.	1896
Durham	Rt. Rev. B. F. Westcott, D.D.	1890

the home is always bright.

Winchester	Rt. Rev. R. T. Davidson D.D.	1895
Bangor	Rt. Rev. D. L. Lloyd, D.D.	1890
Bath & Wells	Rt. Rev. G. W. Kennion, D.D.	1894
Carlisle	Rt. Rev. J. W. Bardsley, D.D.	1892
Chester	Rt. Rev. F. J. Jayne, D.D.	1889
Chichester	Rt. Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, D.D.	1895
Ely	Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D.	1886
Exeter	Rt. Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, D.D.	1885
Gloucester	Rt. Rev. C. J. Ellicott, D.D.	1863
Hereford	Rt. Rev. J. Percival, D.D.	1895
Lichfield	Hon. and Rt. Rev. A. Legge, D.D.	1891
Lincoln	Rt. Rev. E. King, D.D.	1885
Liverpool	Rt. Rev. J. C. Ryle, D.D.	1880
Llandaff	Rt. Rev. R. Lewis, D.D.	1883
Manchester	Rt. Rev. J. Moorhouse, D.D.	1886
Newcastle	Rt. Rev. E. Jacob, D.D.	1896
Norwich	Rt. Rev. J. Sheepshanks, D.D.	1893
Oxford	Rt. Rev. W. Stubbs, D.D.	1889
Peterboro'	Hon. and Rt. Rev. E. Carr Glyn, D.D.	1896
Ripon	Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D.	1884
Rochester	Rt. Rev. E. S. Talbot, D.D.	1895
St. Albans	Rt. Rev. J. W. Festing, D.D.	1890
St. Asaph	Rt. Rev. A. G. Edwards, D.D.	1889
St. David's	Rt. Rev. J. Owen, D.D.	1897
Salisbury	Rt. Rev. J. Wordsworth, D.D.	1885
Sodor & Man	Rt. Rev. D. J. Straton, D.D.	1892
Southwell	Rt. Rev. G. Ridding, D.D.	1884
Truro	Rt. Rev. J. Gott, D.D.	1891
Wakefield	Rt. Rev. W. Walsham How, D.D.	1888
Worcester	Rt. Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, D.D.	1890

Assistant and Suffragan Bishops.

Dover	Rt. Rev. G. Rodney Eden, D.D.	1890
Beverley	Rt. Rev. R. J. Crosthwaite, D.D.	1889
Hull	Rt. Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D.	1891
Marlborough	Rt. Rev. A. Earle, D.D.	1888
Stepney	Rt. Rev. G. F. Brown, D.C.L.	1895
Durham (assistant)	Rt. Rev. D. F. Sandford, D.D.	1889
Guildford	Rt. Rev. G. H. Sumner, D.D.	1888
Southampton	Rt. Rev. G. C. Fisher, D.D.	1896
Barrow-in-Furness	Rt. Rev. H. Ware, D.D.	1889

A friend in need is a friend indeed—

CREDITON	Rt. Rev. R. E. Trefusis, D.D.	1897
GLOUCESTER (assistant)	Rt. Rev. S. E. Marsden, D.D.	1892
SHREWSBURY	Rt. Rev. Sir L. T. Stamer, Bart., D.D.	1888
LIVERPOOL (assistant)	Rt. Rev. P. S. Royston, D.D.	1891
MANCHESTER (assistant)	Rt. Rev. F. A. R. Cramer-Roberts, D.D.	1888
„ „	Rt. Rev. J. B. Pearson, D.D.	1894
THETFORD	Rt. Rev. A. T. Lloyd, D.D.	1894
READING	Rt. Rev. J. L. Randall, D.D.	1889
PETERBORO' (assistant)	Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L.	1891
RICHMOND	Rt. Rev. J. J. Pulleine, D.D.	1888
SOUTHWARK	Rt. Rev. H. W. Yeatman, D.D.	1891
COLCHESTER	Rt. Rev. H. F. Johnson, D.D.	1894
SWANSEA	Rt. Rev. J. Lloyd, D.D.	1889
DERBY	Rt. Rev. E. A. Were, D.D.	1889
COVENTRY	Rt. Rev. E. A. Knox, D.D.	1894
LEICESTER	Rt. Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, D.D.	1888
BATH AND WELLS	Rt. Rev. C. H. Bromby, D.D.	1891

Deans.

CANTERBURY	Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D.	1895
YORK	Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.	1880
LONDON (St. Paul's)	Very Rev. R. Gregory, D.D.	1891
„ (Westminster)	Very Rev. G. G. Bradley, D.D.	1881
DURHAM	Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D.	1894
WINCHESTER	Very Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, M.A.	1894
BANGOR	Very Rev. Evan Lewis, M.A.	1884
BATH AND WELLS	Very Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D.	1891
BRISTOL	Very Rev. F. Pigou, D.D.	1891
CARLISLE	Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.D.	1884
CHESTER	Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D.	1886
CHICHESTER	Very Rev. R. W. Randall, D.D.	1895
ELY	Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs, D.D.	1894
EXETER	Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D.	1883
GLOUCESTER	Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, D.D.	1886
HEREFORD	Very Rev. Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.	1894
LICHFIELD	Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D.D.	1892
LINCOLN	Very Rev. E. C. Wickham, D.D.	1894
LLANDAFF	Very Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D.	1879
MANCHESTER	Very Rev. E. C. Maclure, D.D.	1888
NORWICH	Very Rev. W. Lefroy, D.D	1889
OXFORD	Very Rev. F. Paget, D.D.	1892
WINDSOR	Very Rev. P. F. Eliot, D.D.	1891
PETERBOROUGH	Very Rev. W. C. Ingram, D.D.	1893
RIPON	Very Rev. Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D.	1895
ROCHESTER	Very Rev. S. R. Hole, D.D.	1888
ST. ASAPH	Very Rev. H. W. Williams, M.A.	1892
ST. DAVID'S	Very Rev. D. Howell, B.D.	1897
SALISBURY	Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, M.A.	1880
WORCESTER	Very Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D.	1891

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a friend in need.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.*

Archbishops.

Armagh	Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D.	1896
Dublin	Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D.	1897

Bishops.

Meath		
Limerick	Rt. Rev. C. Graves, D.D.	1866
Derry	Rt. Rev. G. A. Chadwick, D.D.	1896
Cashel	Rt. Rev. M. F. Day, D.D.	1872
Cork	Rt. Rev. W. E. Meade, D.D.	1894
Ossory		
Killaloe	Rt. Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D.	1897
Kilmore	Rt. Rev. S. Shore, D.D.	1884
Clogher	Rt. Rev. C. M. Stack, D.D.	1886
Tuam	Rt. Rev. J. O'Sullivan, D.D.	1890
Down	Rt. Rev. T. J. Welland, D.D.	1892

Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin: Very Rev. H. Jellett, D.D.

* Disestablished 1869.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	Rt. Rev. Hon. A. G. Douglas, D.D.	1883
Argyll and the Isles	Rt. Rev. J. R. A. Chinnery-Haldane, D.D.	1883
Brechin	Most Rev. H. W. Jermyn, D.D. (*Primus*)	1871
Edinburgh	Rt. Rev. J. Dowden, D.D.	1886
Glasgow	Rt. Rev. W. T. Harrison, D.D.	1888
Moray	Rt. Rev. J. B. Kelly, D.D.	1867
St. Andrews	Rt. Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, D.D.	1883

Archbishops and Bishops of the Colonies and Dependencies.

North America.

Archbishops.

R. Machray, D.D. (Primate of all Canada)	Rupertsland	1865
J. T. Lewis, D.D., LL.D. (Metropolitan)	Ontario	1862

W. C. Bompas, D.D.	Selkirk	1874
Ll. Jones, D.D.	Newfoundland	1878
W. Bond, LL.D.	Montreal	1878
A. Sweatman, D.D.	Toronto	1878
W. Ridley, D.D.	Caledonia	1878

SUNLIGHT SOAP does its work

H. T. Kingdon, D.D.	Fredericton	1881
M. S. Baldwin, D.D.	Huron	1883
R. Young, D.D.	Athabasca	1884
Chas. Hamilton, D.D.	Ottawa	1885-96
W. C. Pinkham, D.D.	Saskatchewan	1887
F. Courtney, D.D.	Nova Scotia	1888
W. D. Reeve, D.D.	Mackenzie River	1891
A. H. Dunn, D.D	Quebec	1892
W. W. Perrin, D.D.	Columbia	1893
J. A. Newnham, D.D.	Moosonee	1893
J. Dart, D.D.	New Westminster	1895
J. P. Du Moulin	Niagara	1896
(Vacant)	Qu' Appelle	
(Vacant)	Algoma	

West Indies and South America.

Enos Nuttall, D.D. (Metropolitan)	Jamaica	1880
W. H. Stirling, D.D.	Falkland Islands	1869
Herbert Bree, D.D.	Barbados and the Windward Isles	1882
E. T. Churton, D.D.	Nassau	1886
J. T. Hayes, D.D.	Trinidad	1889
W. P. Swaby, D.D.	Guiana	1893
G. A. Ormsby, D.D.	British Honduras	1893
(Vacant)	Antigua	

Africa, etc.

W. W. Jones, D.D. (Metropolitan)	Cape Town	1874
T. E. Welby, D.D.	St. Helena	1861
A. Webb, D.D.	Graham's Town	1870-83
H. B. Bousfield, D.D.	Prætoria	1878
B. L. Key, D.D.	St. John's, Kaffraria	1883
W. M. Carter, D.D.	Zululand	1891
W. Walsh, D.D.	Mauritius	1891
J. W. Hicks, D.D., M.D.	Bloemfontein	1892
W. E. Smythe, M.A., M.B.	Lebombo	1893
W. T. Gaul, M.A.	Mashonaland	1895
T. Taylor Smith, M.A.	Sierra Leone	1897
A. H. Baynes, D.D.	Maritzburg	1893
A. G. S. Gibson, M.A.	(Co.-B.) Cape Town	1894

Asia.

E. R. Johnson, D.D. (Metropolitan)	Calcutta	1876
Frederick Gell, D.D.	Madras	1863
R. S. Copleston, D.D.	Colombo	1875
L. G. Mylne, D.D.	Bombay	1876
G. F. Hose, D.D.	Singapore	1881
J. M. Strachan, M.D.	Rangoon	1882
H. J. Matthew, D.D.	Lahore	1888
E. N. Hodges, D.D.	Travancore and Cochin	1890
J. C. Whitley, D.D.	Chota Nagpore	1890
A. Clifford, D.D.	Lucknow	1893
W. W. Elwes, D.D.	Tinnevelly	1894

quickly, thoroughly and well.

AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

W. S. Smith, D.D. (Primate of Australia and Metropolitan N S.W.) ..... Sydney 1890
S. Thornton, D.D. ..... Ballarat 1875
G. H. Stanton, D.D. ..... Newcastle 1879-91
W. T. T. Webber, D.D. ..... Brisbane 1885
C. E. Camidge, D.D. ..... Bathurst 1887
F. F. Goe, D.D. ..... Melbourne 1887
H. Montgomery, D.D. ..... Tasmania 1889
N. Dawes, D.D. ..... Rockhampton 1889-92
C. G. Barlow, D.D. ..... N. Queensland 1891
W. Chalmers, D.D. ..... Goulburn 1892
A. V. Green, LL.D. ..... Grafton and Armidale 1894
C. O. L. Riley, D.D. ..... Perth 1894
E. A. Anderson, D.D. ..... Riverina 1895
J. R. Harmer, D.D. ..... Adelaide 1895
H. E. Cooper (Bishop Suffragan) ..... Ballarat 1895
J. F. Stretch (Coadjutor) ..... Brisbane 1895

NEW ZEALAND.

W. G. Cowie, D.D. (Primate) ..... Auckland 1869
S. T. Nevill, D.D. ..... Dunedin 1871
C. Julius, D.D. ..... Christchurch 1890
C. O. Mules, D.D. ..... Nelson 1892
Cecil Wilson, D.D. ..... Melanesia 1894
F. Wallis, D.D. ..... Wellington 1895
W. L. Williams, D.D. ..... Waiapu 1895

EUROPE.

C. W. Sandford, D.D. ..... Gibraltar 1874
T. E. Wilkinson, D.D. (Co. to Bp. of London for N. and Central Europe) 1870-86

Missionary Bishops.

A. Willis, D.D. ..... Honolulu 1871
G. F. P. Blyth, D.D. ..... Palestine 1887
A. R. Tucker, D.D. ..... E. Eq. Africa 1890
Herbert Tugwell, D.D. ..... W. Eq. Africa 1894
Isaac Oluwole, D.D. } (Assistant Native Bishops) } 1893
Charles Phillips, D.D. }
W. M. Richardson, D.D. ..... Zanzibar 1895
J. E. Hine, D.D. ..... Likoma 1896
(Vacant) ..... Madagascar

CHINA.

C. P. Scott ..... North China 1880
G. E. Moule ..... Mid-China 1880
W. L. Cassels ..... West China 1896
(Vacant) ..... Victoria (Hong Kong)
F. R. Greaves ..... *Shanghai 1893
C. J. Corfe ..... Corea 1896

* American Missionary Jurisdiction.

SUNLIGHT SOAP never disappoints.

JAPAN.

E. Bickersteth ..... South Tokyo 1886
J. M Kim ..... *North Tokyo 1893
H. Evington ..... Kiushiu 1894
W. Awdry, D.D. ..... Osaka 1895-96
P. K. Fison, D.D. ..... Hokkaido 1886

* American Missionary Jurisdiction.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Sovereign Pontiff.

HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. (Vincent Joachim Pecci), the 257th Roman Pontiff, was born at Carpineto, March 2nd, 1810; elected Pope, February 20th, crowned March 3rd, 1878.

Sacred College of Cardinals.

Consisting, when it is complete, of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Louis Oreglia Di Santo Stefano; born 1828; created and proclaimed 1873. Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, Dean of the Sacred College.

Lucido Mary Parocchi: born 1833; created and proclaimed 1877. Bishop of Porto and S. Rufina, Vicar-General of His Holiness.

Serafino Vannutelli: born 1834; created and proclaimed 1887, Bishop of Frascati.

Mario Mocenni: born 1823; created and proclaimed 1893. Bishop of Sabina.

Isidore Verga: born 1832; created and proclaimed 1884. Bishop of Albano.

Archbishop and Bishops of England and Wales.

The province of Westminster consists of the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster the fourteen Suffragan Sees of Birmingham, Clifton, Hexham and Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newport, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, and Southwark; and the Vicariate of Wales.

Archbishop, His Eminence Herbert Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster; created Cardinal 1893.

Suffragans according to priority of Consecration.

BISHOPS.

Plymouth: William Vaughan	Cons.	1855
Coadjutor: Charles Graham, Bishop of Cisamus ..	,,	1891
Newport: John Cuthbert Hedley, O.S.B.	,,	1873
Nottingham: Edward G. Bagshawe	,,	1874
Birmingham: Edward Ilsley	,,	1879
Middlesbrough: Richard Lacy	,,	1879
Northampton: Arthur Riddell	,,	1880
Portsmouth: John Vertue	,,	1882

SUNLIGHT SOAP, less labour, greater comfort.

Southwark: Francis Bourne	Succ.	1897
Hexham and Newcastle: Thomas W. Wilkinson ..	Cons.	1888
Leeds: William Gordon	,,	1890
Salford: John Bilsborrow	,,	1892
Shrewsbury: Samuel W. Allen	Succ.	1897
Clifton: William R. Brownlow	Cons.	1894
Liverpool: Thomas Whiteside	,,	1894
Vicar-Apostolic of Wales. Francis Mostyn, Bishop of Ascalon	,,	1895

Archbishops and Bishops of Scotland.

The province of St. Andrews and Edinburgh consists of the Archiepiscopal See of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and the Suffragan Sees of Aberdeen, Argyll and the Isles, Dunkeld, and Galloway. The Archiepiscopal See of Glasgow has no Suffragans.

Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh: Angus Macdonald, consecrated Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, 1878; translated 1892.

Suffragans.

BISHOPS.

Aberdeen: Hugh Macdonald, C.SS.R.	Cons.	1890
Dunkeld: James Smith	,,	1890
Argyll and the Isles: George J. Smith	,,	1893
Galloway: William Turner..	,,	1893

Archbishop of Glasgow: Charlo Eyre: consecrated Archbishop of Anazarba, 1869; translated from Western District, 1878.

Bishop-Auxiliary: John A. Maguire: consecrated 1894.

Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland.

PROVINCE OF ARMAGH.

Armagh: Michael Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; created Cardinal 1893.

Ardagh and Clonmacnoise: Joseph Hoare	Cons.	1895
Clogher: Richard Owens	,,	1894
Derry: John Keys O'Doherty..	,,	1890
Down and Connor: Henry Henry	,,	1895
Dromore: Thomas MacGivern	Succ.	1890
Kilmore: Edward Magennis	Cons.	1888
Meath: Thomas Nulty	Succ.	1866
Raphoe: Patrick O'Donnell	Cons.	1888

PROVINCE OF DUBLIN.

Dublin: William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, consecrated 1885.

Bishop-Auxiliary: Nicholas Donnelly, Bishop of Canea; consecrated 1883.

Ferns: James Browne	Cons.	1884
Kildare and Leighlin: Patrick Foley	,,	1896
Ossory: Abraham Brownrigg..	,,	1884

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

Cashel (and Emly): Thomas Croke, Archbishop of Cashel; translated to Cashel, 1875.

Cloyne: Robert Browne	Cons.	1894
Cork: Thomas Alphonsus O'Callaghan, O.P. ..	Succ.	1886
Kerry: John Coffey	Cons.	1889
Killaloe: Thomas McRedmond	Succ.	1891
Limerick: Edward O'Dwyer	Cons.	1886
Ross: Denis Kelly	Succ.	1897
Waterford and Lismore: Richard A. Sheehan ..	Cons.	1892

PROVINCE OF TUAM.

Tuam: John MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam ..	Succ.	1881
Achonry: John Lyster	Cons.	1888
Clonfert: John Healy	Succ.	1896
Elphin: John Clancy	,,	1895
Galway and Kilmacduagh (with adm. of Kilfenora) Francis MacCormack, translated to Galway ..	..	1887
Killala: John Conmy	Succ.	1893

PRINCIPAL NONCONFORMIST CHURCHES.

The Congregationalists

claim that their principles are Apostolic, *i.e.*, that the congregations collected by the Apostles were Churches, and that each Church should be free from the control of the State or of Presbyteries. Hence arises the name Independent. John Huss, the great Reformer, held similar views (*about* 1413) as, for instance, his remark that the Church is divided into many parts, all of which together constitute the entire Church. Zwingli, the great Swiss Reformer, also held a similar doctrine. But the English Congregationalists, as we now know them, may be said to have taken their rise after the Reformation, and first appeared in English History during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The oldest Congregational Church is at Horningsham, Wilts., claiming to have been founded in 1566, while another Congregational Church existed at Plumbers' Hall in 1567. There are now, in round numbers, about 4,820 Congregational churches and branch churches in the British Isles, not including Mission Stations in Scotland, with 12 colleges, the principal being Mansfield, at Oxford. The churches unite together voluntarily to form county unions, and also a

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

Union for England and Wales (Secretary, Rev. W. J. Woods, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.), one for Scotland, one for Ireland, and have a great number of religious and philanthropic organizations. The London Missionary Society, though undenominational in character, is very largely supported by Congregationalists.

The Baptists.

Like their Congregational brethren, the Baptists hold also the doctrine that every Church should be free from external control in ecclesiastical affairs. But they hold that baptism should be administered *only* on profession of faith, and that the mode should be by immersion and not by sprinkling or pouring. The Baptists claim that one of their churches existed in England in 1417, and several claim to have been founded before Elizabeth's reign. Since then they have grown amazingly, and though there are some subdivisions, the great bulk of their churches unite in County and a National Union, (Secretary, Rev. Dr. S. H. Booth, Mission House, Furnival Street, London). Their Foreign Missionary Society was founded in 1792. The number of their chapels in Great Britain and Ireland is over 3,820, with nearly 2,000 pastors.

The Presbyterians.

PRESBYTERIANISM, it is said, was known in the early Church, and in Scotland, even before a bishop was appointed. But Calvin and John Knox practically gave Presbyterianism the shape which it has since exhibited, though since modified. A Presbytery is composed of the ministers and some of the elders of a district who have superintendence of the congregations; and to the Presbytery appeals may be made. There are also Synods and Assemblies. Many of the Puritans not being Separatists, were Presbyterian: in 1572, a Presbyterian Church had boldly been formed at Wandsworth. After the passing of the Toleration Act in 1689, the organization of the English Presbyterians appears to have declined; some joined the Independents, and some, perhaps most, became Unitarians. But about 1843, the date of the formation of the Free Church in Scotland, signs of renewed life stirred many Presbyterians in England, and in 1876 two English Synods joined and took the name of the Presbyterian Church of England.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Edinburgh, 1890.

Presbyterians in Scotland and Ireland.

The ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian, and the Crown of the United Kingdom appoints a Lord High Commissioner to be present at the Annual Assembly. The Church of Scotland has sixteen Synods, and eighty-four Presbyteries, and about 1,733 ministers with 1,733 parishes. The Establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland took place at the Reformation, was set aside in 1662, but after the Revolution of 1688 it obtained again its legal Establishment, and has ever since preserved it.

The PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND was formed in 1843 by seceders, the event being known as "The Disruption." The real gist of the dispute was the important principle of the right of the Church to independent action separate from the State, and the right of the congregations to choose their own ministers. The Free Church was soon organised and raised £367,000 in its first year. Now it has some sixteen Synods, seventy-five Presbyteries, nearly 1,100 congregations, and over 1,100 ministers.

The UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, so called because it consists of the union in 1847 of the "Secession" Churches (1732), and the "Relief" Church (about 1752). It has 578 congregations, 29 Presbyteries, and over 600 ministers.

The PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND has 562 congregations, 36 Presbyteries and about 650 ministers.

WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS are Presbyterian in Church government, and have about 1,490 chapels and 1,120 preachers.

The Society of Friends.

The Quakers, or Society of Friends, began to appear in English history about the year 1648. Their founder and first leader is generally spoken of as George Fox. It is estimated that there are over 68,000 persons in the United Kingdom connected with the body. Headquarters, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate Street, London.

The Methodists.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—Originated by Charles and John Wesley (*who both belonged to the Established Church of England*),

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891.

in the early part of the eighteenth century. The first society was formed in 1739; the number of members increased, and the first Conference was called in 1744. In 1891, at Washington, it was estimated there were over 30 millions of Wesleyan Methodists in the world. For the United Kingdom it is estimated there are about 7,930 chapels, with about 2,360 ministers, and over 17,200 lay preachers.

Methodist New Connexion.—Separated from the Wesleyan Methodists in 1797, headed by Alexander Kilham, chiefly owing to difference of opinion on the power to be given the laity. About 200 ministers and 1,200 lay preachers.

Primitive Methodists.—Originated in 1810, chiefly because the Wesleyan Methodist Conference ruled against camp meetings. First Conference 1820. Places of worship and rented rooms, about 5,800; ministers, 1,100; local preachers, 16,000.

Bible Christians, originated 1815, the followers of W. O'Bryan, a Cornish local preacher. They license women to preach. Are strong in the western counties of England. Number of members estimated at 27,000.

United Methodist Free Churches, a union, in 1857, of the Protestant Methodists (1828); the Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834), the Wesleyan Reform Association (1849).

The Salvation Army originated in Methodism, the founder the Rev. William Booth, being a Methodist minister. Started in 1865, it was named the Christian Mission, the present title being adopted in 1878. It has penetrated into over 40 countries and uses nearly 30 languages. International Headquarters, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Unitarians.

This name is usually given to those Christians who do not regard Christ as God, and consequently do not hold the doctrine of the Trinity. Socinus held similar opinions, and founded a society about 1546; Servetus was burned (1553) by Calvin, for being substantially a Unitarian. In Britain about 350 churches and 350 ministers. Headquarters, Essex Hall, Essex Street, London. Secretary, Rev. Copeland Bowie.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893.

MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

Abel, Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., formerly President of the Institute of Chemistry, born 1827. Chemical Referee to the Government and Chemist to the War Department. President of the British Association 1890.

Allen, Grant, born 1848. An industrious contributor to *Knowledge* during the life of the late Mr. Richard Proctor, and in addition to much excellent scientific writing has succeeded as a novelist. Also publishing a series of Art guides.

Asquith, The Rt. Hon. H. H., M.P. From the City of London School he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he had a university career of marked distinction, taking the Craven Scholarship, being chosen President of the Union and made a Fellow of his college. After practising at the bar, he sat for East Fifeshire since 1886. Mr. Asquith was Home Secretary under the late Gladstone administration.

Austin, Alfred, the Poet Laureate, was born at Headingley, near Leeds, in 1835. His parents were Catholics. He graduated at London in 1853, was called to the Bar in 1857. His first poem, entitled "Randolphe," appeared anonymously in 1854, and since then he has done an enormous amount of journalistic work. He edited the *National Review* for two years, and has twice stood for Parliament unsuccessfully.

Balfour, The Right Hon. A. J., M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, was born in 1848. Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he entered Parliament at the age of 26 as M.P. for Hertford, which constituency he represented till 1885. In 1891-2 he was Leader of the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury (succeeding the late Mr. W. H. Smith), which office he again accepted in 1895.

Barrie, J. M., was born in 1860, at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. Educated at Dumfries and at Edinburgh University. Among his books are "Auld Licht Idylls," "A Window in Thrums," "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy," and "Margaret Ogilvy" (1897).

Besant, Sir Walter, was born at Portsmouth in 1838, and in 1868 wrote "Studies in Early French Poetry." In 1871, with the late Mr. James Rice, he collaborated in a series of novels. Under his own name he has also produced many excellent books. He was knighted in 1895.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Kimberley, 1892.

Black, William, was born in Glasgow in 1841. He began his career as a journalist, having been connected with the *Morning Star* and the *Daily News*. Among his most popular novels are "Madcap Violet," "A Princess of Thule," "The Handsome Humes," and "Briseis."

Bryce, The Right Hon. James, D.C.L., M.P., born in 1838. He entered Parliament 1880, first sitting for the Tower Hamlets, and after 1886 for South Aberdeen. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's third ministry, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in his fourth, and in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet.

Burnand, F. C., born in 1836, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar in 1858. Best known in connection with popular burlesques, including "Black-Eyed Susan," and "Ixion"; and also author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*. Editor of *Punch* since 1880.

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall, born in 1853, began his literary career as a journalist. He has written some fine poems, but is best known as a novelist. Among his works are—"The Shadow of a Crime," "A Son of Hagar," "The Deemster," "The Bondman," "The Scapegoat," "The Prophet," "The Manxman," and "The Christian." Mr. Caine is a Manxman, and has given vivid delineation of life in the Isle of Man in his works.

Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon. Joseph, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and leader of the Liberal-Unionist party in the House of Commons, born in 1836, entered municipal life in Birmingham soon after attaining his thirtieth year. In 1873 he became chairman of the Birmingham School Board and Mayor of the town. After having been thrice Mayor he was returned to Parliament in 1876 for Birmingham, and has held his seat ever since. He was President of the Board of Trade in Mr. Gladstone's second Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain has been thrice married, his present wife being a daughter of Mr. W. C. Endicott, of New York. In 1895 became Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Salisbury's Government. At the time of the "Home Rule" controversy left Mr. Gladstone for the Unionist party.

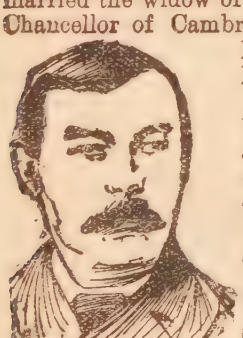
Chaplin, The Rt. Hon. Henry, M.P. for the Sleaford division of Lincolnshire, **President of the Local Government Board,** was born in 1840, and entered Parliament at the

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ghent, 1889.

age of 28 for Mid-Lincolnshire, and represented it for 17 years. Since 1885, he has sat for the Sleaford division. In 1886-92 was first Minister of Agriculture with a seat in the Cabinet, and largely responsible for the Small Holdings Bill. President of the Local Government Board, 1895.

Cromer, The Right Hon. Evelyn Baring, Baron, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C.M.G., D.C.L., born in 1841. Entered the Army in 1858, but retired as major of Royal Artillery. His connection with Egypt began in 1879-80, after which for three years he was Indian finance minister. Subsequently he returned to Egypt, where he has been ever since, first as Consul-General, and then as minister. His peerage was conferred on him in 1892.

Devonshire, The Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, 8th Duke of, K.G., born in 1833, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became M.P. for N. Lancashire, in March, 1857, till November, 1868, when he lost the seat. He next represented the Radnor district from February, 1869, to March, 1880. From 1880 to 1885 he sat for N.E. Lancashire, and after 1885, down to 1891, he was M.P. for Rossendale. After Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1874 he was unanimously chosen leader of the Liberal Party. In 1886 he led the Liberal Unionists in their revolt against Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. In August, 1892, he married the widow of the 7th Duke of Manchester. He is Chancellor of Cambridge University, and in 1895 became Lord President of the Council under Lord Salisbury.



A. CONAN DOYLE.
Photo. by Elliott & Fry.

Doyle, A. Conan, was born in Edinburgh in 1859, and is a grandson of John Doyle, the caricaturist. He was educated first at Stonyhurst and subsequently in Germany. From 1876 to 1880 he studied medicine at Edinburgh. Among his works are "Micah Clarke," "The Refugees," "The White Company," and the well-known detective stories, "A Study in Scarlet," and "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," &c. Among his latest works are "Round the Red Lamp," "The Stark Munro

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Lyons, 1894.

Letters," "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," and "Rodney Stone." He has also written a story entitled "Burger's Secret," for the "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK.

Edison, Thomas Alva, was born in 1847, in Ohio, U.S.A. When still a boy he evinced extraordinary perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, and by his own exertions raised himself from a lowly position to that of the greatest inventor that America has yet known. He has patented 400 inventions in connection with electrical science, the PHONOGRAPH being one. From his New Jersey laboratory he is ever producing something new.

Gladstone, The Rt. Hon. William Ewart, born 29th December, 1809, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with distinction, Michaelmas, 1831. He sat in the House of Commons for Newark, 1832-45; for Oxford University, 1847-65; for South Lancashire, 1865-80; for Midlothian, 1880 to 1895. His ministerial appointments are:—1834-35, a Lord of the Treasury; Jan.-April, 1835, Under-Secretary for Colonies; 1841-43, Vice-President of Board of Trade and Master of the Mint; 1843-45, President of the Board of Trade; 1845-46, Colonial Secretary; 1852-55, 1859-66, 1873-74, 1880-92, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The dates of his four Premierships are:—Dec. 9th, 1868, to Feb. 21st, 1874; April 28th, 1880, to June 24th, 1885; Feb. 6th to Aug. 3rd, 1886; Aug. 12th, 1892, to March 3rd, 1894. Mr. Gladstone retired from active parliamentary life in 1894.

MR. GOSCHEN.

Goschen, The Rt. Hon. H. J., First Lord of the Admiralty, was born in 1831, educated at Rugby and Oriel, Oxford, and then began his active financial career as a partner in the great firm of Frühling and Goschen. He held Cabinet offices in the ministry of Earl Russell and the first ministry of Mr. Gladstone. On the question of Home Rule he finally withdrew from the Liberal party. In 1886, on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's ministry, and, in

SUNLIGHT SOAP

1889, carried his scheme for reducing the National Debt. First Lord of the Admiralty, 1895.

Grace, W. G., the most famous of contemporary cricketers, was born at Downend, near Bristol, 1848. When only 16 he scored against the Gentlemen of Sussex 170 and 56 not out, and this virtually commenced his public career as a cricketer. He made 400 not out on July 12, 1876, at Grimsby. In 1879 a national cricketers' testimonial in the shape of a clock and a handsome sum of money was presented to him, and when he completed his hundredth "century" in 1895, a public subscription resulted in £5,000 being collected and presented to him. He took his medical degree in 1879.

Haggard, H. Rider, was born in 1856. His first novel was "Dawn" (1884); and "The Witch's Head," which did not meet with much success. "King Solomon's Mines," however, published subsequently, achieved a phenomenal success, and this he followed up by "She," "Allan Quartermain," "Jess," and others. He was formerly Master of the High Court of the Transvaal, and was engaged in the Zulu War as Adjutant Lieutenant of the Victoria Horse.

Halsbury, The Rt. Hon. Hardinge Stanley Giffard, D.C.L., Lord Chancellor, born in 1820; graduated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1850; called to the Bar in 1850, becoming Q.C. 1865. He was Solicitor-General, 1875-80; and Lord Chancellor, 1886-92, and since 1895.

Hamilton, The Rt. Hon. Lord George, M.P., Secretary of State for India, born in 1845; educated at Harrow; entered Parliament for Middlesex in 1868, which he represented until 1885. Under-Secretary for India, 1874; Vice-President of the Council, 1878-80; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1886-92; Indian Secretary since 1895.

Harcourt, The Rt. Hon. Sir W. V., M.P., born in 1827, son of Rev. W. V. Harcourt, Nuneham Park, Oxford; educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. M.P. for Oxford City, 1868-80; Derby 1885—1895, and subsequently returned for West Monmouth; was Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's second ministry; in the third and fourth, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Now Liberal leader in the House of Commons.

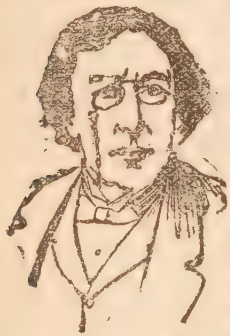
Hardy, Thomas, novelist, born in 1840, in Dorsetshire, and studied architecture. Among his books are:—"Far

makes linen whiter and homes brighter. R.

from the Madding Crowd," "Under the Greenwood Tree," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "The Mayor of Casterbridge," "The Return of the Native." His later works are:—"Wessex Tales," "A Group of Noble Dames," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "Life's Little Ironies," and "Jude the Obscure," and in 1897 the "Well-beloved."

Herschell, The Rt. Hon. Farrer, G.C.B., LL.D., born in 1837. Educated at University College, London, and at University of Bonn, was called to the Bar 1860. In 1874 entered Parliament as member for Durham City, which he continued to represent until 1885. Raised to the Peerage, 1886. Lord Chancellor 1886, and again 1892-95.

Hicks-Beach, The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, born 1837. Educated Eton and Christ Church. M.P. for East Gloucestershire in 1864, continuing to represent that constituency for 21 years; for West Bristol since 1885.



SIR HENRY IRVING.

Irving, Sir Henry, born in 1838, at Keinton, Glastonbury. His name was John Henry Brodribb, "Henry Irving" being his "stage name," but he has now assumed it by patent. His first real success was in 1870, when he appeared at the Vaudeville as Digby Grant in the "Two Roses," which he followed by his well-known Matthias, in "The Bells." Since then his dramatic triumphs have been many. His Hamlet, Shylock, Macbeth, Richard III., Wolsey, Becket, &c., have won for him a world-wide fame. Knighted in 1895.

Kendal, Margaret Brunston, was born in 1849, a native of Great Grimsby. Before she married Mr. W. H. Grimston, who acts under the name of W. H. Kendal, she was known as "Madge" Robertson. She played first at the Haymarket as Ophelia.

Kipling, Rudyard, born in 1864 at Bombay, first drew English attention to himself by his short stories, "Soldiers Three" and "Black and White." Among his other works are "Story of the Gadsbys," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "The Light that Failed," "Barrack Room Ballads," and,

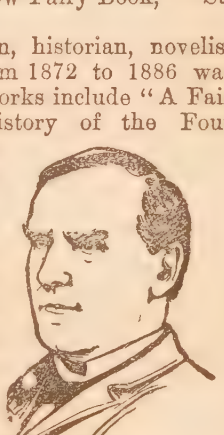
later, "Jungle Stories." Married an American lady, sister of the late Wolcott Balestier.

Kruger, S. T. Paul, President of the Transvaal Republic, was born at Rastenburg in 1825. In 1872 he became a member of the Executive Council of the South African Republic during the term of President Burgers. He became himself President of the Transvaal State in 1882, and the following year he was re-elected for five years. In 1888 he was again chosen President, an office he now fills.

Labouchere, Henry, M.P., born in 1831, educated Eton, entered the diplomatic service when 23, and after filling posts in various foreign capitals, retired in 1864. His parliamentary career began in 1865, when he was returned for Windsor. In 1867-68 he sat for Middlesex, and then for 12 years he was absent from the House of Commons. He sits for Northampton, which he has represented for some years. He is the editor and owner of *Truth*.

Lang, Andrew, a Scotsman, born in 1844, was for many years on the leader-writing staff of the *Daily News*, and has written many books, including some charming volumes of verse. He has also collaborated with Mr. Rider Haggard. Among his latest works are the "Yellow Fairy Book," "St. Andrew's," and "A Monk of Fife."

McCarthy, Justin, M.P., politician, historian, novelist and journalist, was born in 1830. From 1872 to 1886 was on the staff of the *Daily News*. His works include "A Fair Saxon," "Dear Lady Disdain," "History of the Four Georges," and "A History of Our Own Times," which in 1897 he brought up to date.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

McKinley, William, President of the United States, born at Niles, Ohio, of Scotch parentage, February 26th, 1844. Educated Poland Academy, Ohio. Private in the Union Army during Civil War, rising to rank of major. Entering the legal profession he was admitted to the bar 1868 and practised at Canton, Ohio. Taking part in politics he became known as a strong protectionist. Author of the McKinley tariff of 1890,

makes light work of a heavy wash. F2

at the election for the Presidency in 1896 he stood on the "sound currency" platform and was returned in November that year by an immense majority. His term of office as President commenced March, 1897, when he succeeded Grover Cleveland.

Meredith, George, born in Hampshire in 1828, published a volume of poems when 23 years of age. Four years afterwards he wrote the "Shaving of Shagpat: an Arabian Entertainment." Among his novels are "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril," "The Egoist," "Diana of the Crossways," "Lord Ormond and his Aminta," and "The Amazing Marriage."

SIR A. MILNER.

Milner, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., appointed Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa, in February, 1897, succeeding Lord Rosmead (formerly Sir Hercules Robinson). Sir Alfred Milner was born 1854, educated Balliol College, Oxford, became Barrister-at-Law, entered the profession of journalism; was also Secretary of Finance in Egypt, and afterwards Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, Somerset House. Left for Cape Colony spring of 1897.

Morley, The Rt. Hon. John, born in 1838, educated at Cheltenham and Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1880, was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette.* Subsequently editor of *Macmillan's Magazine.* His Parliamentary career began in 1883, by his return for Newcastle-on-Tyne, which constituency he represented until 1895. He was Irish Secretary, having a seat in the Cabinet in the last two Ministries of Mr. Gladstone, as well as in that of Lord Rosebery. His works include a "Life of Cobden," "Voltaire," "Rousseau," "Studies in Literature," "Edmund Burke," &c. A barrister (1873), and an honorary LL.D. of Glasgow and Cambridge. Elected M.P. for Montrose Burghs, 1896.

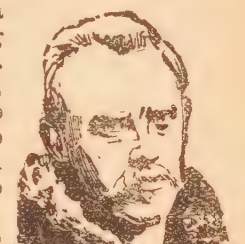
Morris, Sir Lewis, born in 1833 at Carmarthen, called to the Bar 1861. His leading works are "Epic of Hades,"

SUNLIGHT SOAP

"Songs of Two Worlds," "Gwen," "A Vision of Life," &c. He was given a silver medal for his Jubilee Ode (1887) and knighted in 1895.

Mundella, The Rt. Hon. Anthony John, M.P., born in 1825. M.P. for Sheffield, 1868 till 1885. Mr. Mundella was Minister of Education, 1880-5. President of the Board of Trade, 1886 and 1893-4.

Nansen, Fridtjof, Ph.D., born in 1861, at Froen, Christiania, entered the university there when 19. To investigate animal life in high latitudes, he went, in 1882, to the Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen Seas, and after returning and studying further, he started on a journey to Greenland in 1888, crossing that continent and returning in 1889. The journey is described in his book, "The First Crossing of Greenland." He had been appointed curator of the Bergen Museum in 1882. Dr. Nansen married, in 1889, Mdlle. Eva Sars, the youngest daughter of the late M. Sars, Professor of Geology in Christiania. The Norwegian Parliament having voted a grant for a Polar expedition, the charge was given to Dr. Nansen, and, in 1892, he completed a Polar ship, the *Fram* (*i.e.*, Onward), the sides being so fashioned as to force all ice meeting the vessel underneath her, so that the hull can neither be "nipped" nor "screwed." With twelve companions, he left Norway on July 24th, 1893, and on August 23rd he sent a dispatch that he was about to sail for the Kara Sea. Nothing being heard of him during 1894, it was thought to indicate that he had been driven by the ice pack to go northward. In February, 1896, some indirect news reached St. Petersburg from an Irkutsk source regarding the expedition, which was then believed to have succeeded in reaching the North Pole. On June 17th he met with Mr. Jackson, of the English "Jackson-Harmsworth" Expedition, and returned to Vardo on board their steamer, *Windward*. In 1897 he lectured in Britain on his Arctic Travels.



DR. NANSEN.

Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret, born in 1828, and one of the most productive of our leading women-novelists. She has

also written on "Dante," "Cervantes," "St. Francis of Assisi," &c. She died 25th June, 1897.

Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda, was born at Madrid in 1843, and was prepared with great care by Maurice Strakosch for the operatic stage, on which she first appeared at New York in 1859. Her "Amina," at Covent Garden in 1861 brought her first into real fame. Since then she has sung almost all over the world, always achieving supreme success. She married, in 1868, the Marquis de Caux, from whom she was subsequently divorced. She married Signor Nicolini in 1886.

Rhodes, Rt. Hon. Cecil, was born in England. Early in life he went to Africa, where he became connected with the De Beers Mines, and taking other mines under his direction, he amassed a great fortune and entered political life, becoming, in 1890, Premier of the Cape Parliament. He was also director of the British South Africa Company, which obtained a Royal Charter in 1889, and which administers a district of South Africa called Rhodesia. In January, 1896, consequent on the precipitate action of Dr. Jameson in "raiding" the Transvaal to aid the Uitlanders who were in incipient revolt at Johannesburg, he resigned the Premiership, being succeeded by Sir John Gordon Sprigg. He came to England early in 1897 to give evidence before the S.A. Parliamentary Enquiry.

Ritchie, The Rt. Hon. Charles Thompson, President of the Board of Trade, was born at Dundee in 1838; M.P. for Tower Hamlets in 1874, for which constituency he sat till 1885, when he was returned for its St. George's Division, and sat till 1892, when he was defeated by Mr. Benn. Mr. Ritchie was President of the Local Government Board, 1886-92. M.P. for Croydon in 1895.

Roberts, of Candahar and Waterford, The Rt. Hon. Frederick Sleigh, First Baron, V.C., born in 1832. Obtained the V.C. for his gallant services in the Indian Mutiny. He won great distinction in Afghanistan, especially for his remarkable march from Cabul to Candahar, at the close of which he routed Ayoub Khan, the Afghan Pretender. Commander-in-Chief in India, 1886-1893. Appointed Commander of the Forces in Ireland in 1895.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made in a twin bar

Rontgen, Professor, of Würzburg, the discoverer of the means for photographing apparently invisible objects, is of Dutch birth, and received his first education at a technical College of Züridi.

PROFESSOR RONTGEN.

Rosebery, Rt. Hon. Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of, K.G., K.T., was born in 1847. Under-Secretary to the Home Office from 1881 to 1883. In Mr. Gladstone's third Ministry he was Foreign Secretary, a post which he filled again in the fourth Ministry of the Liberal ex-Premier, until Mr. Gladstone resigned, when Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister, resigning that office in June, 1895. His views on the Armenian question differing from those of Mr. Gladstone in 1896, he resigned the leadership of the Liberal party.

Ruskin, John, born in London in 1819, and at a very early age he wrote verse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, carried off the Newdigate Prize. Thence he devoted himself to the study of art and ethical philosophy. Among his best known works is "Modern Painters." (1843-1860.)

Salisbury, The Most Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, third Marquis of, K.G., Premier and Foreign Secretary, born at Hatfield in 1830; educated at Eton and Christ Church; graduated at Oxford with distinction, in 1853, when he was elected Fellow of All Souls. He sat for Stamford 1853-68. Was called to form a Cabinet on the resignation of Lord Rosebery's Government in 1895.

Sprigg, Sir John Gordon, K.C.M.G., born at Ipswich, Suffolk, in 1830, the son of a Baptist minister, emigrated to South Africa in 1858 as a remedy for ill health, and becoming a prominent man, was returned to the House of Assembly in 1869. He has thrice been Prime Minister at the Cape, the last occasion succeeding Mr. Cecil Rhodes in February, 1896.

Terry, Miss Ellen, was born at Coventry in 1848. She first appeared on the stage in her eleventh year, at the Princess's Theatre, as Puck, Prince Arthur, &c., then at the Royalty, and afterwards at the Haymarket. Since December,

1878, she has been identified with the Lyceum and the many successes of Sir Henry Irving.

Webster, Sir Richard, M.P., Attorney-General, born 1842, educated at King's College School, the Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Cambridge; became a Q.C. in 1876. M.P. for Launceston 1885, and for Isle of Wight since then. Attorney-General 1885, again 1886-92, and again since 1895.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, novelist, born in 1851, at Hobart, Tasmania. A granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, the famous Master of Rugby. Her husband is an art critic of the *Times*. She is best known as the author of "Robert Elsmere," "David Grieve," "Marcella," and "Sir George Tressady."

LORD WOLSELEY.

Wolseley, The Rt. Hon. Garnet Joseph, first Viscount, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, was born in 1833. Son of the late Major Wolseley. Badly wounded in the second Burmese war, and in the Crimea he was twice wounded. He served with great distinction in the Chinese war of 1860. After commanding various expeditions, he became Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge.

SOME GREAT MEN OF THE WORLD.

Moses, the great Jewish leader, lawgiver, and founder of the Jewish nation as a State. About 1570 B.C.

Homer, the great Greek poet, whose two works, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, present a most complete picture of life in his day. 9th century before Christ.

Buddha, "The Enlightened;" founded Buddhism, which is estimated to have 455 million adherents. 623—543 B.C.

Confucius, a Chinese philosopher and founder of Confucianism. He taught a system of morality, which has become

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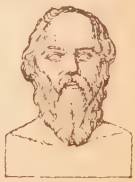
the foundation of Chinese education, and science of law. About 550—479 B.C.


SOCRATES.

Socrates. Grecian philosopher and teacher of ethics, whose teaching started several schools of thought. About 469—399 B.C.

Plato, a great Greek philosopher; a disciple of Socrates; who founded the Academic School of Philosophy, hence "platonic" love is supposed to be purely academic or intellectual. 409—347 B.C.

Aristotle, great Grecian philosopher and man of science. The division of all knowledge into logic, metaphysics, ethics and physics, was his, and also the dictum—Nature abhors a vacuum. 384—322 B.C.

Demosthenes, the greatest of Grecian orators, whose name has come to represent the most perfect eloquence. About 380—320 B.C.

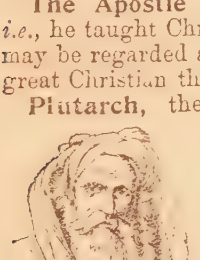
Alexander the Great, Greek warrior and conqueror; but civilizer as well. Some of the Greek kingdoms he founded in Asia existed hundreds of years. 356—323 B.C.

Julius Cæsar, Roman Emperor, conqueror and statesman. "The foremost man of all the world." (Shakespeare.) 100—44 B.C.

Virgil, one of the greatest poets of the world; the great Latin National poet. 70—19 B.C.

The Apostle Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles, *i.e.*, he taught Christianity to those who were not Jews, and may be regarded as the first great Christian missionary and great Christian theologian. About A.D. 9—64.

Plutarch, the great biographer of ancient times. His "Lives" is one of the great books of the world. About 46—120 A.D.


MAHOMET.

Mahomet, founder of Mahometanism (sometimes called Islam). Born at Mecca about 570, died at Medina 632 A.D.

Columbus, navigator. Discovered America. 1436—1506.

Erasmus, one of the great leaders of the Reformation. About 1467—1536.

Copernicus, astronomer, who founded the modern system; showed the centre of

for the sake of quality.

the Solar System to be the sun and not the earth; born at Thorn, W. Prussia. 1473—1543.

LUTHER.

Michael Angelo, one of the greatest sculptors, and also the architect of St. Peter's at Rome. 1475—1564.

Rabelais, allegorist and satirist. His books form a marvellous treasury of wit and wisdom. 1483—1553.

Luther, principal leader of the Great Protestant Reformation of the 16th century. 1483—1546.

John Knox, leader of the Protestant Reformation in Scotland. The Regent Morton thus summed up his character at his grave. "Here lyeth a man who in his life never feared the face of man." 1505—1572.

Francis Drake, the first Englishman to lead a voyage round the world (1577-80). About 1540—1596.

Francis Bacon, founder of the Experimental Philosophy and of "Scientific Induction." 1561—1626.

William Shakespeare, the greatest of English dramatists. 1564—1616.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Galileo, eminent astronomer; convinced of, and professed his belief in, the truth of the Copernican system. 1564—1642.

Richelieu, a Cardinal of the Roman Church, but also Minister of Louis XIII., and the real ruler of France. 1585—1642.

PETER THE GREAT.

Blake, eminent English Admiral of the Commonwealth period. 1599—1657.

John Milton, great epic poet; author of "Paradise Lost"; and of the famous speech for the liberty of the Press. 1608—1674.

Isaac Newton, discoverer of the law of universal gravitation; author of the famous "Principia." 1642—1727.

Peter the Great, Russian King and statesman; did much for Russian civilization and reform. 1672—1725.

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Frederick the Great, raised his country to be a great State. 1712—1786.

George Washington, leader of the colonies in America in their War of Independence. Afterwards first President of the United States of America. 1732—1799.

WASHINGTON.

Gibbon, great historian. 1737—1794.

Clive, laid the foundations of the British Empire in India. 1752—1774.

Nelson, most popular of English Admirals, and one of the greatest. 1758—1805.

Pitt, one of the greatest of English statesmen, under whom the House of Commons obtained great importance and power in the Constitution. A son of the great Lord Chatham. 1759—1806.

NAPOLEON.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and one of the greatest military geniuses of the world, became, by his conquests, almost arbiter of Europe. Full of hostility to England; but was at length defeated by the English general, Wellington, at the epoch-making battle of Waterloo (1815). 1769—1821.

Duke of Wellington, a world-renowned British general and military leader and administrator. 1769—1852.

Scott, historic novelist—one of the mighty men of British literature. 1771—1832.

Carlyle, historian and literary man. Wielded immense influence in the nineteenth century. 1795—1881.

Darwin, eminent scientist. Discoverer of the theory of "Natural Selection," 1809—1882.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Tennyson, great English Poet Laureate of the nineteenth century. Expressive of the thought and feeling of his time in most beautiful and musical language. 1809—1892.

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for the sake of effectiveness.

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND.

THE STONE AGE.—Mankind used stone for making weapons and tools. This era of human existence has varied with different peoples, the South Sea Islanders, for instance, remaining within that era until the nineteenth century. European nations, however, passed through a Stone age centuries before Christ was born.

THE BRONZE AGE.—It is supposed that, from the use of stone, mankind went on to the use of bronze. Brass in the Bible would probably be more correctly rendered bronze, this metal being a mixture of tin and copper, though sometimes other metals; zinc, silver, and lead are found in ancient bronze.

THE IRON AGE.—From the use of bronze certain peoples passed on to the use of iron, and the poems of Homer show a nation passing from one to the other. In Genesis iv. 22 it is stated that iron was worked by Tubal Cain.

THE ALPHABET.—The accuracy of the statement that the Phœnicians invented their alphabet is doubted. It is probable that it was derived from Egyptian picture-writing. But may not the Phœnicians have invented a picture-writing themselves? Nevertheless, the fifty modern alphabets are believed to be developments from the Phœnician. The alphabet is held to be the oldest trace of civilization.

BUILDINGS.—The earliest building materials were most probably clay and wood. Before building, mankind probably lived in caves. From using clay man got on, most likely, to using slabs of sun-dried clay, or drying and burning the clay slabs in a fire, and the use of bricks began. They were used in very early days of civilization.

GLASS, according to tradition, was discovered by the Phœnicians. One day some merchants placed cooking pots on lumps of soda on a sandy spot and kindled a fire under the pots. The soda and sand were fused by the heat and produced a glass. Its manufacture is shown on Egyptian sepulchres dating back some 2,500 years before Christ, and it is mentioned even earlier.

EARLY NAVIGATION.—The Phœnicians and Egyptians were

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probably among the earliest navigators. Mankind probably first floated on logs; then logs were most likely bound together to form a raft; next a log would be hollowed out; in some cases wickerwork coracles covered with skins were made. Further ships were built up from rafts by adding ribs or platforms. Homer describes Ulysses as building a raft with a raised platform. The ships of the Phœnicians seem to have been well built though small; they had long galleys for rowing, and for use in war, and also broader vessels for trading, probably propelled by sails.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS is said, by Chinese annals, to have been made 2634 B.C. by the Emperor Ho-ang-ti, and it indicated the south instead of the north. The power of the magnet to turn always in the one direction was apparently unknown in Europe till the twelfth century. Lord Kelvin's excellent compass was patented in 1876.

MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES.—Archimedes shows the power of the lever, and invents the screw of Archimedes about 266—212 B.C. The screw of Archimedes will raise water, and is still used. Wallis in 1695 says Archimedes "laid the foundations of nearly all those inventions, the further prosecution of which is the boast of our age."

PNEUMATICS AND EARLY IDEAS ABOUT STEAM AS A POWER.—Hero of Alexandria described methods of using steam as a power, and is said to have made a toy called the Æolopile, having properties of a steam engine, 284—241 B.C.

ELECTRICITY.—The electric properties of amber, when rubbed, are said to have been known by Thales about 600 B.C.

Lighthouse at Alexandria, 550 ft. high, fire on top, 285 B.C.

Paper is said to have been made from the reed Papyrus in Egypt and India centuries before the birth of Christ.

Brass money in use, according to Homer, about 1180 B.C. Money coined at Rome 570 B.C. Gold coined 206 B.C.

Bells said to have been introduced in Christian churches by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, about 400.

Cotton is said to have been brought into Europe by the followers of Mahomet, about 627. (*The cotton plant is a genous to the tropical parts of America, and of India, and Herodotus mentions Indian cloth made of cotton.*)

Banks were first established in Italy by the Lombard Jews, 808.

the largest soap works in the world.

Violin mentioned in Life of St. Christopher, about 1200.

Henry III. is believed to have licensed the digging of coal near Newcastle-on-Tyne, about 1234.

Spectacles were invented by Roger Bacon, about 1280; and he also describes the principles of the telescope.

Wood candles, *i.e.*, splinters with fat round, used in England by the poorer classes, about 1300.

Gunpowder, said to have been first invented by Michael Schwartz, a South German monk, about 1320.

Cannon used by the Moors in Spain, it is said, 1343, and by the English at Battle of Cressy, 1346.

A clock set up at Canterbury Cathedral, 1292.

Cards, which were probably used by Hindus, Chinese, and also by the Romans, are said to have been independently invented or adapted to amuse Charles IV. of France in 1391.

Printing was first conducted by means of blocks and the books so produced are called Block-books. The Chinese and Japanese are said to have printed Block-books before the Christian era. Koster of Haarlem has been credited with inventing block-printing about 1438, though an earlier date has been given. Printing with movable types is generally ascribed to John Gutenberg at Mentz. Faust and Shæffer also connected with early printing, 1450. Printing introduced into England by William Caxton, who set up a press at Westminster Abbey, 1474.

Deptford Dockyard, probably the first in England, founded about 1513 (*closed* 1869).

Pins made in England, according to Stow, in 1543.

Cannon first cast in England by Hagget at Uckfield, 1543.

"Fine knives" first made in England by Richard Matthews on Fleet Bridge, according to Stow, 1563.

Speilman, a German, makes paper at Dartford, Kent, 1580.

Woollen carpet manufacture introduced from Persia into France, about 1589—1600.

Tea brought to Europe by the Dutch, 1610.

Harvey describes the circulation of the blood, 1628.

Coffee brought to Holland from Mocha, Arabia, about 1616 (*and to England by Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, about* 1641).

Pianos said to have been invented by Schröter, a German, Christopher, an Italian, and Marius, a Frenchman, about 1710—1720.

SUNLIGHT SOAP supplies

John Kay, of Bury, invents the fly shuttle for weaving calico cloth, 1739.

Margraff first produces sugar from white beetroot, 1747.

Carpet manufacture introduced into England from France, about 1750.

The Duke of Bridgwater's Canal—the first great English canal—commenced, Brindley being the engineer, 1759.

Wedgwood Ware (*pottery and porcelain*), first made by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, 1762.

James Watt's improvements in the steam engine, changing the engine "from a slow, awkward, cumbrous affair into a most powerful, practicable and useful machine," 1765, &c.

James Hargreaves invents the spinning jenny with eight spindles; previously the spinning of cotton had been performed by the spinning wheel, 1767.

Hammond, of Nottingham, is said to have applied his frame for making stockings to making lace, after closely noticing the lace on the cap of his wife, about 1768.

Arkwright's apparatus for spinning, 1769.

Samuel Crompton invents the "Mule" spinning machine, combining the advantages of Hargreaves' and Arkwright's machines, 1779.

Boulton and Watt apply the steam engine to cotton manufacture, 1785.

Patrick Miller and W. Symington construct a steamboat, and it travels about four or five miles an hour, 1788.

Coal gas used for illuminating purposes, 1792.

Iron tram-road from Wandsworth to Croydon, 1801.

Magnesium discovered by Davy, from magnesia, 1808.

Davy produces electric light with points of carbon, 1810.

Safety lamp invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1815.

Making-up of roads by Macadamising method, 1818—1819.

Galvanometers invented by Ampère, 1820.

Daguerre's experiments in photography followed by the production of Daguerreotype plates, 1824—1839.

James B. Neilson, of Glasgow, patents his hot-air blast for iron manufacture, 1828.

Faraday discovers magneto-electricity, from which various forms of magneto-electric machines (*now improved and called dynamos*) were invented, 1831.

the largest demand in the world.

Chloroform discovered by Soubeirau in 1831, and also by Liebig, independently, in 1832; but was not used as an anæsthetic until 1847—1848.

Cooke and Wheatstone patent the magnetic needle telegraph, and set up a telegraph line, 1837.

Steam-hammer invented by Nasmyth, 1838, patented 1842, 1838—1842.

W. E. Sparte patents an electric light, 1847.

Elias Howe's sewing machine patented, 1841.

Paraffin produced from mineral oil by Young, 1848.

Bessemer's patent steel, 1855—1856.

Opening of Savings Banks in Great Britain, 1861.

Dr. W. H. Perkin discovers the first aniline dye, 1856.

Atlantic cable completed, 1866.

The "self-exciting" dynamo invented and largely causes the development of electric lighting, 1867.

Alfred Nobel invents dynamite, 1868.

Frozen meat sent from Australia to England, 1873.

The Jablockhoff electric "candle" or arc light, 1876.

Mr. T. A. Edison invents the phonograph, 1877.

Professor Graham Bell's articulating telephone, 1877.

Mr. Edison's "loud speaking" carbon telephone, 1878.

Mr. Edison and also Mr. Swan, about the same time introduce the incandescent electric light, 1879.

Werner Siemens runs an electric railway at the Berlin Exhibition, using a fixed dynamo to supply electricity, and a third rail as conductor, 1879.

Electric tramcars to Hammersmith and Kew, 1883.

Pasteur's inoculation experiment for hydrophobia, 1885.

Graphophone invented, 1888.

Edison's kinetograph invented, 1891.

Utilisation of Niagara Waterfalls for production of electricity, &c., the first large dynamo run at full speed (250 *revolutions a minute*), April 15th, 1895.

Electrical engineers largely turning their attention to using heads of water, even small ones, to produce electricity. It is reported that water power is so used in about 300 places in U.S.A. Fall of Foyers, Inverness, being used for the urpose, 1896.

Acetylene, a new illuminant, being made from carbide of calcium at electric works, Fall of Foyers, 1897.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used everywhere

PROGRESS IN RAILWAYS AND STEAM ENGINES.

"WAYS" or rails of timber were laid near Newcastle by Mr. Beamont for the carriage of coals, 1602.

Marquis of Worcester made a steam engine to lift water, and it was worked at Vauxhall, 1656.

Savery's engines, used probably to drain mines, 1698.

Savery's and Newcomen's engine, 1713.

Iron "ways" placed on wood at Whitehaven, 1738.

Nicholas Joseph Cugnot built an engine at the French National Arsenal, 1769.

JAMES WATT'S IMPROVEMENTS, 1765—1781.

Oliver Evans, in America, makes a steam carriage, 1772.

An iron railroad put down by John Carr, near Sheffield, destroyed by colliers, 1776.

James Watt describes a steam locomotive in a patent, 1784.

A larger iron railway laid at Colebrookdale, 1786.

Richard Trevithick, the first Englishman to work a steam engine on a railway, 1801—2.

Trevithick runs a locomotive on a tramway in South Wales, 1803 or 4.

Mr. Blackett, of Wylam, Newcastle, a friend of Trevithick, has engines built about 1805—1813.

Blenkinsop, of Leeds, patents a rack-work rail and wheel, and used steam power to haul coals on a railway, 1811.

William Hedley, a colliery "viewer," builds for Mr. Blackett, of Wylam, Newcastle, the famous "Puffing Billy," now in South Kensington Museum, 1813.

GEORGE STEPHENSON so much improves the locomotive that his first engine, "Blucher" or "My Lord," runs at six miles an hour, 1814.

Stockton and Darlington Railway opened for passenger traffic, engine and train travels at 12 miles an hour, 1825.

The famous prize competition of locomotives at Rainhill for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1829. Stephenson's "Rocket" was the only engine fulfilling the conditions.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened over Chat Moss and 31 miles long, 1830.

Act for the transmission of letters by railways, 1838.

Establishment of Railway Clearing House, 1842.

Act requiring companies to run cheap trains every day, permit erection of electric telegraphs, and authorising Government after 1866 to buy existing railways with permission of Parliament, 1844.

The Railway mania and panic ; 272 Railway Acts passed, 1846.

Two hundred and fifty Railway Acts passed, 1865.

A climbing locomotive ascends Mont Cenis by means of centre rails, 1865.

Railway Commission report against the purchase by Government, 1867.

Act of Parliament ordering smoking compartments, 1868.

Pacific Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific opened 1869.

Rigi Mountain Railway opened, 4,000 feet above level of the sea, 1871.

Parliamentary Committee report in favour of amalgamation, and numerous amalgamations of branch lines—61 L. & N.W.R., 17 Midland, 37 G.N.R., 27 G.E.R., 22 L.B. & S.C.R., and 22 L. & S.W.R.—had been accomplished up to 1872.

Pullman Palace Cars introduced on the Midland line, 1874.

Midland Railway Company abolish second-class fares, 1875.

Electric Tramway from Portrush to Giant's Causeway, 1883.

Northern Pacific Railway opened, 1883.

Metropolitan Inner Circle Railway completed, Underground, 1884.

Canadian Pacific Railway from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, completed to Port Moody, British Columbia, 1885.

"The Race to Edinburgh," L. & N.W.R. Co. route : trains from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow in nine hours in June, and in eight hours in August, and the G.N.R. and their colleagues run trains keeping similar times. The record run of the West Coast route was 400 miles in 427 minutes on August 13th, the East Coast covering 393 miles in 423 minutes, 1888.

First railway in Persia and also first regular railway in China, 1888.

City and South London Underground Electric Railway opened, Nov. 4th, 1890.

Sir George Findlay, of the L. & N.W.R., states before the Labour Commission in 1892 that the capital raised for

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

British railways amounted to 897 millions; receipts 80 millions, and 43 millions were paid in wages; half a million of men were directly or indirectly employed, 1892.

A train runs from London (Euston) to Aberdeen, 540 miles, at an average speed of 63·93 miles, August, 1895.

Waterloo and City Underground Electric Rly. opened, 1897.

The number of miles of railway now open in the United Kingdom is about 22,000 miles.

Railroad Speeds.

The average express speed on all the best British Railways now works out at between 50 and 51 miles per hour; this means a much higher speed during some part of the journey. The average also of some particular trains is higher, thus:

The 4.40 train from Perth to Forfar (Caledonian Railway), 32½ miles, is covered in 32 minutes, nearly 61 miles per hour.

The 10.13 Grantham to York, G.N.R., 82¾ miles, is covered in 1 hour 28 minutes, nearly 57 miles per hour

The 9.49 Rugby to Crewe, L. & N.W.R., 75½ miles, is covered in 1 hour 21 minutes, nearly 56 miles per hour; and similar results are gained on the Midland, Great Western, Great Eastern, Cheshire lines, &c.

Long distance runs without stopping are also being made, thus:

Euston to Crewe, 158¼ miles is run without stop in 2 hours 55 minutes; average, 54¼.

King's Cross to Newark, 120 miles: 2 hours 20 minutes; average about 51½.

St. Pancras to Nottingham, 123¾ miles: 2 hours 32 minutes; average nearly 52.

Newport (Mon.) to Paddington, 143¼ miles: 2 hours 57 minutes; average over 48½.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

PROGRESS IN STEAMSHIPS.

PATRICK MILLER makes experiments on a lake at Dalswinton, at first employing men to turn wheels about 1787—1788.

The first practically successful steamboat, built by William Symington, of Wanlockhead Mines, for Lord Dundas. She was called the *Charlotte Dundas*, 1802.

Robert Fulton, after talking with Symington, placed the *Clermont* (133 ft. long) on American waters; it steamed 142 miles in thirty-two hours, 1807.

The *Elizabeth* steam vessel on the Clyde (engines ten horse-power), 1813.

George Dodd, who did very much for steamships, brings a steamer (14 or 16 horse-power) from the Clyde to the Thames by sea, 1813 or 1814.

The *Marjorie*, built by William Denny, of Dumbarton, steams from Grangemouth to the Thames in six days, 1815.

Messrs. Maudslay, at Lambeth, build engines of 100 indicated horse-power for the *Quebec*, intended for Montreal and Quebec, 1817.

According to Dodd there were, in 1818, 18 steamboats on the Clyde, two on the Tay, two at Dundee, two at Cork, two on the Tyne, two on the Trent, two on the Mersey, four on the Humber, three on the Yare, one on the Avon, one on the Severn, one on the Orwell, six on the Forth, and two to ply between Dover and Holyhead, 1818.

David Napier, according to Russell, effects "more for the improvement of steam navigation than any other man," 1818—1830.

The *Savannah* crosses the Atlantic in 25 days from Savannah, in Georgia, to Liverpool; her paddle-wheels made to fold up on deck when not used, and she trusted much to sails, 1819.

Wilcox & Anderson begin to send steamships to Peninsula ports, an enterprise which becomes the P. & O. Steamship Company, 1835.

The *Sirius* and the *Great Western* cross the Atlantic, the former in 18 days, and the latter in 14½ days. Average speed of *Great Western*, eight to nine miles an hour, 1838.

The advantages of the screw propeller clearly shown by Mr. Pettit Smith in the *Archimedes*, 1839.

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

Messrs. Cunard, Burns & MacIver founded the Cunard Steamship Company. The s.s. *Britannia* commences the service, 4th July, 1840, and attains a speed of about 8½ knots per hour.

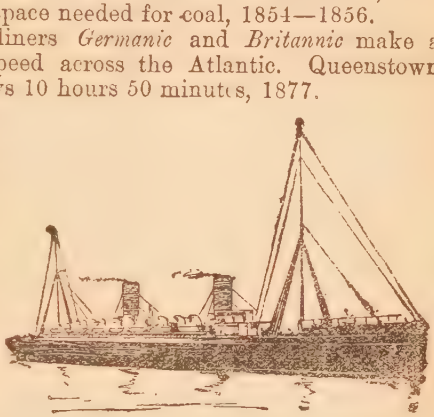
The *Great Eastern*, built at Millwall, and launched, 1854—1859.

John Elder introduces the compound marine engine. The economy in consumption of coal is most remarkable; consequently much less space needed for coal, 1854—1856.

The White Star liners *Germanic* and *Britannic* make a marked advance in speed across the Atlantic. Queenstown to New York in 7 days 10 hours 50 minutes, 1877.

The *Lucania*, of the Cunard line, crosses the Atlantic westward to New York in 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes, 1896.

The *Canada*, of the Dominion line, steams from Liverpool to Quebec, Canada, in 6 days 23 hours and 40 minutes, 1896.



S.S. "CAMPANIA."

Large ocean-going vessels using steam at a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, 1897.

The *Oceanic*, of the White Star Line, will be launched in January, 1898. Her speed will be over 23 knots, and she will be the biggest vessel of any kind, merchantman or warship, afloat.

Various factors in the great developments in steamships are—the use of high pressure steam with compound, triple-expansion, and quadruple-expansion engines; the use of steel instead of iron, rendering the parts stronger and lighter; the use of surface condensers, which quickly reduce the steam to hot water ready for the boiler; improvements in boilers, including the water-tube boilers to raise steam quickly, continuously, and at a high pressure. To these may be added improvements in the shape of the vessel, enabling her to cut through the water quickly.

27 Gold Medals and other Awards.

THE TIME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

TIME is based upon the daily rotation of the earth upon its axis in the presence of the sun, and 12 o'clock, noon, means the highest point at which the sun appears in the heavens. The further east you go, the earlier the sun rises above the horizon and the earlier it sets. As it is perplexing to have variations of time in the same or even adjacent countries, many are now adopting standard time, by which is meant time varying from Greenwich by whole hours. Thus Belgium and Holland use Greenwich time, and are called the Western European zone. Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Servia, Bosnia, Sweden and Denmark, are said to be in the central zone, and calculate their time one hour in advance of (*i.e.*, later in the day), Greenwich. In France, however, the legal hour is "Paris time," which is about nine minutes later than Greenwich time. Eastern Europe—Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Roumelia—are in the eastern zone, and the standard time is two hours in advance of (*i.e.*, later in the day), that at Greenwich. The United States and Canada also calculate their time from Greenwich, and the vast continent of North America is divided into five zones: Halifax, Nova Scotia, is in the four hours zone, its time being four hours different from that of Greenwich; thus, twelve o'clock in London is eight o'clock in the morning at Halifax. New York and Montreal, again, are in the five hours zone, their time being five hours west of Greenwich; twelve o'clock in London is seven o'clock in the morning at New York; Chicago is six hours west, and San Francisco eight hours west. Going east the reverse is the case, and when the time is noon at Greenwich it is about a quarter to eight in the evening at Pekin, seven minutes to six at Calcutta, twenty minutes to ten at Melbourne, five minutes past ten at Sydney, and about twenty minutes to twelve p.m. at Auckland, New Zealand; and fourteen minutes past one at Cape Town. In short, by the supporters of "Standard Time" the globe is divided into zones of fifteen degrees, or one hour each, Greenwich being the centre of the zero zone, and time counting one hour later in the day than Greenwich as we go east, and one hour earlier in the day as we go west.

See smiling faces all around.

PRESS OPINIONS ON SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Brings Sweetness and Light wherever it is Used.

"To mention spring cleaning, and omit to name **SUNLIGHT SOAP** in connection therewith, is an error into which no woman who professes to help her less enlightened sisters in matters domestic is likely to fall. This soap is one of the greatest aids to cleanliness and the saving of labour of the century, and it is no wonder that its success has been so marvellous. No house should be without it, which literally brings sweetness and light wherever it is used."—From the *Lady's Companion*, April 18th, 1896.

Saves Hours of Laborious Work.

"There are many thousands, nay millions, of housewives who have learnt to consider the day on which **SUNLIGHT SOAP** was introduced to their notice as a red-letter one. Has it not saved them many hours of laborious work at the weekly washing-tub, besides vastly improving in colour, as well as more effectually cleansed the clothes washed with it? But this magic soap does much more than give us snow-white linen; it removes scorch, inkstains, as well as mildew from the same, and should find a place in every kitchen, nursery, and bath-room. Indeed, it is difficult to limit the excellent purposes to which **SUNLIGHT SOAP** can be put."—From the *Lady's Pictorial*, May 30th, 1896.

The Clothes Wear Longer.

"Housekeepers will find it to their interest to see that **SUNLIGHT SOAP** is used in their house, as it is so labour-saving, so cleansing, and such a wonderfully

economical soap. It is a pure make, too, therefore can be used for every part of household work, and is an excellent soap for laundry purposes, and especially to be recommended for washing dresses, cambric blouses, curtains, &c., as it loosens the dirt, and does away to an extent with rubbing; thus the clothes wear longer, and they always assume a good colour, and smell so sweet and fresh."—From *Weldon's Journal of Costumes* for July, 1895.

For Washing Flannels and Woollen Materials.

"Shred as thinly as possible a tablet of **SUNLIGHT SOAP** into a tub; pour over this a gallon of boiling (not hot, but boiling) water; stir up well with a stick or bunch of twigs until it is in a foaming lather, and let it cool until the elbow can quite comfortably be borne in it. Shake the flannel well to free from dust, and then put them into a tub and souse and work them well. The dirt will come out as if by magic; then rinse very thoroughly in two or even three relays of warm water; squeeze out the water, but do not twist the flannel—this breaks the fibre (a wringer expresses the water thoroughly and is a great saver of trouble and wear and tear); then hang up to dry, not near the fire or in a very hot sun. Iron on the wrong side with a thin cotton between the flannel and the iron. Remember the importance of rinsing thoroughly; if soap is left in the flannel it hardens it. Rubbing soap on flannel destroys it, because it knots the woollen fibre.

"The reason why **SUNLIGHT SOAP** is the best for washing flannels is that this soap (as proved by Sir Charles Cameron's analysis) contains no 'free alkali'—*i.e.*, caustic soda or potash—and free alkali has a most destructive effect upon wool, which it eats into and destroys. Flannels washed with coarse, common soap are soon destroyed.

"Washed as above, woollen materials will always remain soft, of a good colour, and will not shrink."—From *Bow Bells* of February 28th, 1896.

Geography.

EVENTS OF 1896-7.

THE great event has been the return of Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, from his researches in the Arctic Regions and the foreshadowing which he and others have given of future enterprises in the same fascinating and difficult country. He started June, 1893, in the *Fram*, a vessel specially constructed to withstand the ice, and on August 13th, 1896, he was brought back to Vardo in the *Windward*, of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition. He had met Mr. Jackson unexpectedly on June 17th, 1896, on an ice-floe south-east of Cape Flora. He had lost touch with the *Fram*, and this dramatic meeting with another explorer will rank in history with the meeting of Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone in the wilds of Africa.

Dr. Nansen's experiences had (briefly) been these:—The *Fram* left the Strait of Yvgor August 3rd, 1893, and reached the Olenek September 15th, 1893. Soon after the ship became fast in the ice and drifted with the current slowly to the north-west. This was what Nansen had expected. On March 14th, 1895, he left the ship to drift on, and with his lieutenant Johansen and dogs and kayaks set forward on the ice. Progress was most difficult; several dogs had to be killed, but the intrepid explorers reached 86 degrees 14 north latitude, *i.e.*, about 200 miles nearer to the mysterious and tantalising North Pole than anyone else has ever reached—so far as is known. Looking north, Nansen and his companion could see nothing but eternal ice and no sign of land. They came back to Franz-Josef Land, and after encountering great hardships built a hut at the end of August for the winter, and lived on bear's flesh chiefly. In March, 1896, they began to cross the ice to Spitzbergen and finally met Mr. Jackson, as related. Mr. Jackson brought them home in the *Windward*.

The *Fram* drifted, as Nansen had expected, for some time, but at length, about the beginning of March, 1896, remained stationary, and so continued till July, 1896, when a passage was forced through the ice and the water on the north of

SUNLIGHT SOAP you find the best.

Spitzbergen was reached. Though the expedition failed to reach the North Pole the scientific results are numerous and important. Dr. Nansen's view as to the direction of the Arctic current has been shown to be correct; the Polar sea has been found to be exceedingly deep, some 2,200 fathoms having been sounded in some places, while Dr. Nansen expresses the opinion that the frozen sea extends to the Pole.

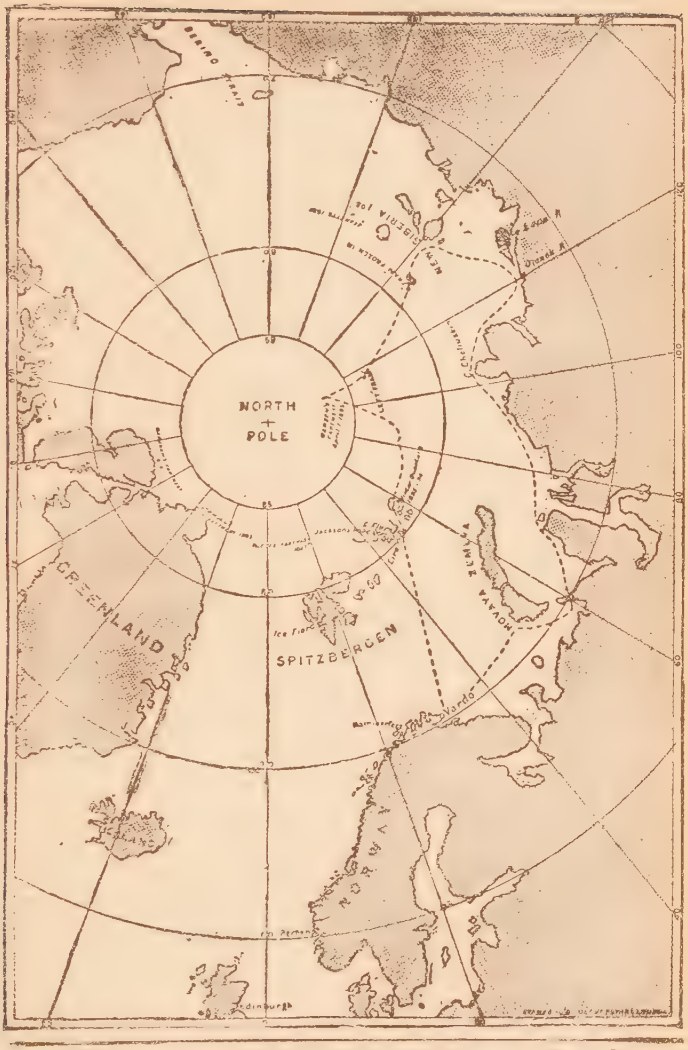
In February, 1897, he came to Britain with Mrs. Nansen and received quite a great ovation. One of his first public appearances was at a dinner of the Royal Society's Club on February 5th. Sir Clements Markham, President of the Geographical Society, speaking on the daring enterprise, said that prior to his departure on the expedition, Nansen came to them and explained his plan, and drew a line across the unknown regions on one of their maps as the route he hoped to be able to take. Although it contained in the past almost insurmountable difficulties, he did exactly what he intended to do. There was no instance that he (the President) ever read of, of any man undertaking a great enterprise in all the ages that were past who had been so completely and deservedly successful. And it was no easy task that Nansen had to perform. He had to decide upon many questions amidst conflicting opinions. He had to settle numerous details—a mistake in any one of which might have caused failure. How all these men ever surmounted their intolerable sufferings month after month was beyond his conception.

Future Arctic Expeditions.

Dr. Nansen gave many lectures in Great Britain during the year (1897), and at a meeting of the Geographical Society toward the end of March references were made to a future expedition. "If," said he, "I should start again, the new ship I should build would be even better than the *Fram*, and if a man were to spend five years in her I feel certain he would bring back observations that would repay him many times, because he would then have a rich collection of material that would enable one to form a clear and good idea of the physical conditions of the North Polar regions."

In the summer of 1897 Dr. Nansen agreed to lend the *Fram* for an expedition, chiefly English, to sail to the North Polar regions, and advised the members as to route and equipment

You can't do without soap!



Why not get SUNLIGHT SOAP—the Best?

The Jackson-Harmsworth Arctic Expedition.

This expedition has spent three winters in Franz-Josef Land, having made a settlement at Elmwood, near to Cape Flora. Thence the members venture forth in the summer to explore and map out the regions round about. Mr. Jackson has found an open sea which he thinks extends almost to the Pole, and has named the water Queen Victoria Sea; land had previously been supposed to extend here. He was hoping in the summer of 1897 to sail up this sea, and by the time these lines are before the public it is to be hoped he will have returned safely to his winter quarters, and maybe have solved the mystery of the North Pole—if there be one.

Other Explorations.

Sir Martin Conway has explored the chief island of the Spitzbergen Group, crossing it with much difficulty, and finding the centre broken and stony, and drifted with deep narrow valleys full of snow. There are also large glaciers. Mr. A. Trevor-Battye was of the party.

Lieut. Peary has again been to Boudon Bay to complete ethnological collections.

As to explorations in the Antartic regions, various proposals have been made by the English, an American, and a Belgian.

In Asia, the source of the river Irrawaddy has been found by Prince Henry of Orleans' expedition to be three head-streams in the mountains south of Thibet. The "Upper Irrawaddy," Prince Henry declares, is really the upper Salwin. These discoveries he made in a journey in 1896 from Indo-China to Assam, in the course of which he saw mountains more than 3,000 feet high.

In the early part of 1897, Miss Mary H. Kingsley published a volume of her travels in West Africa, having visited French Congo, the Cameroons, &c. She found mangrove swamps being gradually transformed into dry land and tropical forests where the gorilla still wanders. A curious point is that she declared previous travellers had named several places with different native words, meaning "I don't know." Concerning Rhodesia the Hon. A. Wilmot has issued a volume tracing the history of Mashonaland, in the aspect of Mr. Theodore Bent's Exploration and his own

If you wish your linen to be as white as snow,

examination of records in the Vatican, from which it would seem that those ancient navigators, the Phœnicians, the Arabs, and also the Portuguese have all been there in centuries past.

In America, geological surveys in the United States and Canada have been conducted, and Mr. Sullivan reports the existence of a large and fertile district beyond the Ottawa, and yielding indications of possessing mineral wealth as well as containing much timber. The Hon. J. V. Brower has been exploring the utmost sources of the Missouri river. Mr. Brower finds its extreme source in a "hole in the summit of the Rocky Mountains" 8,000 feet high. The length of the river to "Three Forks" he estimates at 398 miles; from "Three Forks" to its meeting with the Mississippi 2,547 miles, and from this point to the mouth 1,276 miles, making its total length, *i.e.*, of the Missouri and Mississippi, the enormous distance of 4,221 miles.

In almost all parts of the world explorers and geographers have been at work; among these we may notice that Mr. Graham Sandberg has examined "The great River of Thibet," and found its source in a marshy gravel between glacier-topped mountains, a spot called "the sands of the Mystic Wheel"; and Mr. Arthur P. Harper, Mr. Douglas Freshfield and Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald have been exploring the New Zealand Alps. It appears not unlikely that tourists to the New Zealand glaciers may soon become as common as visitors to the European Alps. Mr. Fitzgerald crossed through a pass in the south-west New Zealand Alps which he places at 7,180 ft. high, and also ascended Mount Sefton, about 10,360 ft. high, and called the New Zealand Matterhorn. Several of these New Zealand peaks are, it appears, over 10,000 ft. A horse track for summer use will probably be marked out from a place called the Hermitage to the New Zealand west coast, and possibly by this time is being made. These surveys have been under the auspices of the New Zealand Governments.

Our fellow-subjects in Australia have also been busy, an expedition having set forth as far back as May, 1896, into the interior of their vast continental island. The explorers, who should bring back much valuable information, were not expected to return, however, until the end of 1897.

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

In Hindustan the Indian Survey has continued its work. There are mountains on the N.W. Indian frontier rising over 20,000 ft. high. Several travellers have been busy in different parts of Central Asia, Mr. and Mrs. Littledale and Mr. Fletcher finding determined opposition from the natives of Thibet in an attempt to reach Lhasa. One of the most startling and at the same time captivating suggestions has come from France, where certain travellers have proposed the planting of trees in the great desert of Sahara. Experiments have been made, and in valleys with a little water, trees like the acacia, the tamarisk, the eucalyptus—which is useful in medicine and sanitation—and curiously, the poplar, have been found to flourish. It is expected that under these trees fruits and vegetables might be grown successfully. Clear-sighted men like M. Deschaud see that the very arid and barren plateaux of the desert must be left, but urge that attempts at tree raising should be made in suitable spots.

Thus, from various quarters we receive news of energetic surveys and explorations, and while French, Germans, Austrians, and Norwegians are busy, we may say, without boasting, that our own countrymen are not behindhand; they show themselves worthy of the race to which belong Sir Francis Drake and the intrepid sea-rovers and world-explorers of the Elizabethan days.

STATES OF THE WORLD.

WITH AREAS, POPULATIONS, CAPITALS, FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, Etc.

Abyssinia.—A highland state of Eastern Africa, and virtually an Italian Protectorate. Area about 150,000 square miles. Despotic ruler, Menelik of Shoa, since 1889. Headquarters of the Italian possessions Massowah. Christian religion introduced in 4th century. Capital, Gondar. Population about 3 to 3½ millions.

Afghanistan.—A mountainous region, between India north-west and Asiatic Russia, having an area roughly computed at about 300,000 square miles. Half the inhabitants, believed to number 6,000,000, are true Afghans, and have by some writers been supposed to be the Lost Tribes of Israel.

Just a line to tell you SUNLIGHT SOAP

Ruler, Ameer Abdur Rahman, who has reigned since 1880. Capital Kabul.

Andorra.—The oldest Republic in the world, is in a valley of the Eastern Pyrenees. Area 175 square miles. Population something over 5,000. Government is by Council of twenty-four members and a President elected every four years.

Argentine Republic.—Or Argentina, a federal Republic of South America, named from the river La Plata (River of Silver). Area, 1,778,000 square miles, includes much unsettled territory. Its wheat export now influences rates in the principal corn exchanges. Population, which is increasing, over 4,000,000. Independence of the country acknowledged by Spain in 1842. Capital and principal seaport is Buenos Ayres. President, Senor Uriburu, proclaimed on resignation of Saenz Pena.

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.—Popularly called the Austrian Empire, governed by Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Bohemia, &c. Area over 240,900 square miles, the largest State of Europe, Russia excepted. Population 44½ millions. The bulk of the Empire lies in the interior of Europe, but possesses a sea-board of some 500 miles on the Adriatic. Capitals, Vienna (Austria), and Buda-Pesth (Hungary). Austria has the administration of the two Turkish provinces of Herzegovina and Bosnia.

Belgium.—Separated 1830 from Holland, and constituted an independent monarchy under the joint care of the principal European Powers. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected sovereign, being styled King of the Belgians, in the following year, and succeeded by his son as Leopold II. (born in 1835). Population about 7,000,000; the most densely populated country of Europe. The vast majority are Roman Catholics. Capital, Brussels. Area 11,373 sq. miles.

Bolivia.—A Republic on the west of S. America (formerly Upper Peru). Area estimated about 470,000 square miles. Population, about 2½ millions, large numbers being native Indians. Capital, La Paz, though the seat of government changes, and was recently at Sucre.

Brazil.—Republic (formerly an Empire), founded 1889 by a pacific revolution. President, Dr. Prudente José de Moraes. It is the largest of South American states, having an Atlantic sea-board of 3,700 miles and an area of about

cleans clothes and almost anything else.

3,260,000 square miles with a population of some 16,000,000, mostly of mixed blood. Capital, Rio de Janeiro.

British Colonies, Dependencies, and Territories.—Include, among others, the Empire of India, the Dominion of Canada, the Australasian and New Zealand Colonies, Cape Colony and the South African Colonies, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar, &c.—a total of over nine and a half million square miles, peopled by more than 275½ million inhabitants.

Bulgaria.—An autonomous Principality, nominally part of the Turkish Empire. Area about 24,700 square miles; population something over two millions. Capital, Sofia. Ruler, Prince Ferdinand, since 1887. The National Assembly, or Sobranje, is elected by universal suffrage.

Bulgaria, South.—Also called Eastern Roumelia. Created an autonomous province by the Berlin Treaty, 1878; incorporated with Bulgaria, 1885. Area 13,809 square miles; population, about a million.

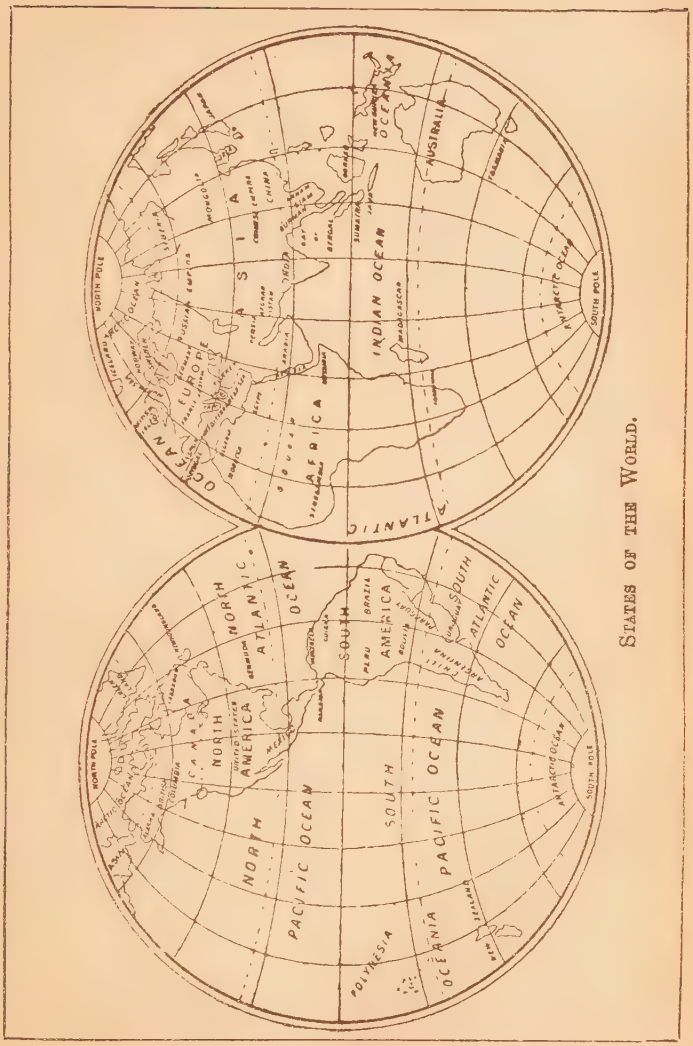
Chili.—A South American Republic on the west coast, bordering on Peru, including most of the inhospitable region known as Tierra del Fuego. President, Vice-Admiral Jorge Montt; population, about 3,000,000; capital, Santiago; chief port, Valparaiso.

China.—The old names are Serica and Cathay, and in the Bible the land of Sinim (Isa. xlix. 12). Estimates of population vary from 300 to 400 millions. Total area about 4¼ million square miles. Dependencies, Manchuria, Thibet in part, Mongolia, Jungaria, &c. Pekin, the capital, is believed to have a population of a million. Two of the rivers, the Ho Hoang-ho, or Yellow River, and the Yang-tsze-Kiang, run for 3,000 miles, and fertilise enormous tracts of country. A railway is now open from Tientsin to Shan Hai Kuan.

Colombia.—A Republic in the north-east of South America, and including the Panama Isthmus. Area, about 503,000 square miles; population, reckoning wandering Indian tribes, computed at five millions.

Congo Free State.—A territory on the Congo River, West Africa. Area over 800,000 square miles; population about 8,000,000. An association was formed at Brussels in 1876, under the King of the Belgians, for civilizing

Prize Dogs and Poultry should be



STATES OF THE WORLD.

washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

the region of the Congo and obtaining political recognition from the leading Powers on condition of maintaining free-trade principles.

Corea.—This country—the original cause of the war between Japan and China in 1894-5—is a peninsula lying to the north-east of China; some 600 miles from north to south, and breadth of about 135 miles. Area reckoned at 80,000 square miles. The number of the population is unknown, some estimates being six millions and some much larger. Capital, Sëoul. King, Li Hsi, since 1846.

Costa Rica.—Lies between Nicaragua and Colombia, and is the most southern of the Central American Republics. Area, about 21,000 square miles. The population may be 263,000.

Denmark.—The smallest of the Northern States of Europe. Area, 14,789 square miles; population, 2,185,335. Copenhagen, the capital, is now a free port. The sovereign is King Christian IX.

Ecuador.—A South American Republic, situate between Peru and Colombia, and with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Pacific. Area, about 100,000 square miles, or if the Galapagos Islands be added, about 3,000 square miles more. Population, about 1¼ millions. Capital, Quito. Chief port, Guayaquil.

Egypt.—Nominally a province of Turkey. It is ruled by a Khedive (Abbas Pacha), and at the same time exists at the will of the principal European Powers. At present English power predominates. Area, including the Valley of the Nile, half a million square miles, with a population of some seven millions. The European element is considerable and varied. Capital, Cairo; principal port, Alexandria.

France.—A Republic. M. Felix Faure, President. Area, 204,146 square miles. Population about 39,000,000. The Republic is divided into 86 departments, or 87 with Corsica. Capital, Paris, has a population of 2,447,957. Total area of French Colonies or dependencies, computed at some 932,000 square miles.

German Empire.—The rivalry of Prussia with Austria culminated in the great war of 1866, which resulted in the consolidation of the present German Empire, with the Kings of Prussia as hereditary Emperors. Bavaria, Saxony, Wur-

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temburg, originally kingdoms; the Grand Duchies, the Duchies and Principalities, and the free towns of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, were united, and as a consequence of the war with France, 1870-71, Alsace-Lorraine were added, the whole comprising 211,168 square miles, and population of over 52,000,000. Emperor William II. (King of Prussia). The constitution is Confederate, and there is a Legislative Parliament of about one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants. Capital, Berlin, with a population of 1,615,000.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Limited Monarchy. Area, 120,979 square miles, including Channel Islands and Isle of Man; population, about 38,000,000. Capital, London. Sovereign, Queen Victoria since 1837.

Greece.—A Kingdom with an area about 25,000 square miles; population, about 2,200,000. The sovereign is King George, the second son of the King of Denmark. Elected to the throne of Greece in 1863. Capital, Athens.

Guatemala.—A small Republic of Central America, south of Mexico, and having an area of 43,000 square miles. Capital, Guatemala.

Hawaii, or Sandwich Islands.—A Republic situate in North Pacific; chief town, Honolulu. United area estimated at about 6,500 square miles; population, about 107,000. President, Mr. Sandford B. Dole, elected 1894 for a term of six years. Annexation by U.S.A. proposed, 1897.

Hayti.—Republic. Western part of the West Indian Island of San Domingo. Area, about 9,240 square miles. Population, about one and a quarter millions. Capital, Port au Prince. President, General Theresias Augustin Simon Sarn, elected March, 1896.

Holland.—Otherwise known as the Netherlands. Area, 12,630 square miles. Population, not far short of 8,000,000. The Government is a limited monarchy, and the present sovereign, Queen Wilhelmina, is a minor, her mother, Princess of Waldeck, being Queen Regent. The commercial capital is Amsterdam, with population of 406,000, and the seat of Government is at the Hague, with a population of 138,000.

Honduras.—Republic in Central America. Area, about 46,500 square miles; population, about 332,000. Capital, Tegucigalpa. President, General Vasquez, since 1893.

Italy.—Area, is about 110,000 square miles. Sovereign,

SUNLIGHT SOAP, largest sale in the world. G 2

King Humbert. It is now, for administrative purposes, divided into 69 provinces. Total population exceeds 30,500,000. The unification of the states now composing the kingdom was brought about in 1870, when Rome became the capital. One small community, San Marino, retains its independence.

Japan.—An island Empire off the east coast of Asia, comprehending four large islands, area 155,000 square miles. Total population exceeds forty millions. The present ruler is Mutsu Hito, and there is now a Parliament, the result of the abolition of an ancient feudal system that prevailed until 1858. The capital is Tokio (formerly Yeddo), with a population of 1,278,000.

Mexico.—A federal Republic in the extreme west of North America. Area, 751,000 square miles; and the population, of whom coloured races and native Indians form the vast proportion, is said to be 12,000,000. Capital, Mexico, on the site of the ancient city. Vera Cruz is the principal port.

Monaco.—A tiny Principality on the Mediterranean, area of eight square miles, mainly notable for the town of Monte Carlo, where are the well-known gambling rooms, which have, it is said, nigh on half-a million visitors yearly.

Montenegro.—A Principality in S.E. Europe, which for 400 years maintained its independence against Turkey, an independence recognised by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. Area, 3,630 square miles. Population, 240,000. Capital, Celtinje. Nicholas I., ruler since 1860.

Morocco.—An Empire in north-west corner of Africa; supposed to have an area of 314,000 square miles, and politically includes the old kingdoms of Fez, Morocco and Tafilet. Reigning sovereign—Muley Abdul Aziz; population estimated vaguely at from 4½ to 8 millions. Three towns answer as capitals—Fez, Morocco and Mequinez.

Nicaragua.—A central American Republic, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific. Area is 47,000 square miles; population, about 300,000, of whom many are Indians.

Orange Free State.—South African Republic. Dutch President, M. F. Steyn, elected 1896 for five years. Area estimated at over 48,000 square miles; population, over 207,000. Capital, Bloemfontein.

Don't worry! Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Ottoman Empire.—Commonly called Turkey; Sultan, Abdul-Hamid. A vast empire with area of 1,710,000 square miles and a population of 32½ million inhabitants; but nominally many of the inhabitants do little more than acknowledge the suzerainty of the Porte. Turkey in Europe includes what was ancient Thrace, Macedon, Epirus, and Illyria. Turkey in Asia extends from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. ARMENIA is a high tableland in the upper valley of the Euphrates, Tigris, Aral, and Kur, and includes the historic mountain Ararat. Capital of the Ottoman Empire, Constantinople.

Paraguay.—An inland Republic, bordered by the two greater South American Republics, Brazil and Argentina. Area, about 142,000 square miles. Capital—Asuncion.

Persia.—The most opulent kingdom of Western Asia; known as Iran. Area 630,000 square miles; population, about 9,000,000. Sovereign—Shah Nasir-ed-Din, K.G. Capital, Teheran; prevailing religion, Mohammedanism of the Shiah sect, but there are many Armenian Christians and Jews. Protection to British trade has been safeguarded by special treaty.

Peru.—A South American Republic; previously the famous Empire of Peru under the Incas. Area 440,000 square miles; capital, Lima.

Portugal.—Kingdom west of Europe. The area slightly exceeds that of Ireland, and is 35,541 square miles. Attached to the kingdom of Portugal are the Azores, off Africa and Madeira. There are also extensive colonies. The reigning sovereign is Dom Carlos. Lisbon, the capital.

Roumania.—A kingdom in S.E. Europe; area about 48,300 square miles; population, about six millions. Capital, Bucharest; King, Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringer since 1887.

Russia.—The vastest of European empires. Including the Asiatic territory, its area is 8,658,688 square miles, more than twice that of all Europe, and is nigh a sixth of the land surface of the globe. The empire comprises 50 governments of European Russia, 10 of Poland and Finland, the remainder is included in Asia and comprehends Caucasus, Central Asia and Siberia, having an area of nearly 5,000,000 square miles. The ruler is the Emperor Nicholas II., and the

SUNLIGHT SOAP is worth its weight in gold.

system of government is a pure despotism carried on by a bureaucratic executive. Population estimated at 124 millions, not quite half, however, Russians. The Poles still number about 6,000,000; the Finns, 2,000,000; the Turks and Tartars, 7,700,000; and there are many other nationalities. The established religion is the Russo-Greek Church, which is said to have 72 million adherents. The Russian State politically is traced back to the Varangian Rurik, whose son consolidated his authority over Kieff as early as the ninth century. Ever since the Russian Empire has been ceaselessly extending itself both in Europe and in Asia, and absorbing into itself a great variety of races. It is now believed that much of Siberia, commonly supposed to be useless for cultivation, is really good soil. Capital, St. Petersburg.

Salvador.—Small Republic, Central America. President, Rafael Gritierrez since 1894; area, about 7,200 square miles. Population, perhaps a million. Capital, San Salvador.

San Domingo.—A Republic occupying the eastern end of the West Indian Island of San Domingo. Inhabitants, chiefly mulattoes, about 610,000; area about 18,000 square miles. Capital, San Domingo. President, Henreaux since 1886.

Servia.—A Limited Monarchy in the Balkan Peninsula, S.E. Europe. Area, 18,750 square miles. The National Assembly is called the Skupshtina. Complete independence from Turkey gained 1877-78. King, Alexander I., since 1889. Capital, Belgrade.

Siam.—An Absolute Monarchy, situated S.E. Asia, south of China. Area about 300,000 square miles. Capital, Bangkok. King, Ckulongkorn, since 1868.

Spain.—An ancient Kingdom. Area, about 197,000 square miles. Population estimated at 17,800,000. The country includes the Canary and Balearic Isles, and is, for administration, divided into 49 provinces. Spain possesses still extensive colonies, the remnants of her former imperial greatness. King, Alfonso. Capital, Madrid.

Sweden and Norway.—Form now one kingdom, under Oscar II., and occupy the whole of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Sweden, which forms the eastern part, is separated for administration into 24 regions. Area, 172,877 square miles. Population, about 5,000,000. Norway has been united to Sweden since 1814. Area, about 124,000

No wear and tear

square miles, divided into 20 provinces, known as *amts*. The Government, a species of home rule, and the Legislative Assembly is the Storthing. Capital of Sweden, Stockholm; capital of Norway, Christiania.

Switzerland.—A confederation of 22 Cantons, occupying the highlands of the centre of Europe. Area, 15,981 square miles. Republic. Population, about 3,000,000. Capital Berne, with 47,000 inhabitants.

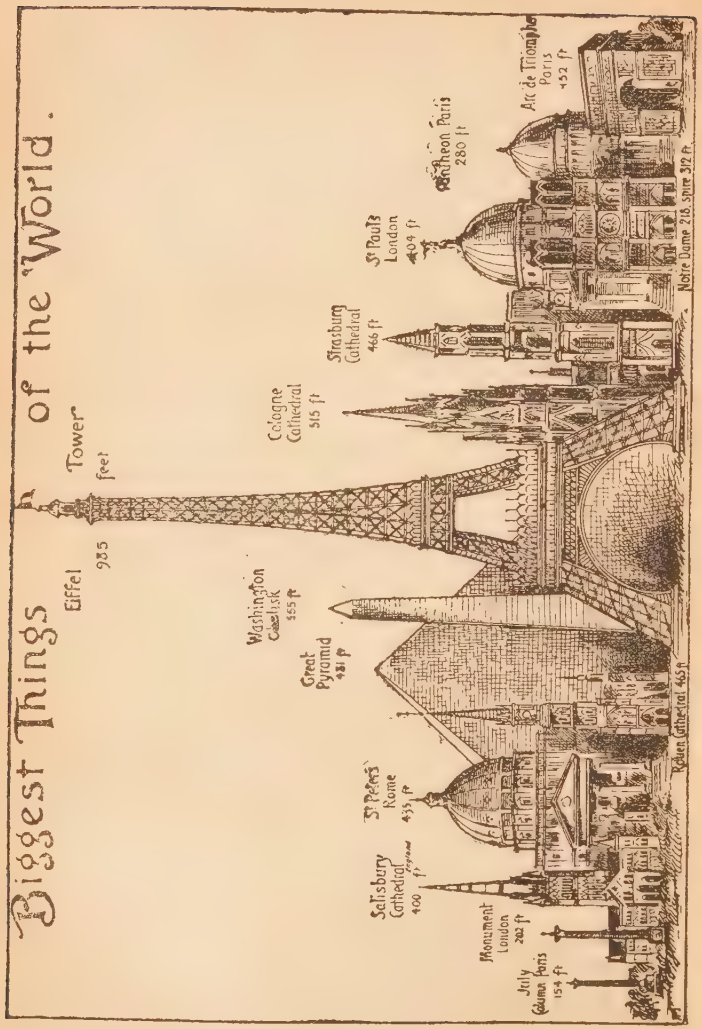
Transvaal.—Or South African Republic. Area, about 112,000 square miles. Soon after 1840 many Dutch farmers removed here, and set up a republic, which, in 1854 was acknowledged by Great Britain as an independent State. Owing to troubles with the native tribes and the Boers, the British intervened in 1877, and annexed the country. In 1888 the Boers revolted, and after much fighting a treaty was signed, placing the country under British suzerainty. This was modified in 1884. The principal towns are Pretoria, the capital; Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, and Klerksdorf. Owing to the great gold discoveries, numbers of English and other nationalities flowed into Johannesburg and the adjacent territory, and finding the Dutch refused them electoral rights, great discontent has prevailed. President, Paul Kruger.

United States of America.—Form the greatest existing Republic, having an area—with Alaska—of 2,500,000 square miles. Besides Alaska, there are 50 political divisions, of which 45 are States belonging to the Union and participating in all the privileges of the Federal Constitution. Population, about 70,000,000. President, Mr. McKinley, whose term of office commenced March, 1897. He is appointed for four years by electors chosen from the various States. New York, "the Empire City," has a population of over a million, but the State capital is Washington, with about 300,000 inhabitants.

Uruguay.—Smallest of the South African Republics; area, about 72,000 square miles; population estimated at 730,000. Chief town, Monte Video. President, Don Juan Idiarte Borda.

Venezuela.—A Republican Confederation of states in the northern part of South America between Brazil and British Guiana. Area, over 417,000 square miles. Capital, Caracas. Population, about 2,324,000.

where SUNLIGHT SOAP is used.



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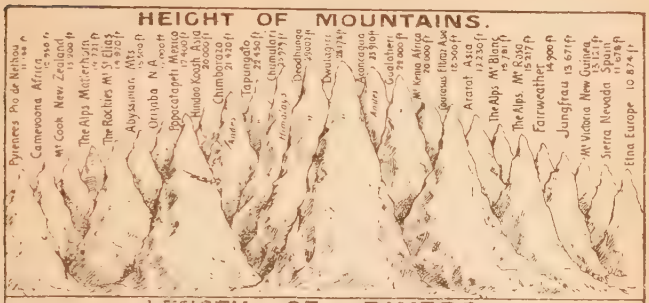

HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.
Pyrenees Pic de Nethou 11 168 ft
Cameroons Africa 13 760 ft
Mt Cook New Zealand 13 000 ft
The Alps Matterhorn 14 836 ft
The Rockies Mt St Elias 19 500 ft
Abyssinian Mts 15 000 ft
Orizaba N A 18 000 ft
Popocatapetl Mexico 17 400 ft
Hindoo Koosh Asia 20 000 ft
Chimborazo 21 420 ft
Andes
Tupungato 22 456 ft
Himalayas
Chumulari 23 929 ft
Himalayas
Deodhunga 25 800 ft
Himalayas
Dwalagiri 26 826 ft
Himalayas
Aconcagua 23 910 ft
Andes
Gualcheri 24 800 ft
Mt Kenia Africa 18 000 ft
Caucasus Elbruz Asia 18 526 ft
Ararat Asia 17 230 ft
The Alps Mt Blanc 15 781 ft
The Alps Mt Rosa 15 217 ft
Fairweather 14 900 ft
Jungfrau 13 671 ft
Mt Victoria New Guinea 13 200 ft
Sierra Nevada Spain 11 478 ft
Etna Europe 10 874 ft

LENGTH OF RIVERS.

Missouri - Mississippi	...	N A	4 194 Miles
Nile	...	Africa	4 020 "
Yang tsze-kiang	...	Asia	3 158 "
Amazon	...	S A	3 063 "
Yenisei - Selenga	...	Asia	2 950 "
Amur	...	Asia	2 920 "
Congo	...	Africa	2 883 "
Mackenzie	...	N A	2 865 "
Obi	...	Asia	2 700 "
Lena	...	Asia	2 600 "
Hoang Ho	...	Asia	2 500 "
Niger	...	Africa	2 500 "
La Plata	...	S A	2 400 "
Volga	...	Europe	2 400 "
Arkansas	...	N A	2 170 "
St Lawrence	...	N A	2 100 "
Yuron	...	N A	2 000 "
Madeira	...	S A	2 000 "
Danube	...	Europe	2 009 "
Saskatchewan	...	N A	1 900 "
Indus	...	Asia	1 800 "
Euphrates	...	Asia	1 800 "
Rio Bravo del Norte	...	S A	1 800 "
San Francisco	...	S A	1 650 "
Ganges	...	Asia	1 570 "
Orinoco	...	S A	1 500 "
Mekhong	...	Asia	1 350 "

SOME GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Adelaide.—Capital of South Australia. Population, city and suburbs, about 150,000.

Alexandria.—Egyptian seaport; originally founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C. Population about 232,000.

Amsterdam.—Capital of Holland. The name means dam of the river Amstel. Population about 457,000.

Antwerp.—The principal commercial city of Belgium. Present population about 263,000.

Athens.—One of the oldest and most renowned cities in the world. Population, with the Piræus (34,500), about 142,000.

Belfast.—The largest commercial city in Ireland. Population about 256,000.

Berlin.—The third largest city in Europe; capital of Germany since 1871, and before then, capital of Prussia. Population about 1,680,000.

Birmingham.—Chief town of the Midland Counties of England. Population considerably over half a million.

Bombay.—One of the principal towns in India, with trade larger than that of Calcutta. Population about 821,000.

Boston, U.S.A.—One of the great cities of the United States, and noted for the great culture of its citizens and the keen interest they take in literature, science and art. It was founded by colonists from England on the Shawmut peninsula, in 1630. Population about 450,000.

Brussels.—Capital of Belgium since 1831. Population, with suburbs, about 519,000.

Buda-Pesth.—Capital of Hungary, Buda being on the right, or west, and Pesth on the left, or east, bank of the Danube; the two cities have been united since 1872. Population of combined towns about 506,000.

Buenos Ayres.—Capital of Argentina. Name means "Good Air." Well built. Tramways in streets; situate on the estuary of the La Plata. Founded originally 1535 by Mendoza. Population about 700,000.

Cairo.—Capital of Egypt, 131 miles from Alexandria; originally founded about 642. Population about 375,000.

Calcutta.—Capital of British India; founded in 1686 by Governor Charnock. Population, with suburbs, about 862,000.

Chicago.—Situated on the western shores of Lake

A friend in need is a friend indeed—

Michigan and about the mouth of the River Chicago. In 1837 it had but 4,170 inhabitants; at the 1890 census, over 1,099,000.

Christiania.—Capital of Norway and seat of the Parliament. Population about 152,000.

Constantinople.—Capital of Turkey, called by the Turks Stamboul. Population about 895,000.

Copenhagen.—Capital of Denmark since 1443. Population about 375,000.

Delhi.—Capital of the ancient Indian Empire. Population about 193,000.

Edinburgh.—Capital of Scotland. Population about 277,000.

Florence.—An ancient city of Italy, and from 1864 to 1870 capital of Italy. Population about 204,000.

Glasgow.—One of the largest cities as to population in Great Britain. It is said that St. Kentigern or St. Mungo placed here a little church of wood on the spot where the fine cathedral now stands. Population about 850,000.

Hamburg.—Chief commercial port of Germany, and one of the largest ports on the Continent of Europe. Population about 625,000.

Leipsic.—One of the most important commercial cities in Germany. Population about 399,000.

Lisbon.—An ancient city and capital of Portugal. Population about 307,000.

Liverpool.—One of the largest and most important seaports in Britain. Population about 633,000.

London.—The capital of England and metropolis of the British Empire. Population, including the "outer ring," nearly six millions.

Manchester.—Large manufacturing town in Lancashire on the River Irwell and connected with the sea by the great Manchester Ship Canal. Population about 510,000; with Salford, about 700,000.

Madras.—Capital of Madras Presidency, in India. Population about 453,000.

Madrid.—Capital of Spain, situated nearly in the centre of the Peninsula. Population about 480,000.

Melbourne.—Capital of the Colony of Victoria, and probably the most important city in the British colonies of Australia. Population about 448,000.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a friend in need.

Montreal.—Largest city in Canada, built near junction of rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence. Population about 217,000.

Naples.—Largest city in Italy, and one of its most important ports. Population about 526,000.

New Orleans.—One of the chief cities of the United States. Great shipping trade. Population about 242,000.

New York.—Largest city in the U.S.A. Population over 1½ millions.

Paris.—Capital of France, situate on the Seine. Population over 2½ millions,

Plymouth.—Includes the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. Population about 90,000.

Portsmouth.—Great naval port and arsenal. Population about 179,000.

Quebec.—Capital of the province of Quebec, Canada. Population about 63,000.

Rome.—One of the most celebrated and historic cities in the world, and at present the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. Population about 464,000.

Southampton.—Ancient city and seaport in the South of England. Population about 66,000.

St. Louis.—Important commercial city on the Mississippi, which it fronts for 19 miles. Population about 451,000.

St. Petersburg.—Capital of Russia; situated at the mouth of the River Neva. Population, about 1,036,000.

Sydney.—Capital of New South Wales; its harbour, Port Jackson, one of the most spacious in the world. Population about 408,000.

Vienna.—Capital of Austria; situate on the river Wien and on the Danube Canal. Population, 1,370,000.

Warsaw.—Capital of Russian Poland; third city in population in the Russian Empire; on the Vistula, some 700 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Population about 533,000.

Washington.—Capital city of the U.S.A., on the Potomac on a site proposed by Washington. Splendid public buildings here, including the Capitol, Congress Library, Representatives' Hall, and Supreme Court. Population, 230,000.

Zurich.—Capital of the Swiss Canton of the same name. Zwingli commenced his Reformation here in 1519, and Zurich was the first town to separate from the Church of Rome. Population about 130,000.

SUNLIGHT SOAP does its work

Army and Navy.

EVENTS OF 1896-7.

The Navy.

The building of new battleships, cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, &c., has been energetically pushed forward, and the Estimates in the spring of 1897 provided for the commencement of four battleships, three third-class cruisers, two sloops, four twin-screw gunboats, and two torpedo-boat destroyers. A new yacht for Her Majesty was also commenced at Pembroke. Of these vessels three battleships, three cruisers, and two sloops were, or are being, built in the national dockyards; the remaining battleship, four gunboats, and two torpedo-boat destroyers have been, or are being, built by contract. The propelling machinery and boilers for all the vessels, except for two third-class cruisers and one of the sloops, have been ordered from private firms.

The three battleships built in the dockyards were laid down as soon as the slips occupied in March, 1897, by the *Canopus*, *Goliath*, and *Ocean*, which were launched towards the end of the year, became vacant.

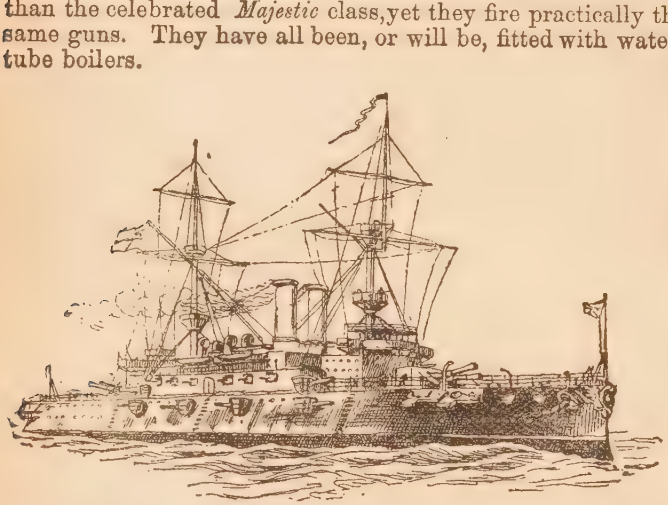
Consequently, with those under construction in 1896, there have been, or will be, during the years 1897 and 1898 under construction or completing:—Fourteen battleships, eight first-class cruisers, nine second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, two sloops, four twin-screw gunboats, fifty-two torpedo-boat destroyers, eight light-draught steamers for special service, and one Royal yacht,—a total of 108. Their aggregate displacement tonnage is about 380,000, and aggregate indicated horse-power 800,000. It is anticipated that 66 of these vessels will be completed for service, including fifty torpedo-boat destroyers, before 31st March, 1898.

During 1896-7 extensive experiments have been made on armour plates, the conditions embodying a higher standard than in former contracts. The results have shown that British manufacturers' plates continue to hold the same good position in relation to their foreign competitors as in the past.

In March, 1897, five large first-class battleships were being built, and work has steadily proceeded on these; they are

quickly, thoroughly and well.

somewhat of the *Renown* type, but 390 feet long instead of 380 feet, and of 12,950 tons. Their names are the *Canopus*, *Ocean*, *Goliath*, *Albion*, and *Glory*. The speed is nearly nineteen knots. The *Ocean* has been completed during the year at Devonport, and the slip on which she was built has recently been prepared for another of a similar type, and by April next it is expected £10,000 will have been spent on her for wages alone. These vessels will float in two feet less of water than the celebrated *Majestic* class, yet they fire practically the same guns. They have all been, or will be, fitted with water-tube boilers.



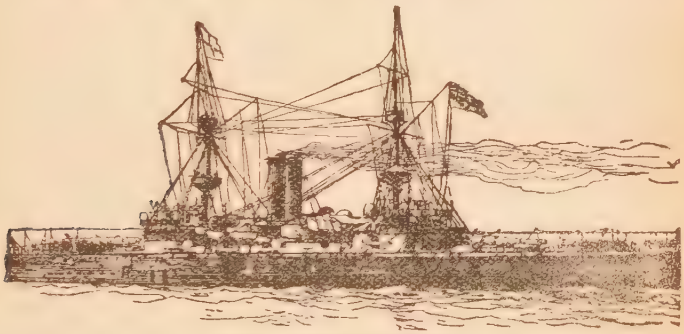
H.M.S. "MAJESTIC."

The following details, among others, concerning cruisers and other craft may also be given as among the work of the year. The 20-knot cruiser *Proserpine*, of 2,135 tons displacement, which was commenced on March 2nd, 1896, has been pushed forward, and will be finished for active service before the end of this financial year (March 31st, 1898). Her total cost is estimated at £153,721. Her sister cruiser *Pomone*, which was laid down on December 21st, 1896, has been considerably advanced. The keels have also been laid of two new sloops, sheathed with copper and wood, and built upon similar lines to the *Torch* and *Alert*, each having a displace-

SUNLIGHT SOAP never disappoints.

ment of 960 tons, and carrying an armament of six four-inch and four three-pounder quick-firing guns. The machinery for one of the sloops, which are to steam 13·25 knots per hour is being made at Sheerness Dockyard, the other being engined by a private firm. The new 20-knot cruisers *Perseus* and *Prometheus*, built at Hull by Earle's Shipbuilding Company, have also been sent to Sheerness Dockyard to be armed and completed when delivered from the contractors. In addition to the above work, the yard has been kept busy by the refit of the torpedo cruiser *Racoon* and the sloops *Acorn* and *Buzzard*, which have returned from foreign service, and the cruisers *Barracouta* and *Swallow*, which were attached to the Medway Fleet Reserve.

At Devonport, on the slip from which the cruiser *Furious* was launched early in 1897, a third-class cruiser of the *Proserpine* type was laid down in August, and she will be completed for sea in sixteen months, and between the 31st of March, 1897, and the end of July last, £27,000 was spent in completing the new cruisers *Arrogant* and *Furious* for sea.



H.M.S. "ROYAL SOVEREIGN."

The Chief Constructor also received from the contractors and completed for sea the cruiser *Diadem*, built at Govan; the destroyers *Fervent* and *Zephyr*, built at Paisley; the destroyers *Quail*, *Thrasher*, *Virago*, *Earnest*, *Griffon*, *Locust*, *Panther*, *Seal*, and *Wolf*, built at Birkenhead; the *Otter* and *Leopard*, built at Barrow-in-Furness; and the *Fairy*, *Gipsy*, and *Osprey*, built at Glasgow. In addition to new construction

SUNLIGHT SOAP—an absolutely pure soap.

work, a sum of £220,000 was allowed to Devonport Dockyard for preparing ships for commission, refitting ships on their return from abroad, as well as ships of the Channel, coastguard, and training squadrons, and the fleet and dockyard reserve vessels.

The Naval Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty gave a very satisfactory report of the new water-tube boilers, which raise steam rapidly.

H.M.S. "BLENHEIM."

In short, when the vessels now being built are completed, the Navy will consist of 70 battleships and coast defence ships, 55 first-class cruisers, 61 second-class cruisers, 174 third-class cruisers, and 90 torpedo-boat destroyers; (42 of these destroyers are of 26 to 27 knots speed, 45 of 30 knots, and 3 of 32 to 33 knots); 77 other torpedo craft of the first class, 24 other torpedo craft of the lower classes.

H.M.S. "BOXER," TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

The Navy Estimates for 1897-98 amounted to a net total of £21,838,000, as against £21,823,000 in 1896-97.

The number of officers, seamen, boys, coastguard, and Royal Marines voted for 1896-97 was 93,750, a net increase on the previous year of 4,900. For 1897-98 the numbers are

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

increased by 6,300, bringing up the total to 100,050. 2,776 recruits have been raised during the year 1896-97. The majority were youths from 18 to 20 years of age, of good average height and stature. The standard height was maintained at an average of 5 feet 6½ inches, with an average chest measurement of 34 inches. A certain proportion were growing lads under 18, with a physical equivalent, in most cases, to that represented by the higher age.

Orders were given in the spring of 1897 to the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, for additional guns for the Navy of the value of £100,000. The year 1896-97 was the busiest in the Royal Gun Factories ever remembered, and the year 1897-8 promises to have been still busier when the year closes March 31st. The wages paid at the Royal Gun Factories have amounted to about £26,000 per week.

The total cost of the Navy for 1897-8 is estimated at £22,780,473, an increase of £15,000 on the previous year.

The Army.

The first chief point of interest in the events of the past year has been the total increase of all ranks by some 7,385 men. These were sanctioned by Parliament in the spring of 1897; but some 4,700 have not been actually enlisted, though Parliament gave permission that they might be enrolled, and only some 2,600 have, in fact, been added. This gives the figures of our standing Army, exclusive of India, during the year 1897, at about 150,000 of all ranks. In addition to which over 73,000 are in India (when one regiment returns home another goes out to take its place), giving a total of the regular British Army of about 223,000 for the year. There are, further, certain other regiments abroad, bringing up the total to about 230,000, or, if the full number permitted by Parliament be recruited, to 234,473. But in addition there are the Reserve Forces, amounting in round numbers to 80,000; the Militia, both at home and at Malta and Bermuda, amounting to about 140,000; the Yeomanry, nearly 12,000; and the Volunteers, 263,000, making a grand total recognised by Parliament of the Regular Army, Reserves and Auxiliaries, for 1897-8, according to the estimates of the Home, Colonial and Indian Establishments, of 718,797 men. Of this number 665,344 were reckoned to be effectives of all ranks.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

Of the Regular Army some 40,000 were in the Colonies; 10,000 in Malta, Gibraltar, &c.; and about 4,250 in Egypt, while some 117,000 are in the United Kingdom, *i.e.*, if all the increases sanctioned by Parliament are actually realized before the end of the financial year, 31st March.

During the past 37 years, the increase in the Volunteer force has been steady and remarkable. Thus, in 1860, the men enrolled were about 119,000; during the past year they have been about 264,000, of which 236,000 were estimated to be actually effective.

The total cost of the Army for the year is estimated at £18,470,535, a net increase of £98,400. Of this amount the Regular Army takes in round figures over £6,000,000, the medical establishments, £293,000; the Militia, £532,000; the Yeomanry Cavalry, £78,000, and the Volunteer Corps over £1,328,000. The cost of provisions and various supplies, are over 2½ millions, while clothing, stores, War Office expenses, non-effective charges, &c., make up the balance. In addition there was a supplementary sum of £255,300 in January, 1897.

There have been the various military establishments open for educational purposes, among others at Woolwich, Sandhurst, Chelsea, Dublin, &c. The two principal schools for officers are Woolwich and Sandhurst.

There may be no Standing Army left in Britain in time of peace except by consent of Parliament, and the consent is given annually, and dates from the famous Bill of Rights in 1689. The number of troops and the amount of their cost must be sanctioned, and the money voted annually by Parliament.

An important change, or series of changes, has occurred in the administration of the Army after the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief. The reorganization of the administration was authorized by an Order in Council, dated as far back as November 21st, 1895, and the duties of the chief officers were defined in a memorandum presented to Parliament in February, 1896. Lord Wolseley, who was appointed as Commander-in-Chief for a term of five years, has not exactly the same duties as the late Commander-in-Chief. There is now an Army Board, the Commander-in-Chief being president, and the members being the Quarter-

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Edinburgh, 1890.

Master-General for equipment and supplies, the Adjutant-General (for discipline, education, &c.), the Inspector-General of Ordnance, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications. Each official is directly responsible to the War Secretary for the time being who is in Parliament. Further, there is the Accountant-General, who represents the Finance Secretary. There is further a War Office Consultation Council, the Secretary of State being president.

The direct and general command rests still, however, with the Commander-in-Chief, who has with him various officials, having charge of various branches and departments such as the Intelligence Department, the Mobilisation Service, &c. There is further a Committee of the Cabinet, or Government of the day, with seats in Parliament, for causing co-operation, &c., between the naval and military forces.

The several branches of the Regular Army may thus be summarised:—

(1) Royal Artillery, sub-divided into Horse, Field, Mountain and Garrison Artillery; (2) Cavalry (horse-soldiers), divided into Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line; (3) Royal Engineers; (4) Foot Guards; (5) Infantry of the Line, comprising the great bulk of the Army; (6) Service, Store and Pay Corps, and last, the Medical Staff Corps.

The Reserve is composed of men who have served with the colours, and who in return for a pension are liable to be called to serve again if necessary.

The terms of service are:—Long service, twelve years with the colours; short service, seven years with the colours and five years with the Reserve. In the Foot Guards, short service is three years with the colours, and nine in the Reserve, or an additional year with the colours if abroad. A good character soldier may re-engage in his twelfth year, and after serving for twenty-one years may have a pension for life; on the other hand, a man may enlist for three years only, but should he not re-engage he is not entitled to deferred pay.

Guns.—The Horse Artillery has been re-armed with a new twelve-pounder cannon weighing only 12 cwt., and having steel wire bound over the inner core, thus making the weapon at once lighter and yet stronger. The new wire guns for Horse Artillery are believed to be superior to any foreign weapon of

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891.

similar weight and size. Mountain guns are made jointed, so that the whole weapon, with wheels and carriage, can be carried by mules. Wire guns are also made for fortresses, some guns being 38 feet long. The question of quick-firing guns and machine guns have also largely occupied the minds of ordnance authorities, and it is said that the Maxim will discharge between 600 and 700 rounds in one minute.

NAVAL STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

FRANCE.—49 battleships and coast defence ships, 159 cruisers, 220 torpedo craft.

GERMANY.—35 battle and coast defence ships, 42 cruisers, 114 torpedo craft.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—16 battle and coast defence ships, 31 cruisers, 67 torpedo craft.

TURKEY.—(Probable) 9 battleships and coast defence ships, 70 cruisers, 36 torpedo craft. It is probable that many of these vessels could not be relied upon, and some perhaps only exist on paper, not having been built as stated, others too obsolete to be of much service.

SWEDEN.—17 armoured vessels for coast defence, about 50 corvettes, gunboats, torpedo craft, &c.

GREECE.—5 armoured vessels, 4 cruisers and corvettes, 29 gunboats and torpedo craft.

ITALY.—14 battleships and coast defence ships, 56 cruisers, 147 torpedo craft.

RUSSIA.—35 battleships and coast defence ships, 72 cruisers (some in Siberian waters), probably about 200 torpedo craft (a large number are small boats), also vessels on the Caspian Sea. A "destroyer' built for Russia recently at Yarrow's, London, achieved about 30 knots.

SPAIN.—3 battleships and coast defence vessels, about 80 cruisers of various kinds, about 40 torpedo craft.

PORTUGAL.—About 33 cruisers, 2 torpedo gunboats, about 20 torpedo craft. (It is reported that Portugal intends to build largely and reorganise her navy).

DENMARK.—4 battleships and coast defence ships, about 20 cruisers of various classes, about 12 torpedo craft.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893.

ARMY STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

FRANCE.—About 590,000 men and officers, some 56,000 in Algeria and Tunis, and about 9,000 colonial troops. *But* it is estimated that the total effective number of soldiers liable to be called into active service is about 2½ millions.

GERMANY.—By a law passed in August, 1893, and to be effective until 1899, the *peace* strength of the Imperial Army is to be kept at 479,229 men, exclusive of officers, &c. *But* by the Constitution of April 16th, 1871, every German male is liable to service, and it is estimated that 360,000 effective men become so liable every year.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—About 360,000 men and officers on peace footing, about 1,860,000 men and officers on war footing, but it is said the Government could put four million men in the field if necessary.

GREECE.—About 26,000 men and officers, but on war-footing 82,000 men.

ITALY.—Permanent army about 235,000 men, reserve on "unlimited leave" 603,000, militia and territorial reserves 2½ millions (estimate).

RUSSIA.—About 900,000 men, peace footing, about 2,500,000 war footing. Military service has been rendered compulsory since 1874-1876; it is estimated that over a quarter million are drafted into the active army every year.

TURKEY.—About 700,000 men (estimate). All Moslems over twenty liable for service, and for twenty years. Non-Moslems not liable, but pay a fee instead of service.

SWEDEN.—About 40,000 men and officers permanent army (peace strength); there are, however, three classes of troops—(1) the Enlisted, (2) the Indelta, paid by landowners, and (3) the Conscripts, drawn by levies yearly, which raise the total to about 250,000 men.

SPAIN.—About 80,000 men and officers, peace footing; about 180,000 men and officers, war strength. There is a permanent army and two lines of reserves.

PORTUGAL.—About 36,000 men and officers, peace strength; about 150,000 men and officers, war strength. Partly conscription, partly voluntary service.

DENMARK.—About 11,000 men and officers in time of peace; can be raised to about 60,000 men and officers, war strength.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Kimberley, 1892.

PUBLIC OPINION ON SUNLIGHT SOAP.

A Perfect Boon in the Household.

Trinity School House,
Brompton, Chatham.

DEAR SIRS,—I feel I must write to you to express the pleasure and satisfaction I have found from the use of your **SUNLIGHT SOAP.** I have been for some weeks without a servant, and having to do a great deal of the housework myself, I can personally bear testimony to the value of your soap. I consider it to be the best in the market, not only for washing clothes, but for cleaning purposes and removing grease; it makes a lather more rapidly than any other soap I have ever used. I shall recommend it to all my friends, and do all I can to increase the sale of it, as I consider it a perfect boon in the household. I am, Yours truly,

ELLEN WAINWRIGHT.

For Washing Everything.

"Braeside," Eastern Road,
Fortis Green, N.

GENTLEMEN,—We use **SUNLIGHT SOAP** for everything—house cleaning, washing of linen, carpets, silver, silk and woollen dresses, and kid gloves—and find it superior to any other soap for these as well as for the toilet. Yours truly, M. ELLIS-GOOD.

No Rough Hands.

Radley Hall, Southwell.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have used **SUNLIGHT SOAP** for the last seven years, and although I have tried many other kinds, I find none to equal yours. After washing, the clothes are a splendid colour and could NOT be whiter. To show its good qualities, there are no rough hands after using it. I find it invaluable, and would not on any account be without it. Believe me, Yours truly, M. TINLEY.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ghent, 1889.

It Simply Does Wonders.

Llanrwst, North Wales.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel I must write and tell you how delighted I am with **SUNLIGHT SOAP.** It simply does wonders. For washing flannels and silks I find it particularly good, and coloured articles look like new after being washed with it. I have also used it as a Toilet Soap and find it very good. It also greatly minimises labour; in fact, it is an excellent soap, and I have much pleasure in recommending it to all my friends.

Yours very truly, R. A.

Praise Where Praise is Due.

Wingham, Kent, Dec. 9th, 1896.

DEAR SIRS,—Just a line to speak of your excellent soap. I have used it for the last five years, and find it the best and cheapest soap you can get. I take in washing, and can do more in two days by using **SUNLIGHT SOAP** than some can do in a week. I give praise where praise is due.

I am, Yours respectfully, MRS. ANSELL.

For Washing Surplices.

Wingham Vicarage, Dover.
Jan. 4th, 1892.

DEAR SIRS,—Just before our late Church Festival, I found the surplices of our choir unwashed. In my anxiety that they should be got ready, I spoke to our churchwarden, and he said: "It is too late, they cannot be washed now." Then I went to the laundress, and she told me the same thing—that there was not time to prepare the surplices before they would be wanted—and then I said to her, "Don't worry. Happy thought, use **SUNLIGHT SOAP,**" and I am glad to inform you that my suggestion was successful, and the result very satisfactory. All the surplices were made perfectly white and clean, and the bright appearance of the choir was a pleasing feature of our festival services.

I remain, Yours faithfully, J. M. FOX.

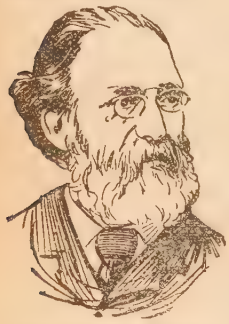
SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Lyons, 1894.

Literature.

EVENTS OF 1896-7.

History.

If there has been no great epoch-making book published during the year, there has been an abundance of good, sound, wholesome literature—much of it of a very high average. Concerning history, it may be mentioned that Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey has completed his "Rise and Growth of the English Nation," and Messrs. Longmans have been engaged upon a new edition of Lord Macaulay's Life and Works, the issue of which has been completed in about six months.



MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY.

The tendency now, however, is to write history in periods, or in episodes. So we have the "Courtships" of Queen Elizabeth treated by Major Martin Hume with regard to the political affairs of her reign. Another volume of a somewhat similar kind has been "The Year after the Armada." English people may be pardoned if they never tire of that glorious period of our national history. Among other volumes of history the Rev. W. N. Hutton has issued an illustrated volume of the "Church of the Sixth Century," and Mr. H. D. Traill has reached the sixth volume of his "Social England." The Rev. William Urwick has published another volume of Nonconformist histories, the present being "Nonconformity in Worcester."

CAPTAIN MAHAN.

The "History of Our Own Times," by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., has been brought up to 1897, in another volume, and now forms a history of the sixty years of the Queen's reign.

Both history and biography are

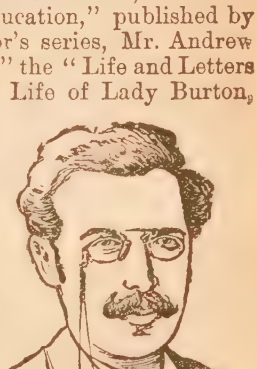
represented in Captain Mahan's "Life of Nelson," published in 1897 by Sampson Low & Co. Captain Mahan has become very favourably known as a writer on naval matters, and the influence of power at sea, and various volumes of his really form a naval history up to about the year 1814.

To these volumes must be added Mr. Headlam's "Foundation of the German Empire," and Mr. Stillman's "Italy from 1815," both works in the Cambridge Historical Series, while the British Colonies have been represented by "Australia in the Early Days," by Mr Marcus Clarke; and General Meredith Read has produced two volumes of historic studies in Vaud, Berne and Savoy, which have been published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, and illustrated by thirty full-page pictures.

MR. ANDREW LANG.

Biography.

Turning now to biography, a notable volume has been Sir Joshua Fitch's "Dr. and Matthew Arnold, and their Influence on Education," published by Mr. Heinemann in the Great Educator's series, Mr. Andrew Lang's "Life and Letters of Lockhart," the "Life and Letters of Romanes," Mr. W. H. Wilkins's Life of Lady Burton, entitled, "The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton," partly written by herself; Mr. J. D. Hilton's "Life of Mrs. Hilton" (his mother), who founded the crêche system in England, published by Isbister and Co.; Mr. Clement K. Shorter's "Charlotte Brontë;" "The Life and Correspondence of Archbishop Magee" (Bishop of Peterborough and later, Archbishop of York); and though not strictly, or simply a biography—may also be added the "Ethics of John Stuart Mill," by Dr. Charles Douglas, Lecturer in Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University. The "Life of

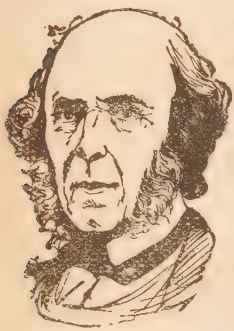


MR CLEMENT K. SHORTER.

makes linen whiter and homes brighter.

Froebel," the great Educational Reformer, has also been written by Miss Fanny Franks, and published by Swan Sonnenschein.

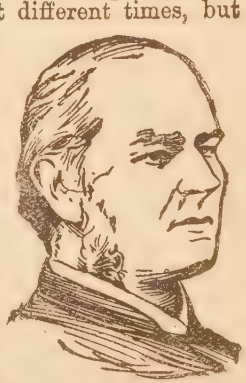
Progress has also been made with the monumental "Dictionary of National Biography," the end of which is now in sight. Planned to occupy some fifty volumes, the fiftieth only saw the work hardly half through the letter "S," and we suspect six more volumes will be needed to complete Z. The great work is certainly ably and admirably done, bringing together a mass of new, and on the whole, valuable and informing biographies of persons who have become more or less famous in our national annals.



MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

Philosophy and Theology.

One very notable event in the more grave and serious branches of English literature has been the issue of the concluding volume (the third) of Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Sociology," which completes his system or scheme of Synthetic Philosophy. Another noticeable volume has been Mr. Gladstone's "Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler;" studies which were papers written at different times, but now collected in one volume. Dean Farrar has also issued a remarkable book, upon which he has been engaged for years, viz., "The Bible: its Meaning and Supremacy," in which he points out "the dangerous errors which have sprung from the misinterpretation" of Scripture, "and from humanly invented theories as to the nature of their inspiration." The Duke of Argyll, author of the well-known "Reign of Law," has produced a volume entitled "The Philosophy of Belief, or Law in Christian Theology," and apropos of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, Messrs.



DEAN FARRAR.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Skeffington & Co. issued a volume of Original Sermons by Dean Farrar, Canon Hammond, the Rev. H. J. Wilmot Buxton, the Rev. J. B. C. Murphy, Chaplain to the Forces, and the Rev. Mr. Rooker, of Dorking. Mr. Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty" has been considerably criticised, though it is undeniably a great work; while those who desire to begin the systematic study of philosophy will no doubt find Dr. Knight's "Introduction to Philosophy" interesting and valuable.

Travel and Adventure.

Volumes of travel and adventure have been abundant, and South African affairs have found representation in Mr. D. F. Dutort's "Rhodesia," published in the spring by Mr. Heinemann. Mr. Dutort is an Afrikander by birth, and "in full sympathy with the spirit of local development as opposed to Imperial control," but is nevertheless "a strong advocate of Mr. Rhodes's policy in Rhodesia, since the Chartered Company was established."

SLATIN PACHA.

Dealing with another part of Africa was Slatin Pacha's "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," forming an important addition to this class of literature, and almost rivalling Dr. Nansen's book on his Arctic Explorations and Travels. Concerning this book it may be stated that its preparation is said to have tried the distinguished writer more severely than even the arctic dangers and travels about which he wrote.

Honourable mention must also be made of Mrs. Ernest Hart's "Picturesque Burmah, Past and Present," which has been issued by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. It contains some 400 pages with over eighty reproductions of sketches and photographs and a couple of maps. Mrs. Hart is a lady traveller who journeyed the whole length of the land from Rangoon to Bhamo, "up and down the reaches of the noble Irrawaddy River," and studied the lives, customs, manners, ideas and characters of the Burmese. They seem to be among the most genial and interesting people of the Orient.

makes light work of a heavy wash.

Novels and Stories.

Fiction, however, still holds the highest place for abundance and popularity. Everybody nowadays reads "stories," as perhaps everybody always did—when stories could be got to read. The reason is not far to seek: writers and readers both recognise the value of Tennyson's line that fiction so called—is often "Truth embodied in a tale." Olive Schreiner doubtless endeavoured to do this in her novel, or rather sketch, "Trooper Peter Halkett," which she published in the early part of 1897. In it she strove to impeach Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company and the action of British troopers in Rhodesia. On the other hand, however, in Ella MacMahon's story—"The Touchstone of Life"—Mr. Rhodes is represented as the great pioneer of new lands and the creator of new empires.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has endeavoured to deal with some of the Socialist problems in her "Sir George Tressady." Mr. Du Maurier, whose death, alas, we mourn, has followed his amazingly successful "Trilby" with "Martian," and Mr. Rudyard Kipling has left India in his new work, "Slaves of the Lamp." In his "Child of the Jago," Mr. Arthur Morrison shows an improvement on his "Tales of Mean Streets," and in his strong and vivid depiction of scenes in slumdom is almost without a rival. Mr. Anthony Hope has been better than ever in his "Comedies of Courtship," and in his "Heart of Princess Osra," he is still very successful, though in a different style; while a third from his pen has been the curiously named "Phroso." One of the most popular of books, however, has been Mr. J. M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy"—a story which has enjoyed enormous vogue. He followed it up with another volume entitled "Margaret Ogilvy," which was in fact a biography of his mother. Mr. Harold Frederic's "Illumination" has also been exceedingly popular and has greatly advanced his reputation; while Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's "Lady of Quality" has likewise enjoyed much vogue.

MR. J. M. BARRIE.

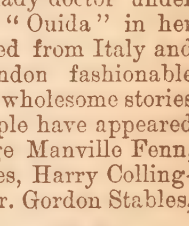
SUNLIGHT SOAP

Colonial stories are making their welcome appearance, and when well done, as in Mr. Louis Becke's "South-Sea Stories" and Mr. Joseph Conrad's "Outcast of the Islands," win great attention and approval, as witness also Mr. Rolf Boldrewood's Australian books, and Mr. Marcus Clarke's "Stories of Australia."

Anglo-Indian life has been represented by Mrs. F. A. Steel's "Face of the Waters," and by Miss Alice Kipling's "Pinchbeck Goddess." Miss Kipling is a sister of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and her married name is Mrs. Fleming. Mrs. F. A. Steel has added to her reputation by her story, the "Gift of the Gods," which appeared originally in *Cassell's Magazine.*

Admirers of Mrs. Hungerford's stories have welcomed her well-known light and humorous touch in her last book, "Lovice," mingled with regret at her lamented death; and Annie S. Swan has issued her novel of a lady doctor under the title of "Mrs. Keith Hamilton, M.B." "Ouida" in her new book, "The Massarenes," has returned from Italy and scathingly satirizes some phases of London fashionable society. We need hardly add that good and wholesome stories and books for boys and girls and young people have appeared in plenty, among the writers being George Manville Fenn, G. A. Henty, Robert Leighton, F. M. Holmes, Harry Collingwood, L. T. Meade, Evelyn Everett Green, Dr. Gordon Stables, E. Harcourt Burrage, Eliza Pollard, &c.

Poetry.



MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.

The Poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, has issued a volume, "The Conversion of Winckelmann, and other Poems," in which he shows he can sing with a sweeter and stronger note than some folks thought when he burst forth into verse shortly after his appointment. Mr. Swinburne has been represented by his poem, the "Tale of Balen," showing much of his remarkable power, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Seven Seas," and Mr. John Davidson's "New Ballads" have both been notable books, and will certainly maintain if not add to their writers' reputation. Connected with English poetry are a couple of

makes homes brighter and hearts lighter.

volumes, issued in George Bell & Sons' new series of Handbooks of English Literature—viz., "The Age of Tennyson," by Professor Hugh Walker, and "The Age of Milton," by Messrs. Mullinger & Masterman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There remain several very interesting and valuable books to notice dealing with politics, industrial questions, natural history, and other topics, descriptive, informing, and worth reading. In the early spring six Oxford men sent forth a volume entitled "Essays in Liberalism," which showed that a genuine movement in favour of Liberalism has been proceeding in the ancient University, but that there are those who draw a clear distinction between Liberalism and Socialism. Connected with Labour questions also was Mr. Charles Booth's seventh volume on "London Labour and the London Poor"—a monumental work, which forms a perfect storehouse of facts on this important question, and will probably rank as one of the most complete and reliable authorities on the social condition of our time.

Probably unsurpassed in its own particular department is Messrs. Warne's "Favourite Flowers of Garden and Greenhouse," edited by Mr. Edward Step—who has become so well known as a popular writer on floriculture and botany, &c.—and Mr. William Watson, of Kew Gardens. This is probably the most complete popular book in English on this attractive subject, and as it appeared in cheap weekly parts it has been within the reach of people with slender purses. Even the window gardeners of London will find valuable hints in it about the propagation and successful management of their beloved plants. Numerous coloured plates add to its attractiveness. The work is completed in four volumes. Mr. George Morley—whose "Leafy Warwickshire" has been very popular—prepared another volume on Warwickshire, entitled "In Russet Mantle Clad," which appeared about Midsummer, 1897, describing the rural scenery and peasant life of the county; while lovers of nature will find Mr. H. E. Stewart's "Birds of Our Country" valuable and interesting. It is well illustrated by Mr. G. E. Lodge and other artists.

Additions have also been made during the year by Messrs. Bell to their Cathedral Series, "Rochester" and "Oxford"

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having been published. The three previously issued were "Canterbury," "Salisbury," and "Chester."

Glancing at science, we may notice that a new edition of Page's Introductory Text book on Geology—one of the most successful and popular works of the kind ever written—has been issued by Messrs. Blackwood; it has been revised and enlarged by Professor Lapworth, and Messrs. Blackwood have also issued an enlarged and re-written edition of Mackay's Elements of Physiography. Mr. F. M. Holmes has added the cheap and popular volumes entitled "England's Navy" and the "Marvels of Metal" to his list of popular narrative books on the triumph of Engineers, the Lords of the Admiralty having given him a special permit to inspect Chatham Dockyard for the purpose of the Navy book, and Mr. Walter Jerrold has also issued, through the same publishers, Messrs. Partridge & Co., an admirable volume on "The Triumphs of the Printing Press." Mr. John C. Sparkes, Principal of the Art Training School, South Kensington, and Mr. Gandy (of Doulton's) have also written an excellent volume on "Potters, the Arts and Crafts." It is historical, biographical, and descriptive, and conveys much reliable information on the art of pottery in an interesting manner.

Professor George Saintsbury has also written a volume on the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of European Literature, his subject being "The Flourishing of Romance and the Rise of Allegory." This volume forms one of a new series of books on Periods of European Literature, issued by Messrs. Blackwood, the whole series being edited by Mr. Saintsbury, who is well known as a high authority on literary subjects.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

It is estimated that there are rather more than a thousand different languages in the world, but it is impossible to state accurately the exact number, because new tongues or new dialects seem constantly coming to light; many are more or less closely related. There are, for instance, those which show practically no signs of inflection; and those, on the other hand, which do exhibit some, or many

such signs. The latter class vary exceedingly, some being partly inflectional and containing words made up of parts somewhat loosely "agglutinative," that is, united, such as Mongolian and Turkish; others specially inflectional, such as Sanskrit and Latin. We may, however, for greater clearness and convenience, take various divisions or groups of languages, thus:—

I. The Great Aryan or Indo-Germanic Family, extending from part of India to Iceland, and, it is believed, having one common parent language. This family is numerously divided:—

(*a*) Sanskrit, with old Persian and Zend. (*b*) Albanian. (*c*) Ancient Armenian. (*d*) Italic, including Umbrian and Latin, and again subdivided into: (1) Modern Italian. (2) Spanish. (3) Portuguese. (4) French. (5) Wallachian. (6) Alpine (part of Switzerland). (*e*) Celtic, including Welsh, Gælic, Erse, Manx, and the ancient Cornish. (*f*) Greek, and its numerous tongues. (*g*) Teutonic or Germanic, including Gothic, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon and English, Frisian, Dutch, Franconian, &c. (*h*) Sclavonic, including Bohemian, Russian, Polish, Lithurian, and many of the tongues of S.E. Europe.

II. The Semitic Family of Languages, including:—

(*a*) Phœnician, which some authorities regard as closely connected with Hebrew. (*b*) Hebrew. (*c*) Aramaic, Chaldee, Syriac, &c. (*d*) Arabic. (*e*) Abyssinian dialects.

III. Bantu Family, including a great number of African languages, Kaffirs, Zulus, Swahilis, Bechuanas, &c., the relationship resting on grammar and root words.

IV. Malayo-Polynesian, extending right across the Indian and Pacific Oceans from Madagascar to Rapanui.

V. Dravidian, a group of non-Aryan tongues in southern India, including Tamil, Telegu, Gond, Toda, &c., about a dozen different tongues and dialects altogether.

VI. Chinese, and the other non-inflectional languages of Thibet, Annam.

VII. Mongolic, a group of cognate non-Aryan languages in Asia.

Note. More people speak English than any other language, the number being estimated at over a hundred millions. French, is the diplomatic language of Europe,

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i.e., the language in which official international correspondence, &c., is usually conducted (between 40 and 50 millions are estimated to speak French); some 70 millions are estimated to speak German and about the same number Russian.

The British and Foreign Bible Society now publish the Bible, or portions thereof, in some 335 versions.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD.

There are now about 2,500 daily and weekly newspapers in the United Kingdom, the number sixty years ago, when Queen Victoria began her reign, having been only about 300. The number now published throughout the world is almost incalculable, nearly every little western township in the United States, for instance, having its broadsheet.

In England the "London Weekly Courant" was published in James I.'s reign, about 1622, and may be regarded as the first English newspaper, the "English Mercurie," said to have been published in 1588, and professing to give accounts of the Spanish Armada, having been shown to be forgeries.

In 1663 Sir Roger L'Estrange established the "Public Intelligencer," and after a couple of years it ceased when the "London Gazette," which is still published, was issued in 1665; the "Times" first published, 1788; the "Morning Post," 1772; the "Observer," 1791; the "Morning Adviser," 1794; the "Globe," 1803; and numerous other papers rapidly followed whose names are now "household words" all the world over.

Australia.

In the earlier years of the century the newspaper press in Australia was subjected to a strict censorship by the Colonial authorities, but gradually obtained its freedom and with greater liberty the numbers increased. The "Sydney Morning Herald," established in 1831, obtained a large measure of support; the "Sydney Times" was founded in the same year; the "Australasian Chronicle" in 1839, and the "Atlas," an exceedingly able paper, in 1844. To this

for the sake of quality.

latter, Mr. Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, used to contribute. Since those days the progress has been rapid, and there are now a vast number of local journals as well as the great morning dailies of large and general circulation. In Victoria, the first paper in Melbourne was the "Melbourne Advertiser," issued Jan. 1st, 1838. At Adelaide are the "Advertiser" (1858), the "Register" (1836), the "Express" (1863), the "Observer" (1843), &c. The country districts are well supplied. Similar remarks apply to the newspapers of other Australasian Colonies—Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand. Among them are the "Brisbane Courier" (1846), "The Rockhampton Morning Bulletin," the "West Australian," published at Perth, and the "Daily News." In New Zealand are, among many others, the "New Zealand Times," the "Otago Daily Times," and the "New Zealand Herald," while in Tasmania the "Hobart Mercury" is probably the leading paper; the "Tasmanian News" is the evening paper.

India.

Newspaper enterprise is also to the fore in India. There are a large number of Anglo-Indian journals, among the chief dailies being the "Englishman," the "Statesman," the "Indian Daily News," the "Pioneer," &c. In addition a large native press has arisen, but the circulation of some "journals" scarcely rises beyond a thousand copies.

South Africa.

The Press had its early struggles here, as in other places; but it had, perhaps, special difficulties. The Dutch and English disliked each other—to use no stronger word—and the natives disliked both. But the Press has triumphed, and there are now a large number of daily and other papers issued. The "Graham's Town Journal" was, perhaps, the first Cape paper, founded about 1820, and is now the oldest English paper in South Africa. The "Cape Argus," founded 1857, is another of the chief journals, also the "Cape Times," 1876. Natal, the Transvaal, &c., have all now newspapers, many, of course, being local. The "Bloemfontein Express" is bi-lingual. Buluwayo has three papers already, one of which is the "Matabele Times."

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United States and Canada.

Here we have, indeed, a perfect army of newspapers; the names alone would occupy pages. There are the "New York Times," the "New York Herald," the "New York Sun," "World," "Tribune," &c.; the "Brooklyn Eagle," the "St. Louis Globe Democrat," the "Boston Advertiser," "Record," "Globe," "Herald," and "Journal," while the "Youth's Companion," a weekly publication, is said to circulate nearly half-a-million copies weekly. One of the most curiously named papers is the Philadelphia "Evening Call." Some of the American papers have methods of setting out extraordinarily sensational headlines to their news and their articles, which, happily, are largely avoided by our more sober-minded English journalists. In Canada, the "Toronto Globe" (morning, evening, and weekly editions), "Mail" and "World," the "Evening News," "Evening Star," and "Evening Telegraph," the "Montreal Gazette," "Herald" and "Witness" (all daily and weekly), are among the leading papers. It is significant of the fact that the French language is still spoken in parts of Canada that so many journals have French names, thus: "Le Courier du Canada," "L'Electeur," "L'Evenement," "La Justice," &c. Among the Quebec dailies in English are the "Mercury," the "Morning Chronicle," and the "Telegraph."

Continental.

An enormous number of newspapers of all kinds are now issued on the Continent of Europe. There are more than sixty daily political papers published in Paris alone, among which may be mentioned the "Débats," the "Figaro," the "Petit Journal," the "Gaulois," &c. In addition there are a large number of weekly papers of various kinds, while the principal provincial papers may be counted by scores. Similar remarks would apply to other countries, even little Holland making a good show. In Russia the censorship is still rigid. Among some of the best-known continental papers in addition to France are:—"Tagblatt" (Berlin); "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" (German); "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna); "Independence Belge" (Brussels); "Fanfulla" (Rome); "Norvoje Wremja" ("The New Time") St. Petersburg; "Osmanische Post" (Constantinople); &c.

for the sake of effectiveness.

SOME SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

MONEY, COMMERCE.—£ s. d. means cash or money, £ stands for a pound sterling as distinct from ℔. a pound weight. £ is the first letter of the Latin word *Libra*, a pound; S is the first letter of the Latin *solidus*, or "shilling," and / (as for instance in 1/-), also means shilling, perhaps from the old method of writing an *s* something like an *f.*; *d* for pence is the first letter of the Latin word *denarius*, which was the 240th part of the libra. $ means a dollar and perhaps originally an 8, signifying 8 reals, a Spanish piece of money (hence the term "pieces of eight") value a dollar. C a cent.; Int. Interest; % per cent.; I.O.U., I owe you (acknowledgment of a debt); p, per; a/c., account. F.o.b., free on board; B.L., Bill of Lading; £T., Turkish pound; Cr., Credit; Dr., debit; Cwt., hundredweight; C.O.D., collect on delivery.

SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, &c.—M. ft. (*Mistura fiat*), "Let a mixture be made." ℞ (Recipe); Take. *Pulv.* (*pulver*), powder; Gtt., Guttæ, drops; āā, of each; M.D. (Medicine Doctor), Doctor of Medicine. Id. Idem, the same, also *Ib.*, *Ibid.* *Ibidem*, in the same place. Fahr. Fahrenheit (thermometer), S.M. Lond. Soc., Member of the London Medical Society; D.Sc., Doctor of Science; M.P.S., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society. ° after a figure [1°] means degree, as of latitude, longitude, of a circle, or of temperature; a comma at top right hand of a figure [1′] means a minute or 60th part of a degree; but in measurements of length it also means a foot; ″ means a second and the 360th part of a degree, ″ also indicates an inch, thus 1′ 1″ means one foot one inch; *f.* (*forte*) or *ff.* *fff.*, means extra strong for chemicals. X is also applied to ale, flour and other things to imply extra strength or quality, thus XX., ale of double strength. Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy. P.M., post meridian (afternoon). A.M., *ante meridian* (before noon). ⅄ The Broad Arrow (mark of the British Government). Oz., Ounce.

ART AND MUSIC.—Sc., *Sculp.* (*sculpsit*), following a name on engravings, "he engraved it"; *fecit*, on a picture, "he did it"; *Pinx.* *Pxt.* *pinxit*, "he painted it"; *f*, as in Music, *forte*, loud; *ff.* *fortissimo*, louder, or as loud as possible; *piano*, softly; *pp.*, *pianissimo*, more softly; *m*, *mezzo forte*,

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moderately, or fairly loud. *Scherzo*, play in a lively manner; *sf.*, *sforzato*, with emphasis and strength; *allegretto*, somewhat brisk and lively; *allegro*, quick and lively; *tremolo*, a note or chord to be played so as to produce a tremulous effect.

LITERARY AND ECCLESIASTICAL.—R.V. (applied to the Bible), Revised Version. A.V.—Authorised Version. Bds. (as applied to a book), bound in boards; &, and; &c., *et cetera*; Cyc., Cyclopædia; P.T.O., please turn over; MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts; Bk., book; A.S., Anglo-Saxon; 8vo., Octavo; 4to., Quarto; *et. seq.*, and the following; par., paragraph; *vide*, see; viz., namely; *v.g.* (*verbi gratia*) for example; *i.e.*, *id est*, that is; Ebor, Eboracum, York; Exon. (Exonia) Exeter; Cantab. (Cantabrigiensis) of Cambridge; Oxon., Oxonia—Oxford; Reg. Prof., Regius Professor; Ref. Ch., Reformed Church; X., Xt, Xst., Christ; I.H.S., Jesus Hominum Salvator—Jesus the Saviour of Men. S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Incog. incognito.*, unknown; Obs., obsolete; O.S., old style; R.S.V.P. (Repondez s'il vous plait), Reply if you please; P.C., Privy Councillor; P.P.C. (Pour prendre congé) to take leave; prox. (proximo) next or next month; ult. (ultimo), last or last month; Inst., (instant,) the present month; Æ, or Æt. (ætatis) of age, aged; *vs. versus*, against; *Non. seq.*, It does not follow. Q.V. (*quod vide*), which see; y^e^ (old English), the or thee; yd., yard; U.K., United Kingdom; U.S.A., United States America.

THE ART OF LETTER-WRITING.

A GOOD letter is like a good introduction—it tends to recommend the writer. The paper and envelope should be suitable and good, and the writing clear and distinct, without an abundance of fancy flourishes on the one hand, or slovenliness on the other. Most of all, the composition—for business letters especially—should be simple, direct, and to the point.

Particular attention should be paid to *Spelling*. Every word should be accurately spelt, and all the capital letters in their proper places; nor should capitals be written instead of the ordinary letters, nor unevenness be permitted between

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lines. All blots and smudges should be avoided, the lines should run straight across the page, and nothing of an untidy or scrawling character be permitted, otherwise the letter will tend to look vulgar and negligent.

Next, a hint as to *Composition*. Do not use too many conjunctions, such as "ands" or "buts" or "ifs." Some, of course, are at times essential, but too many, especially if the letter be not properly punctuated, tends to run on the letter into one long, involved sentence. Especially in a business letter, remember to have something definite to say, and then say it as clearly and as briefly as possible. Ease and naturalness of expression are also to be cultivated, but absolute clearness should be especially considered.

Great attention should also be paid to *Grammar*. There are several simple rules of grammar which should be remembered, such as "The verb 'to be' takes the same case after as before it," and "The relative pronoun should agree with its nominative in number and person." Furthermore, a sentence should, if possible, never end with a preposition. Slangy words and expressions should be avoided, as also should too pedantic and pretentious words. Of course, when writing to friends or to intimate acquaintances, less constraint may be exhibited, but as a rule it is always best to avoid slipshod writing and the idea that "anything will do."

The form of the letter is also important. The third person is more formal than the first person, yet some letter-writers will commence in the third person and end with the first, as, for instance, "Mrs. So-ad-So desires Mr. Butcher to send a sirloin of beef by ten o'clock, and if it be not here to time *I* will return it." The third person should, of course, be used throughout, and a more suitable ending would be "And should it not arrive in time she [or Mrs. So-and-So] will be obliged to return it, as it will be of no use to her."

The Style of Address

is also very important. Sometimes letters have to be addressed to persons of distinction, of rank and of title, or those to whom you are not known or but very slightly known. In addressing such, it is proper to commence simply "Sir" or "Madam." If to some extent you know them, the

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style should be "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam." A further stage of knowledge or intimacy may be "My Dear Sir" or "My Dear Madam." Further still we get on to "My Dear Mr. Smith" or simply "Dear Mr. Smith," and the same for ladies if the strength of the acquaintance should warrant it: and further still, in the case of gentlemen, you may say "My Dear Smith." For relatives, or in cases of very intimate acquaintance, the Christian name may be employed, as "My Dear Frank."

For titled Personages certain forms of address are considered right and proper, and a gentleman or lady should seek to employ them. Thus:—

To the Queen. Address: "To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," or, "To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." Commence, "May it please your Majesty [or Madam]," and say "your Majesty" instead of "you" in the letter, and conclude, "I remain, Madam, with profound veneration, your Majesty's most faithful subject and dutiful servant."

The Prince or Princess of Wales and other Princes of the Blood-Royal. Address: "To his [or her] Royal Highness the Prince [or Princess] of Wales." Commence, "Sir, or Madam," or "May it please your Royal Highness." Use "Your Royal Highness" instead of "you," and conclude, "I remain, with greatest respect, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient humble servant."

Duke or Duchess. Address: "To His [or Her] Grace the Duke [Duchess] of ——." Commence, "My Lord Duke, or Madam"; use the words "your Grace" instead of "you," and conclude, "I have the honour to be your Grace's most obedient servant,——." Duke's eldest son takes second title of his father, other children as "Lord Ernest ——," "The Lady Sarah ——."

Archbishop. Address: "To His Grace the Archbishop of ——." Commence, "My Lord Archbishop," and use the words "your Grace" instead of "you." The wife of an Archbishop is addressed as an untitled lady.

Baron or Baroness. Address: "To the Right Hon. Lord ——," and in other particulars as an Earl and Countess.

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Baron's sons and daughters take the title Hon. before their name and are addressed as Sir or Madam.

Baronet. (Wife has the title of "Lady"). Address: Sir William So-and-So, Bart. [or Lady So-and-So (without Christian name unless she be daughter of Duke, Marquis or Earl).] Commence, "Sir [or Madam]," and refer to as "Sir" or "your Ladyship."

Bishop. Address: "The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of ——." Commence, "My Lord," and use the words "your Lordship" instead of "you." Retired Bishops in the same way, using the surname instead of the diocesan name, thus "Bishop Jones" instead of "Bishop of ——." A Bishop's wife is addressed as an untitled lady.

Earl and Countess. Address: "To the Right Hon. the Earl [Countess] of ——." Commence, "My Lord [or My Lady]" and use the words "your Lordship [or your Ladyship]" instead of "you." Conclude, "I have the honour to be your Lordship's [or your Ladyship's] obedient servant." Earl's eldest son as though he held his father's second title, and other sons as those of a Baron; daughters, same as daughters of a Duke.

Viscount and Viscountess. Address: "To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount [Viscountess] ——," and in other particulars as an Earl and Countess.

Marquis and Marchioness. Address: "To the Most Hon. the Marquis [or Marchioness] of ——." Commence, "My Lord Marquis [or Madam]" and use the words, "your Lordship [or Ladyship]" instead of "you." Eldest son as if he held the second title of his father; others same as Duke's children.

Marquises, Earls or Viscounts "by courtesy," are entitled to the address of a peer and as though they enjoyed their titles by right.

Ambassadors. Address: "His Excellency Lord ——" (if a Lord), or His Excellency "Sir Henry ——," or His Excellency "H.B.M.'s [Her Britannic Majesty's] Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Pleniopotentiary to ——. Commence, "My Lord," [or "Sir," if not a Lord] and refer to as "your Excellency."

Diplomatic Ministers abroad. Address: "H.B.M.'s Minister at ——," or "H.B.M.'s Consul at ——."

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Knight. (Wife has title of "Lady"). Address: "To Sir John Jones"; in other particulars as to a Baronet. K.G. is added to the address if the person be a Knight of the Garter, or K.T. if the Thistle, &c., or Kt. if a Knight Bachelor—the form usually conferred upon a Judge.

Privy Councillors and Members of the Government are entitled to the term "The Right Hon.," as "The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P." If a Baronet be also an M.P. the letters should follow the word Bart., as "Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P."

Archdeacon. Address: "The Venerable the Archdeacon of ——." Commence, "Venerable Sir" and refer to as "Sir."

Dean. Address: "The Very Rev. the Dean of ——." Commence, "Very Rev. Sir," and refer to as "Sir."

Canon. Address: "The Rev. Canon ——." Commence, "Rev. Sir," and refer to as "Sir."

Cardinal. Address: "His Eminence." Commence, "Your Eminence," and refer to as "Your Eminence."

Judge of the High Court. Address: "The Hon. Sir Thomas ——." Commence, "Sir," and address on the bench as "My Lord." Commence, to Scottish Judge, as "My Lord," and address, "the Hon. Lord ——."

Lord Mayor. Address: "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of ——." Commence, "My Lord," and refer to as "Your Lordship."

Lady Mayoress. The Right Hon. the Lady Mayoress and otherwise as Baroness.

Mayor. Address: "The Right Worshipful the Mayor of ——," or, less formally, "The Mayor of ——." Commence, "Sir," and refer to as "Sir."

The title "Honourable." Members of Colonial Legislative Councils entitled to the title "Honourable" *locally* are, by an official approval of the Queen in 1893, permitted to the use of the title throughout the British Empire, and should be addressed as such, thus: "The Hon. ——." "Sir."

Navy and Military Officers should have their professional rank placed first, thus: "Field-Marshal the Duke of ——," "Major-General Sir Henry ——, G.C.B.," "Admiral Sir Thomas ——," "Colonel the Hon. James ——," &c., &c.

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SIZES OF PAPER, AND SPECIMENS OF TYPES MOSTLY USED FOR BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Sizes of Paper.

	Broadside.	Folio.	Quarto.	Octavo.	16mo.	32mo.
Double Royal	25 by 40	20 by 25	12½ by 20	10 by 12½	6¼ by 10	5 by 6¼
Double Demy	22½ „ 35	17½ „ 22½	11¼ „ 17½	8¾ „ 11¼	5½ „ 8¾	4½ „ 5⅝
Double Crown	20 „ 30	15 „ 20	10 „ 15	7½ „ 10	5 „ 7½	3¾ „ 5
Double Post ..	19½ „ 31½	15¾ „ 19½	9¾ „ 15¾	8 „ 9¾	5 „ 7¾	4 „ 5
Double Fcap...	17 „ 27	13½ „ 17	8½ „ 13½	6¾ „ 8½	4¼ „ 6¾	3½ „ 4¼
Imperial	22 „ 30	15 „ 22	11 „ 15	7½ „ 11	5½ „ 7½	3¾ „ 5½
Royal	20 „ 25	12½ „ 20	10 „ 12½	6¼ „ 10	5 „ 6¼	3 „ 5
Medium	18½ „ 23½	11¾ „ 18½	9¼ „ 11¾	6 „ 9¼	4½ „ 6	3 „ 4½
Demy	17½ „ 22½	11¼ „ 17½	8¾ „ 11¼	5½ „ 8¾	4¼ „ 5½	2¾ „ 4¼
Large Post ..	16½ „ 21	10½ „ 16½	8¼ „ 10½	5¼ „ 8¼	4⅛ „ 5¼	2¾ „ 4⅛
Crown	15 „ 20	10 „ 15	7½ „ 10	5 „ 7½	3¾ „ 5	2½ „ 3¾
Small Post ..	15¾ „ 19½	9¾ „ 15¾	8 „ 9¾	5 „ 8	4 „ 5	2½ „ 4
Foolscap	13½ „ 17	8½ „ 13½	6¾ „ 8½	4¼ „ 6¾	3½ „ 4¼	2 „ 3½

Broadside denotes the entire superficial area of the sheet; **Folio** is a sheet folded into two leaves, making four pages; **Quarto,** a sheet divided into four leaves, or eight pages; **Octavo,** a sheet divided into eight leaves, or sixteen pages; **16mo,** a sheet divided into sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages; and **32mo,** a sheet divided into thirty-two leaves, or sixty-four pages.

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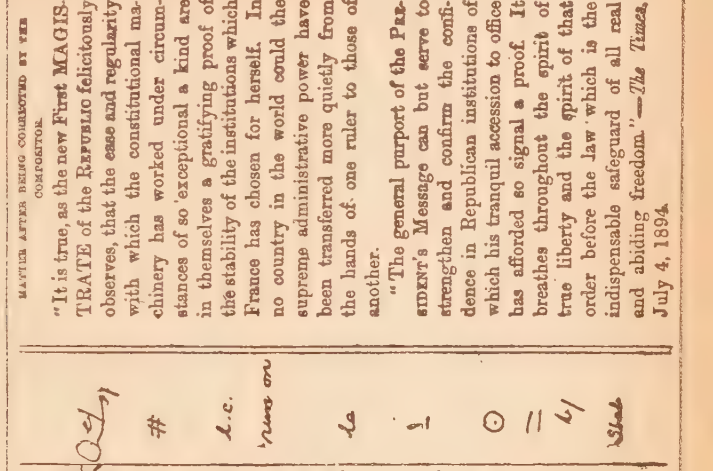
HOW TO CORRECT PRINTER'S PROOFS.


PROOF AS RECEIVED FROM THE READER.
It is true, as the new First Magistrate of the Republic felicitously observes that the ease & regularity (and) with which the constitutional machinery has worked under circumstances of so exceptional a kind, in themselves a gratifying proof of the integrity of the institutions which France has chosen for herself.
In no country in the world could the supreme administrative power have been transferred more quietly from the hands of one ruler to those of another. "The general purport of the President's message can but serve to strengthen and confirm the confidence in Republican institutions of which his tranquil accession to office has afforded so signal a proof. It breathes throughout the spirit of true liberty and the spirit of that order which is the indispensable safeguard of all real and abiding freedom." The Times, July 4, 1894.
MATTER AFTER BEING CORRECTED BY THE COMPOSITOR.
"It is true, as the new First MAGISTRATE of the REPUBLIC felicitously observes, that the ease and regularity with which the constitutional machinery has worked under circumstances of so exceptional a kind are in themselves a gratifying proof of the stability of the institutions which France has chosen for herself. In no country in the world could the supreme administrative power have been transferred more quietly from the hands of one ruler to those of another.
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The above clearly illustrates the manner in which proofs in type are marked by the printer's reader, and afterwards corrected by the compositor previous to being finally printed.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

Fine Arts.

EVENTS OF 1896-7.

THE deaths of two Presidents of the Royal Academy—Lord Leighton and Sir John Millais—with the decease of such musicians as Sir Joseph Barnby and Brahms, and of such a portrait painter as George Richmond, R.A., and such an artist and poet as William Morris, rank among the more prominent and the sadder events of the year. The Academy of 1897 was noticeable rather for the work of younger men than for that of Royal Academicians whose right it is to have their pictures hung in favourable places "on the line." Nevertheless there has been good work from Sir E. J. Poynter, the President, and many other distinguished members.

SIR E. J. POYNTER.

There were a large number of portraits, both by professedly portrait painters and by those who usually exercise their art in other directions. But, on the other hand, the year cannot be called, we fear, conspicuous for great imaginative works—Mr. Dicksee, R.A., however, is represented by a great work that may be described as imaginative—it is "The Rise of Dawn." Rosy fingered stands the Dawn as a lovely girl; below roll the grey mists, and amid them the dark figure of Night, with sorrowful face, is seen descending and departing before the rising light. It is a lovely picture, and one to remember in connection with the year 1897.

Beautiful Scotch scenes from the brush of Mr. Mac Whirter, R.A., give us views of the Waters of Glen Affaric—one up and the other down the glen. In a third canvas he takes us to Rhone Valley in early summer, and in yet a fourth—a weirdly imaginative picture, he illustrates a scene from Browning: Childe Roland, alone and armed, coming to the

dark and weird tower. The angry sunset depicted here is a very fine piece of work.

Mr. David Murray, A.R.A., in some fine pictures from Hampstead Heath, showed the ordinary wearied Londoner what beauties may lurk in the scenery at his door, while in another picture he takes us north of the Tweed, and shows us a reach of the Dee in early winter. Mr. Alfred Parsons, exhibiting for the first time as a member, depicted a beauteous Cumberland landscape, which offers opportunity for some fine colouring. Mr. Solomon, A.R.A., has finished his large picture for the decoration of the Royal Exchange, London, viz., the historical "Visit of Charles I. to the City in search of the Five Members," and in the Academy he exhibited a mediæval scene, circular in shape, in which a knight is beheld riding up for his reward after unhorsing his adversary, and is baffled in obtaining it.

A portrait of "Miss Donaldson," by Mr. Colin Hunter, A.R.A. besides three pictures of Helmsdale from the far north, and Mr. Shannon's portrait of Mr. Clare Sewell Read, which is for the Norwich Town Hall, have been among the fine portraits of the year. Another portrait, by Mr. Shannon, viz., "Monsignor Nugent," painted for the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, is also memorable, and showed Mr. Shannon as an excellent colourist. Another portrait is that of Sir John Hibbert, another is Mrs. Buxton, and yet another is that of Lady Granby. Mr. Melton Fisher has found many admirers for his bright and gay "Children's Picnic." Among others are Mr. Draper's "Calypso's Isle," and Mr. Collier's "Gwenever's Maying" (from Sir Thomas Mallory's Chronicle), while Mr. Collier scored perhaps an even greater success with his picture of the "Game of Whist"; the attitudes and faces are so expressive that you can almost tell the card each has to play. Mr. Peter Graham, R.A., has added two more fine sea pictures from the "north countrie" to his noble list, and Mr. Farquharson has painted a flock of sheep in a Scotch snowstorm among the hills so exceedingly well that you feel almost transported to the scene when you look at it.

Most people no doubt would agree that one of the attractions of the 1897 Academy was Mr. Boughton's "Christmas Eve Four Hundred Years Ago." The midnight service has

27 Gold Medals and other Awards.

just ended and the people are trooping out into the snow. It is an English picture full of beauty and full of feeling. Mr. Boughton was elected to the vacant R.A. chair left by the election of Sir John Millais to the Presidency.

The duties of Sir E. J. Poynter's new office as President hindered his work as artist, and he was represented in the Academy by two small pictures, both classical subjects, one, an illustration to the Odes of Horace, and a portrait of Mr. Sidney Colvin. Mr. Tadema, R.A., has produced another of his Roman pictures entitled "Wandering Moments," and Mr. Gow, R.A., another incident in the Life of Napoleon. Mr. Marks, R.A., has been represented by the picture of an old taxidermist who has just stuffed a small keet very much to his own content, and Mr. Ernest Crofts, R.A., has depicted, with much spirit, an attack on Hougoumont in the world-famous battle of Waterloo. Mr. Dendy Sadler's "Counterpane," Mr. Burgess's picture of peasant women at a mother's meeting in an English rural parish, Mr. Alfred East's depictions of French scenery, Mr. Cope's portraits—one a full length of the Duke of Cambridge for the United Service Club,—and Mr. Yeats's portrait of Mrs. Burnet have also been features in the picture production of the year. Many English artists also exhibited in the art section of the Belgian Exhibition.

Though there were no extraordinarily striking pictures at the Royal Society of British Artists in the spring, there was very much good and interesting work of a high average of merit. Mr. R. Gemmell Hutchinson sent "When Winds are Blowing," telling of scant hope in the fisherman's cottage for the fisherman's return. Mr. Wyke Bayliss, the President, sent a picture of the Baptistry of Siena Cathedral, and Mr. G. Hillyard Swinstead a fine portrait of Miss Amy Scarborough. Mr. Edmund Fuller sent "In Tow"—a beautiful sea picture, in striking contrast to a work also worthy of praise, Mr. Noble Barlow's tranquil "Dorset Meadows."

SIR E. BURNE-JONES.

Among other events connected with Art may be mentioned

See smiling faces all around,

the opening of the fine National Portrait Gallery by its donor, Mr. Alexander. Mr. G. F. Watts has given it sixteen portraits of famous men of the time, including one of the late Lord Leighton. Sir Edward Burne-Jones's water-colour, "Merlin and Nemüe," has been added to the Art Galleries of the South Kensington Museum. The Gallery of British Art has been opened, and the Clergy and Artists' Association has been formed. Mr. Thornycroft's marble statue of the Queen has been placed at the Royal Exchange, and Mr. Birch's statue of Her Majesty in Queen Victoria Street. Statues of Bright and Granville have been placed in the Central Hall, Houses of Parliament.

Several new pictures have enriched the National Gallery and the Glasgow Corporation Gallery. The Scottish Academy, the Liverpool Exhibition, the Show of the Birmingham Society, &c., were considered very attractive, while the gallery erected at Newlyn, in Cornwall, was well used by the painters who have made Cornwall their home. Perhaps a stronger tendency than before has marked the year for artists to work more and more in the country.

Personalia.—The unprecedented fact that three artists have held the Presidency of the Royal Academy has occurred. Lord Leighton died January 25th, 1896; Sir John Millais was elected as his successor February 25th, 1896, but he died on August 13th, 1896; and Mr. (now Sir) E. J. Poynter was chosen to follow him on November 4th. Mr. Solomon J. Solomon and Mr. E. A. Abbey have been returned as A.R.A.'s, Mr. Cope being *proxime accessit* (the nearest) after Mr. Abbey, and perhaps by this time is now elected. Mr. Ernest Crofts won the membership vacated by Mr. Stacy Marks, and Mr. Jackson has also become R.A. Mr. Yeames, R.A., has been appointed Curator of the Painted Hall, Greenwich Hospital, and also Librarian of the Royal Academy.

MUSIC.

No decline can be chronicled in the support given to music and musicians. Music is perhaps the most popular of the arts, if we exclude varied forms of literary art. Great concerts and performances of oratorios have drawn large audiences, while musical plays are exceedingly popular. The Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace also fell due in the summer of 1897—a not inappropriate "function" in the Queen's Diamond

wherever SUNLIGHT SOAP is found.

Jubilee Year. The deaths of Sir Augustus Harris and Mr. Henry E. Abbey, as *impressarios*, had, no doubt, a depressing effect, but not permanently so. The demand for light and bright sparkling operatic music or musical plays—as witness the long run of "The Geisha" at Daly's—has been a very marked feature, and the demand has been amply supplied by a great variety of pieces. There have been, for instance, the successful production of "His Majesty" at the Savoy, by F. C. Burnand and R. C. Lehmann, with music by A. C. Mackenzie; "The Yashmak, a Story of the East," at the Shaftesbury; "La Poupée" at the Prince of Wales's; "Shamus O'Brien," at the Opera Comique; and others. Songs from such musical plays have been very popular.

JEAN DE RESZKE.

The Jubilee of the first performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" having occurred in 1896, that much-admired work has been rendered by choral associations almost everywhere, and its popularity seems if possible to stand higher than ever. The famous London choirs—the "Royal" at the Albert Hall, and the "Queen's Hall" at that spacious and elegant rival to the Albert Hall, and the Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall, have given familiar compositions with continued success; while the Bach Choir produced at the Queen's Hall Burneau's new "Requiem," and the Handel Society gave Handel's "Hercules" at the People's Palace, where the great master's "Messiah" draws enormous crowds. The 174th gathering of the Three Choirs at Worcester has been held, and Sheffield has commenced a Musical Festival, where high-class works have been performed. Norwich Festival has presented a novelty in Signor Luigi Mancinelli's "Hero and Leander," and Professor Stanford's new Irish ballad, "Phaudrig Crohore," one of Sheridan Le Fanu's poems. Bristol Musical Festival was also very successful.

Search North, South, East or West,

Wagner's wonderful and much-debated music seems increasing in vogue, and a performance of "Tristan and Isolde," arranged for by the late Sir Augustus Harris—though he did not live to witness it—was perhaps the best yet given in England of this work. Among the principal singers were Madame Albani and Jean de Reszké: the rendering of Tristan by the famous Polish tenor being of very great excellence.

MADAME ALBANI.

Personalia.—Dr. J. F. Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey and Gresham Professor, has been appointed to fill the vacancy of conductor of the Royal Choral Society, left by Sir A. C. Mackenzie. Mr. W. H. Cummings has been appointed Principal of the Guildhall School of Music. Mr. Maurice Grau has been appointed director at the Covent Garden Opera House. Mr. Leonard Borwick has well maintained his position as one of the first of English pianists, and at a large "Irish Night" concert at the Albert Hall on March 17th, 1897, given by Mr. William Carter's choir, and a selection of solo singers, a little girl of fourteen, one of Mr. Carter's pupils, made an excellent appearance as a soprano vocalist. Mr. Enghen d'Albert, the pianist, has made his reappearance in England after fourteen years' absence. Among deaths we have to chronicle Sir Joseph Barnby (who was knighted August, 1893), January 28th, 1896, aged 58; Henry E. Abbey, October 16th, 1896; Ambrose Thomas, author of "Mignon," February 12th, 1896, aged 85; Sir Augustus Harris, June 22nd, 1896, aged 44; Henry D. Leslie, musical composer, especially of part songs, February 4th, 1896, aged 74; Madame Clara Schumann, great pianist, widow of Robert Schumann, May 20th, 1896, aged 77; Lewis Thomas, bass vocalist, June 13th, 1896, aged 70; George Watson, Secretary of the Royal College of Music, February 15th, 1896, aged 47; Brahms, the celebrated musical composer, April, 1897.

SUNLIGHT SOAP you find the Best.

SOME CELEBRATED MUSICIANS.

BACH, SEBASTIAN, one of the greatest musical composers in the world. Born at Eisnach (Germany). 1685—1750.

HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK, great musical composer, author of the oratorio "The Messiah," &c. 1685—1759.

MOZART, great musical composer. 1756—1791.

BEETHOVEN, great musical composer. 1770—1827.

ALBANI, MADAME, Vocalist. Born in Montreal. Has recently achieved great success in Wagner's music. Married Mr. Ernest Gye.

PADEREWSKI, IGNACE JAN, Polish pianist and composer; born November 6th, 1860. Has composed over 80 vocal works and many pieces of instrumental music. Began to play piano at three years of age.

MACKENZIE, SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, Mus.D., eminent musical composer; compositions very numerous, among them the oratorio "Bethlehem" and the "Dream of Jubal" (recently given at Liverpool). Born at Edinburgh, 1847; appointed conductor, Philharmonic Society's concerts, 1892; knighted 1895.

SULLIVAN, SIR ARTHUR SEYMOUR, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Mus.D. (Oxford and Cambridge), born in 1842, in London; choir-boy at the Chapel Royal, and at fourteen entered the Royal Academy of Music, after winning the "Mendelssohn Scholarship." Knighted in 1883. He has written anthems, cantatas, songs, oratorios, and also the extraordinarily popular operettas for which Mr. W. S. Gilbert wrote the words.

VERDI, GUISEPPE, great musical composer. Born at Rancola, Italy, in 1814. Achieved great success with "I Lombardi," "Otello," and "Falstaff." In 1889 he celebrated his jubilee as a composer.

WAGNER, RICHARD, regarded most enthusiastically by some persons as one of the greatest musicians in the world; by others viewed with greatest dislike. Born at Leipzig, May 22nd, 1813. Twenty years later began his career as composer of opera with "Die Feen." Disclosed very remarkable ideas as to the proper methods of operas, or rather music dramas. Among some of his greatest works are "Tristan and Isolde," "Tannhauser," "Parsifal," &c.

You can't do without soap!

SOME CELEBRATED PAINTERS.

RAPHAEL, one of the greatest of painters. Born at Urbino, 1483—1520.

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, English artist. 1723—1792.

COOPER, THOS. SIDNEY, R.A., born 1803 at Canterbury; is in the first rank as an animal painter. Presented an Art Institute to Canterbury.

ALMA-TADEMA, LAURENS, R.A., born at Donryp in 1836. At the age of 16 he entered the Antwerp Academy and became naturalised in England in 1873. He has painted many noteworthy pictures, generally dealing with classical scenes and characters.

HERKOMER, HUBERT, R.A., born at Waal, in Bavaria, in 1849, and has lived in America and latterly in England. Among his pictures are:—"After the Toil of the Day," the "Last Muster," and the famous "Chelsea Pensioners." Elected in 1890. He is also the founder of the Art School at Bushey, Herts.

POYNTER, SIR EDWARD JOHN, P.R.A., born 20th March, 1836, the son of an architect, Ambrose Poynter, and a great grandson of the sculptor, Thomas Banks, R.A. Was made an A.R.A. in 1868, an R.A. in 1876, and in 1896 was elected President of the Royal Academy.

TENNIEL, SIR JOHN, Kt., the famous cartoonist of *Punch*, was born in 1820. Connection with *Punch* began 1851, in addition to which he has illustrated various books.

MILLAIS, SIR J. EVERETT, P.R.A., born in 1829 at Southampton. At the age of 17 he exhibited his first picture at the Academy. He was created a baronet in 1885, and in 1896 succeeded Lord Leighton as President of the Royal Academy. Died August 12th, 1896.

LEIGHTON, LORD, P.R.A., born in 1831. His earliest essays in art began in 1841. Was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1864, and five years later became an Academician; became President in 1878, and just before his death, January, 1896, was raised to the peerage.

WATTS, GEO. FREDERICK, R.A., born in 1817, and took a prize of £300 at the Westminster Hall competition in 1843. Became full member of the Academy in 1867, but has recently retired.

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MY WAY OF USING THE SUNLIGHT SOAP.

"Being compelled to do my own washing, and being in delicate health, it was simply 'killing me' by the old method and with ordinary laundry soap. By using the **SUNLIGHT SOAP** in the following way I get my clothes beautifully white and clean, and without tiring myself in the least. First, then, I dip one of the garments in the tub of water, draw it out on the washboard, and rub the soap over it lightly, being particular to soap all the soiled places. I then roll it in a tight roll, just as a piece is rolled after it is sprinkled for ironing, and lay it in the bottom of the tub, under the water, and go on until all the pieces have the soap rubbed on them and are rolled up. I then go away—from thirty minutes to an hour—and pay my attention to some light employment about the house, letting the **SUNLIGHT SOAP** do its work. After soaking this way I wash them out lightly on the wash-board, and the dirt appears to drop right out. I do not scald or boil a single piece. If a streak is hard to wash, I rub some more soap on it and throw back into the suds a few minutes. I rinse in lukewarm water, rubbing the garment lightly over the wash-board through the rinse water to get the dirty suds out. I then blue—using very little, as this soap whitens the clothes—and hang out. Coloured goods, flannels, woollens, etc., I treat in the same way, but they need not soak so long, and I make the last rinse water a trifle soapy. Cashmeres, woollens, flannels, and *mousselines de laines*, are rendered soft and smooth by the use of this soap. Soaping the clothes and rolling them up is so easily done that the method is well worth trying. White flannels can be washed with the other white goods."

DON'T RUB HARD, or the dirt will be rubbed in. RUB LIGHTLY, and the DIRT WILL DROP OUT.

If you wish your linen to be as white as snow,

HOW TO WASH AND PRESERVE FLANNELS.

By LOUISA E. SMITH,

Authoress of "Home Washing," and Instructress at the Forsyth Technical College.

It is necessary, before commencing to wash flannels, to prepare a jelly of **SUNLIGHT SOAP**, as soap must not be rubbed on these articles.

Cut up a tablet of **SUNLIGHT SOAP**, put the pieces into a stewpan with a quart of water, let them simmer for half an hour, or remain in the oven all night. When cold it should resemble a strong jelly. The properties of **SUNLIGHT SOAP** help to soften the water, so that it washes much more easily than any other kind. Have ready two pans of hot water (but not sufficiently hot to be uncomfortable to the hands, say 90 deg., Fahr.). In one pan dissolve as much soap jelly as will make a good lather, take each flannel singly and immerse it in the lather, wash it all over quickly, giving the collar and cuffs an extra rub. Well rinse in the second pan of hot water as quickly as possible and put it through a wringer twice. If no machine is available, wring and roll tightly in a dust sheet; take out and shake well, stretching the neck and wristbands while drying. One tablet of **SUNLIGHT SOAP** will clean a dozen flannels; if new they will take double the quantity. When washing bright coloured flannels great care must be taken. Wash them in the manner described for white or grey, but to each gallon of water add a wineglass of common vinegar; this will preserve the colour till worn out. When nearly dry press carefully with a hot iron. I have washed flannels that have been in wear for three years by this process, and have found it both satisfactory and economical.

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

Scientific.

A Wonderful Tunnel.

On May 22nd, 1897, was opened, by the Prince of Wales, the spacious tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall, which is the greatest undertaking of the kind executed by compressed air. The tunnel was cut only five or six feet below the bed of the river, the soil being of a loose, wet and gravelly nature. And the reason why the great river did not burst through and swamp out the busy workers was that a constant supply of compressed air was pumped into the large chamber in which the work of excavation proceeded. The ordinary air presses upon our bodies at the rate of about 14 lbs. to the square inch, but it is so equable and so constant that we are quite used to it and we do not feel it; but the pressure of air in the chamber was raised to about 40 lbs. to the square inch, and this pressure, with the great "shield" that was erected, enabled the men to delve out the soil in safety. The cost of this splendid tunnel, which is 6,200 feet long, including the open approaches, was, in round figures, about 1¼ millions of pounds sterling. The tunnel is lit by electricity, and forms not only a means of crossing under the Thames—without payment—to myriads of busy workers on both sides—for there is a large industrial neighbourhood on both shores—but also affords a means of conveying vegetables and fruit across the river from the rural districts of Kent and Essex.

Electric Traction

Electrical Traction, *i.e.*, hauling cars along by electricity, has made marked progress, and a new electric underground railway, from Waterloo Station, to the City, has been opened in London, (1897), while several others are now in process of construction in different parts of the great metropolis. The City and South London was the first of these lines, and was opened a few years ago; the electricity being conveyed from the dynamo at a fixed station by a third rail running between the rails for the wheels. The electricity is taken from the third (conducting) rail by means of a "shoe," or

Just a line to tell you SUNLIGHT SOAP

copper brush, which glides along the rail as the train proceeds. For underground lines, where no persons are likely to stray on to the rails, this system is no doubt suitable and valuable; but for street or road tramways it would not be safe. The electricity on the conducting rail would be so strong as to be dangerous like a flash of lightning. What is called, therefore, the overhead system, is frequently adopted. In this method the conducting line runs on high standards, like telegraph poles and lines, and a rod projecting from the car presses lightly with a small wheel against the line and "takes off" the electricity to the motor on the car as it passes along. There are now many tramway lines in Europe worked by electricity, and substantially, all are on this system. In the United States there are some thousands of miles of electrically worked tramway lines. Electricity can be stored in accumulators and carried in the car without any conducting lines or rails, but the accumulators are heavy. When the electricity can be obtained cheaply the cost of electric traction is less than that of horse-power.

"Chaining Niagara."

This leads us to notice the great development going on in the use of waterfalls and heads of water for the production of electric power. The greatest instance of this is the utilisation of Niagara Falls, the works at which have steadily proceeded. During 1897 electric current obtained at Niagara Falls was sent to Buffalo—some twenty-six miles distant—for purposes of lighting, for the telephone, and for supplying power to work machinery. The electricity is sent on lines raised on poles, placed 100 feet apart, the land on which the poles are fixed being carefully fenced. The poles carry three cross pieces, these pieces bearing the wires for conducting the electricity. Several new water wheels and electricity generators have also been placed by the Falls and quite an array of factories is growing up in the neighbourhood to take advantage of the cheap electric power being supplied. It may be stated briefly that the power is obtained by turning off some of the water above the Falls into an artificial channel which in its fall and flow drives a number of turbines or water wheels, which operate the electricity producers.

Scientific men in different parts of the world have been

cleans clothes and almost anything else.

turning their attention to the similar use of water power to generate electricity. In Great Britain the most celebrated instance is at the Falls of Foyers, in Inverness-shire, where the manufacture of chlorate of potash and acetylene gas (a new illuminant) is being carried on by means of electric power. In the United States water power is being used for the production of electricity in probably more than 300 places. With a serviceable electric motor and a means of cheaply producing the electric current, it is most likely that we shall see an extended use of electricity for all kinds of things. Thus the electric dynamo and motor have been applied to ploughing, and to driving a threshing machine, and also to running fire-engines.

The *acetylene*—the new illuminant spoken of just now—which has been made during the year at the Falls of Foyers Works—is prepared from carbide of calcium. The carbide in fact yields this gas when put into water, and thus can be distributed easily in the solid form. The gas is said to be cheap and very powerful in its power of illumination. But when mixed with air it is apt to become very explosive.

Astronomy.

In astronomy, the total eclipse of the sun on August 9th, 1896, proved almost a total failure, though an English party of observation in Sir G. Baden Powell's yacht at Nova Zembla obtained some success. A long streamer or appendage was seen stretching out from the sun on the north-east "corner," estimated to be 750,000 miles, while another extended in the north-west for some 500,000 miles. Mars was in a favourable position for scrutiny in the winter, though his observers had to be up early in the morning. The great work of photographing the heavens has progressed steadily. A great scheme is being carried out of photographing the entire sky, in which Greenwich Observatory and several foreign observatories are taking part, each photographing its own allotted space. This marvellous sidereal photography is, among other things, adding greatly to our list of small planets, which now number over 420. An eclipse of the sun took place on February 1st, 1897, and another on July 29th, but both were invisible at Greenwich. The next, and an important occasion, will occur in January 1898, and the British Astro-

Prize Dogs and Poultry should be

nomical Association will probably send an expedition to Northern India, which will form a suitable spot for observing his Solar majesty under the circumstances of eclipse.

Chemistry.

The comparative failure of the Solar eclipse prevented any further knowledge being added to the chemistry of the Sun, but chemists have been busy with the new "elements," argon and helium. It now seems established that these are elementary bodies—that is, not compounds of other elements—but yet "they possess no chemical affinity, and do not enter into combination."

Late in the year 1896 the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution was opened, it having been completed under an endowment by Dr. Mond. Lord Rayleigh and Professor Dewar are the directors, and the superintendent, Dr. Scott, M.A. Speaking generally, manufacturers are coming to realise that knowledge of chemistry as applied to arts and manufactures is increasingly, nay, vitally important, and the subject of chemical education has been discussed by Sir Henry Roscoe and Dr. Gladstone. In Germany there are splendid laboratories which have a very marked influence on technical industries; hitherto we, in Great Britain, have been somewhat indifferent to this sort of thing, and we have, for instance, permitted the aniline dye industry, which was discovered in Britain by Dr. W. H. Perkin, to slip somewhat out of our hands into German fingers; but there are signs that we are awaking to these facts, as witness Dr. Gladstone's Report on Science Teaching in Elementary Schools.

Medicine.

In Medicine, the "jubilee" of anæsthetics occurred in September, 1896, it having been on September 30th, 1846, that ether was first used for obviating pain in a surgical operation. Sir Joseph Lister (now Lord Lister), at the British Association meeting, expressed the opinion that chloroform carefully given was more safe than ether. Doctors have also been recommending the use of "incubators" for prematurely born infants. These incubators, such as Aurard's, may be simply boxes, kept uniformly warm by bottles of hot water, or a hot water tank, damp sponges being

washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

used to prevent the air from becoming too dry; Hearson's "thermostatic nurse" is, however, provided with an automatic contrivance which cuts off the heat when the apparatus is in danger of becoming too hot. Mention must also be made of the Home for Epileptics at Chalfont St. Peter. Mr. Passmore Edwards gave a farm for the purpose, and late in 1895 the branch for men, the first of its kind, was opened; since then the branch for women and children has been actively pushed forward. The epileptics are employed in suitable and useful avocations, with the view of mitigating their terrible complaint.

The further observation of the serum therapy of diphtheria has increased faith in the treatment, and Virchow, comparing statistics of the Children's Hospital, showed that when the serum therapy was used, the deaths were about two-thirds fewer in number, *i.e.*, percentage of deaths was reduced from 37·63 to 11·2.

The *Lancet* has also discovered that the plan of preparing cocoa with alkali of some kind is on the increase. The reason is, it is said, to make the cocoa more soluble, but the cocoa "fat" is partially saponified and makes the beverage look fuller-bodied and deeper in colour. It is said that the use of alkali does not make the cocoa more tasty and digestible, and that in fact the alkali tends to cause indigestion. The use of cocoa quite free from alkali would appear to be desirable.

The use of manganate of potash for opium poisoning has been shown to be very efficacious, and picric acid has been introduced as an excellent remedy for burns and scalds. The value of vaccination as a preventive for smallpox has been keenly discussed, and the centenary of Jenner has been celebrated. Undoubtedly, however, the application of the famous "X" or Röntgen Rays to both medical and surgical science has been one of the most remarkable and important of facts. This new "light" has been used to detect foreign matters in the body, and needles and bullets in the human frame have been thus discovered, also the course of broken bones and dislocations have been traced. It is said they will also kill the germs or bacteria of that fell complaint diphtheria. The full effect and application of this new power, which will reveal hidden things, are not yet perhaps fully understood, but the increasing use of the rays has been a marked feature in the science of the time.

Take life easy, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH, OR LIVING PICTURES.

This ingenious and pleasing exhibition has become very popular. The method of working it, though at first sight almost incomprehensible, yet becomes fairly clear on examination. Most persons are familiar with the toy known as the Zoetrope, or wheel of life, in which several pictures of a figure in different positions are presented to the eye as one moving figure; the Cinematograph is in essence a variation and an enlargement of this idea.

The Zoetrope is a hollow cylinder something like a very large cup, with straight sides, containing a number of pictures inside, showing, for instance, a boy jumping over a brook, each picture showing his successive movements in the act of jumping; the upper part of the side of the cylinder is pierced with slits, and as the instrument is set revolving, on a pivot fixed to the bottom, the figures appear to blend into one—but moving—as the beholder looks through the slits, which also appear to blend. The result is that you appear to see the boy actually move over the brook in the act of jumping. The set of pictures can of course be removed from the instrument and another set inserted. Edison improved this toy by substituting photographs for pictures and called the instrument the Kinetoscope, and then Monsieur Lumière, of Lyons, enlarged the idea by throwing the photographs of the Kinetoscope on a screen by an optical lantern. The *instantaneous* photographs of say the successive movements of a horse race are thus thrown on the screen so quickly that they blend before the eyesight, and thus produce the effect of a living picture. In fact one photograph has not left the eyesight before the next in succession flashes after it. Hence the term Living Picture. A French gentleman named Cordy is said to have taken a set of photographs of growing flowers at different stages of development, and flashing them thus quickly on the screen, shows you a plant growing and budding and flowering in a moment or so. This living picture, though no doubt interesting, must, however, be likely to have an unnatural effect, for in nature we do not see plants budding and flowering in a minute; but scenes like boat races, an animated street, and so on, seem to produce better results.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, largest sale in the world.

SOME VELOCITIES.

A GENTLE wind about 5 miles per hour.

A high wind about 30 to 45 miles per hour.

A great hurricane, 80 to 100 miles per hour.

Torpedo boat destroyer *Albatross*, built by Thornycroft & Co. for the British Navy, 32 knots per hour, *i.e.*, about 36¾ land miles per hour.

Torpedo-boat destroyer *Express*, by Laird & Co., of Birkenhead, for the British Navy, 33 knots per hour.

The Atlantic passage by the *Lucania*, and some other first-class steamships reduced to about 5 days 7 or 8 hours.

Average speed by best ocean-going steamships, about 22 knots per hour.

Average speed of some of the best express trains, 60 miles an hour, or 29⅓ yards a second.

In order to accomplish an average of 60 miles an hour the train will sometimes be running at the rate of 80 miles an hour.

Some of the fastest L. & N.W.R. expresses run according to gradient, slowing down to 40 from 80 miles an hour.

The velocity of the earth on its own axis exceeds, it is estimated, 1,000 miles per hour.

Velocity of the earth round the sun calculated to average 66,000 miles per hour.

Velocity of the moon calculated to be 2,273 miles per hour.

Flight of carrier pigeon, average about 800 yards per minute.

Sound travels through dry air (founded on Laplace and Newton's calculations) at the rate of about 60 ft. per second.

Sound travels through water at the rate of about 240 ft. per second.

Sound travels in steel wire at the rate of about 17,130 ft. per second.

Velocity of great comet of 1882, when in its orbit nearest the sun calculated to be 298 miles per second.

Electricity said to travel along wires in submarine cables about 2,420 miles per second.

Electricity said to travel along wires above ground about 22,360 miles per second.

Light travels at a velocity estimated by astronomical observations to be about 186,770 miles per second.

Don't worry! Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

ORDINARY NAMES OF CHEMICALS.

Chemical Name.	Ordinary Name.
Chloride of Sodium	Common Salt
Oxide of Sodium	Soda
Sulphate of Iron	Copperas, Green Vitriol
Sulphate of Copper	Blue Vitriol
Sulphate of Zinc	White Vitriol
Sulphuric Acid	Oil of Vitriol
Sulphate of Magnesia	Epsom Salts
Hydrochloric Acid, also called Muriatic Acid ..	Spirits of Salts
Dilute Acetic Acid	Vinegar
Nitrate of Potash	Saltpetre or Nitre
Finely powdered Bitartrate of Potash	Cream of Tartar
Purified Carbonate of Potash ..	Salt of Tartar
Sulphate of Sodium	Glaubers Salt
Ammonia	Spirits of Hartshorn
Muriate of Ammonia ..	Sal Ammoniac
Sulphate of Lime	Plaster of Paris (Stucco)
Di-acetate of Copper	Verdigris, Copper rust
Acetate of Ammonia	Spirit of Mindererus
Nitric Acid	Aqua Fortis
Nitrous Oxide	Laughing Gas
Basis-triacetate of Lead ..	Goulard Water
Acetate of Lead	Sugar of Lead
Carbonate of Lead	White Lead
Sulphate of Lead	Lead Vitriol
Oxide of Lead	Litharge
Bichloride of Mercury ..	Corrosive Sublimate
Nitro-hydrochloric Acid ..	Aqua Regia
Chloride of Mercury	Calomel
Chloride of Calcium	Chloride of Lime
Sulphide of Arsenic	Realgar
Sulphide of Mercury	Vermilion
Oxide of Lead	Red Lead
Nitrate of Silver	Lunar Caustic
Sulphate of Alumina combined with Sulphate of Potash	Alum

SUNLIGHT SOAP is worth its weight in gold.

PHRENOLOGY.

PHRENOLOGY is said to have received its name from Forster in 1815, it having been previously called "craniology," &c. The word phrenology comes from the Greek, and means words or discourses on the mind. It was founded by Dr. F. J. Gall, a Viennese doctor (1758—1828), and extended by Spurzheim—who was Gall's associate and pupil—by George and Andrew Combe, Dr. Elliotson, and others. It may be said to be based on the ideas that there is a close connection between brain and mind; that mental powers can

be divided into independent faculties; that these faculties can be referred to a definite seat or locality in the brain, and that the size of these localities indicates the power of the faculties.

The system here followed is that of Spurzheim and Combe, and has been the most used in Great Britain. But physiology and anatomy show that the exterior of the brain is not a reliable or correct index to character or mind; and many eminent scientific men have strongly opposed the system. On the other hand, there does appear to be some evidence in favour of some of the generalizations and of some localization of faculties.

No wear and tear

The head is divided into 35 sections—or "bumps" to use the popular term—and they are numbered and named as follows:—

(A) *Propensities.*

(1) Amativeness.
(2) Philoprogenitiveness (love of children).
(3) Concentrativeness, or Inhabitiveness.
(4) Adhesiveness (tendency to be constant in affection).
(5) Combativeness.
(6) Destructiveness.
(6a) (marked x in diagram) Alimentiveness, *i.e.*, fondness for eating and drinking.
(7) Secretiveness.
(8) Acquisitiveness.
(9) Constructiveness

(B) *Sentiments.*

(10) Self-esteem.
(11) Love of Approbation.
(12) Cautiousness.
(13) Benevolence.
(14) Veneration.
(15) Firmness.
(16 Conscientiousness.
(17) Hope.
(18) Wonder, *i.e.*, love of the wonderful.
(19) Ideality.
(20) Wit.
(21) Imitation.

(C) *Intellectual—Perceptive Faculties.*

(22) Individuality, *i.e.*, power of perceiving the different characteristics of objects.
(23) Form, *i.e.*, faculty of perceiving form.
(24) Size, *i.e.*, the faculty of perceiving and estimating distance, space, size.
(25) Weight, same faculty with regard to weight.
(26) Colour, same faculty with regard to colour.
(27) Locality, a sense of knowing places and keeping clearly in the mind where they are.
(28) Number, power of calculation, &c.
(29) Order.
(30) Eventuality, a memory for events, things, &c.
(31) Time.
(32) Tune.
(33) Language, not so much, perhaps, study of languages as power of using language and a command of words.

(D) *Intellectual—Reflective Faculties.*

(34) Comparison, *i.e.*, power of making comparisons, or, as the French call it, sagacité comparative.
(35) Causality, or power of deducing results from causes, or of discovering causes from results.

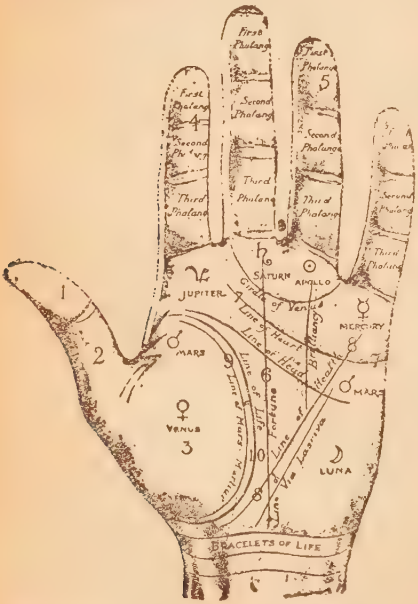
PALMISTRY.

PALMISTRY is the "art" of "reading" the palm of the hand and of describing a person's character and temperament therefrom; also is supposed to tell past and future events happening to the owner of the hand. Palmistry is likewise

where SUNLIGHT SOAP is used.

known as Chiromancy, and in some form or other appears to be very ancient, while a great number of complicated directions have been laid down by both ancient and modern authorities to enable the student to practise it correctly. Modern English works are largely based on two French writers, D'Arpentigny and Desbarrolles. While it is quite possible that the form and features of the hand may yield indications as to character and temperament, we need hardly warn our readers against placing implicit confidence in the foretelling of events from the hand.

The fingers are named (beginning at the forefinger):—Jupiter, Saturn, Apollo, and Mercury. The fleshy pads at the base of each are termed "Mounts," and are named after the fingers below which they occur. The "ball" (or third phalange of the thumb) is called the Mount of Venus. In the centre of the palm is the plain or triangle of Mars. Below the Mount of Mercury is the Mount of Mars; extending from the last mount up to the wrist is the Mount of Luna, or the Moon.



1. The upper phalange of the thumb indicates will and decision of character.

2. The second phalange of the thumb indicates logical power.

3. "Mount" of Venus indicates love, melody, passion.

4. *Jupiter*, the joint at the base of the finger is called Mount of Jupiter, denoting ambition and pride.

5. *Apollo*, the joint at the base of the finger is called Mount of Apollo, and indicates riches or art.

When SUNLIGHT SOAP is used

♄ *Saturn.* The joint at the base of the finger is called Mount of Saturn, "fatality."

☿ *Mercury.* The joint at the base of the finger is called Mount of Mercury, wit, science.

♂ *Mars.* The joint at the base of the finger is called Mount of Mars, courage.

☾ *Luna, The Moon.* The joint at the base of the finger is called Mount of the Moon, folly, or it may be imagination.

The effect of these "Mounts," however, may be much modified by the lines of the hand. There are four principal lines and several others of minor importance.

6. *Line of Saturn, or of Fate,* is not present in all hands, but, if long and clear-cut, indicates happiness and prosperity; if broken or winding, indicates misfortunes or difficulties.

7. *Line of Heart,* if long and clear-cut, denotes affection and devotion.

8. *Line of Health, or of Liver,* if well marked, indicates health and long life.

9. *Line of Mars,* if strongly marked, denotes a martial and warlike disposition.

10. *The Line of Life,* surrounding the thumb, and, if long, supposed to indicate long life.

The Bracelets of Life, or the Rascette. Each bracelet is supposed to represent thirty years of life, and when well marked, emphasise the effect of the "Line of Life," denoting length of life and happiness, especially if they should rise to the hand.

The Line of Apollo, or Brilliancy (below the Mount of Apollo) if well marked, indicates success in art. This line is not present in all hands.

The Girdle of Venus indicates a bad character on the whole, and a character liable to be influenced by love; it is not seen on all hands.

Via Lasciva, also called "The Milky Way," is not always seen, and denotes faithlessness and cunning. It is near the line of health, for which it is sometimes mistaken.

The division of the fingers by joints are called phalanges. The first indicate intuition, or intuitive faculties; the second reasoning powers; and the third material instincts. The middle of the hand is the *quadrangle,* and if broad and open, indicates generosity; if narrow, avarice.

PRECIOUS STONES.

MANY fine stones have been found in South Africa, but some of them are tinted yellow or brown. The Star of South Africa, or the Dudley diamond (the property of the Countess of Dudley) is, however, of stainless purity. After cutting, it weighs 46½ carats, value about £20,000. The celebrated Porter Rhodes diamond is a "blue-white" weighing 150 carats, and valued at £60,000. In 1888 a yellowish stone was found as big as a hen's egg, weighing 428½ carats; but in 1895 a still larger diamond was reported from the Transvaal, valued at £634,000 and weighing 634 carats.

The Star of the South diamond, found in a river in Minas Geraes, Brazil, by a negress in 1853, weighed 254½ carats. When cut its weight was 125 carats, and it was sold to the Gaekwar of Baroda for £80,000.

DIAMONDS should be colourless, but should yield brilliant flashes of light. Chemically they are carbon. M. Moissan, of Paris, makes artificial "real" diamonds—*i.e.*, we understand, of carbon instead of glass—at the Academy of Sciences.

TURQUOISES are sky-blue in colour, varying, however, to green. Chemically, phosphate of alumina, but also containing other matter.

RUBY. Usually red in colour, yet also pink and purple. One in the Russian regalia size of pigeon's egg. Chemically, alumina, pure corundum. Value sometimes £20 and sometimes £100 per carat.

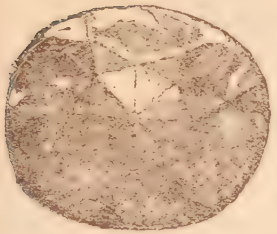
SAPPHIRE. Blue, also alumina, a blue species of corundum, value perhaps about £20 per carat.

EMERALD. Green. Chemically a compound of silica and alumina with some other matter. Impossible to state price as much depends on the perfection of the stone, sometimes sold at £10 per carat and sometimes £160 or more per carat.

OPAL. Pearly colour, giving brilliant flashes. Chemically silica, though mixed with other matters. Value various, but it may be regarded as the cheapest of precious stones.

A friend in need is a friend indeed—

Some Famous Diamonds of the World.



THE KOHINOR.

The "Kohinor" is one of the most famous of diamonds. The name signifies "Mountain of Light." Tradition carries its history back to legendary times, and after many romantic adventures it passed to Runjit Singh, and on his death was kept in the Treasury of Lahore; when the Punjab was annexed by Britain (1849), it was stipulated that this diamond should be presented to Queen Victoria. It was re-cut and the weight reduced from 186 1/16 to 106 1/16 carats. A carat for weighing precious stones is equal to 3 1/16 grains troy.

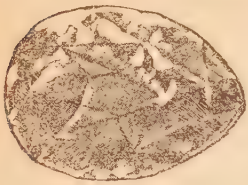
THE ORLOFF.

The "Orloff" was found in India, where it was said to have formed the eye of an idol in Mysore, and to have been stolen by a Frenchman, and purchased in 1776, in Amsterdam, by Prince Orloff—hence the name—for Catherine II. of Russia. It is now in the sceptre of the Czar of Russia, and weighs 193 carats. Impossible to state the price, but it has been valued at not less than £100,000.

REGENT, OR PITT DIAMOND.

The "Regent" was found at Parteal Mines, India 1701, and was sold to an English captain. Thomas Pitt, who was Governor of Fort St. George (his grandson was first Earl of Chatham), bought it, and afterwards sold it to the Regent of France (1717), for £135,000. It is now preserved in the State jewels of France, and has been valued at nearly half a million pounds. After being re-cut its weight is about 136 carats. Napoleon is said to have set it in his sword of State. It is regarded as one of the finest diamonds in the world.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a friend in need. 12



THE SANCY DIAMOND.

The "SANCY" was bought by M. Sanci (or Sancy) about 1570, at Constantinople, and after being held by one or two Kings of France, was bought by Queen Elizabeth of England; it was sold by James II. to Louis XIV. of France, and passed into the possession of the Demidoff family of Russia, who gave, it is said, £80,000 for it, and sold it to an Indian Prince.

RANGE OF VISION AT DIFFERENT HEIGHTS.

DISTANCES YOU CAN SEE.

WERE the earth flat and there were no obstructions, the range of vision would be much larger than now; but the rotundity of the earth considerably limits the distance of sight. Thus, a man on the sea, with his eyes, say, six feet above the water level, would only be able to see a distance of some 3½ miles, because of the sloping away of the earth's rotundity. For this reason, also, great heights appear low at a distance, until, as we say, they sink below the horizon.

At 10 ft. high a person may be able to see nearly 4⅛ miles before the slope of the earth prevents him from seeing further.

At 20 ft. high, nearly 6 miles.
At 25 ft. high, nearly 6¾ miles.
At 40 ft. high, something over 8⅓ miles.
At 100 ft. high, nearly 13¼ miles.
At 200 ft. high, nearly 18¾ miles.
At 500 ft. high, something over 29½ miles.
At 1,000 ft. nearly 42 miles.
At 5,000 ft., 93½ miles.

It will be seen that the range of vision does not increase in proportion the higher you ascend, but becomes slightly less each foot you rise. Thus the distance you can see at 10 ft. high is about 4⅛ miles, but at 20 ft. high it is barely six miles.

SUNLIGHT SOAP does its work

HOW LONG MAN AND ANIMALS LIVE.

Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, "Old Parr," died on November 15th, 1635, in his 153rd year. Born 1483. [The average length of human life has for various reasons, sanitary and medical, been on the increase for generations.]

A horse sometimes lives 40 years.

An elephant lives about 200 years.

A mouse said to live about six years.

A dog will live for nearly a dozen years.

A queen ant noticed by Sir John Lubbock to have lived nearly 15 years.

A donkey may live over 40 years.

A camel lives for about 40 years.

An ox will live for about 20 years.

Carp and pike will live for about 200 years.

Trout have lived for nearly 50 years.

A golden eagle said to live 60 years.

A cat will live for about ten years.

Ravens have been known to live 80 years and even longer.

Toads have been known to live for 40 years and even longer.

Storks live for more than 100 years.

Domestic fowls will live from 12 to 15 years.

Statistics show that married people as a rule live longer than unmarried, and that women live longer than men.

HOW LONG PLANTS WILL LIVE.

Annuals.—Some plants grow up, flourish, produce seeds, and die in one year; they are called annuals. These are again divided into the hardy—such as the Rocket larkspur, candytuft, nemophila; the half-hardy, which need protection and artificial heat in their early stages, such as the China aster, phlox drummondi, marigold; and the tender annuals which should be cultivated in a greenhouse, such as the melon and the cockscomb, &c.

Biennials are plants which flower and bear fruit only in their second year and then die. They do not flower in their

first year. The foxglove is a biennial, so also is the wallflower, stock, carrots, turnips, parsnips, &c. Biennials may become annuals if sown early and forced to develop their flowers, while if seeding be prevented, some may last longer than two years.

Perennials.—Plants which continue for several years, and which exhibit a great variation of longevity.

British Oaks.—Said to attain an age of over 1,000 years. The "King Oak," in Windsor Forest, is said to have afforded shelter to William the Conqueror. An oak at Cowthorpe, near Knaresboro', measured 48 feet round the trunk, three feet above the ground, a few years ago.

Larches attain an age of 200 years.

Date Palms, said to live between 200 and 300 years.

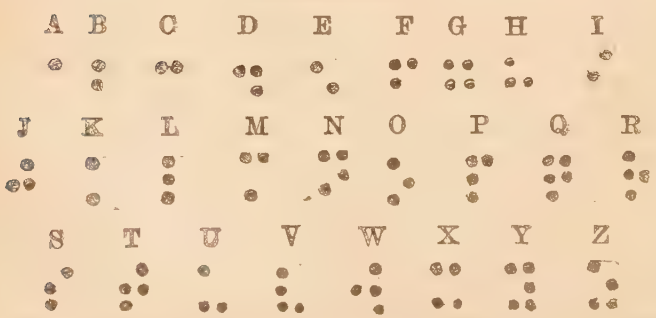
Yews live between 300 and 400 years, and some much longer. A yew, in the churchyard of Darley Dale, Derbyshire, is said to be 3,000 years old; it is over 33 feet in circumference.

The Sequoia, or Giant Tree of California, estimated to attain an age of from 2,000 to 3,000 years, estimates being based on the number of the concentric rings in the trunk. The girth of one of these trees that fell was 40 ft.

The Common Olive.—Plantations at Terni, Italy, believed to have existed since the days of Pliny, 1880-1900 years ago.

THE BLIND ALPHABET.

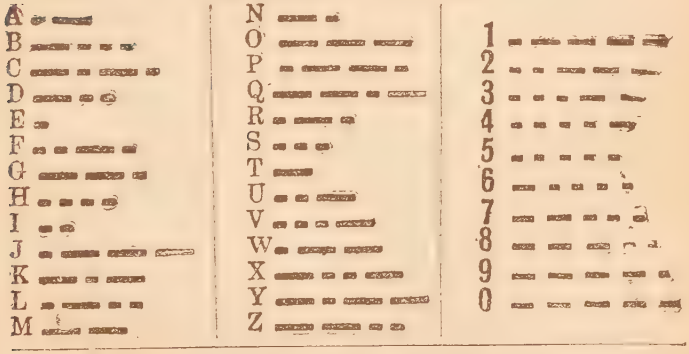
(*Braille System.*)



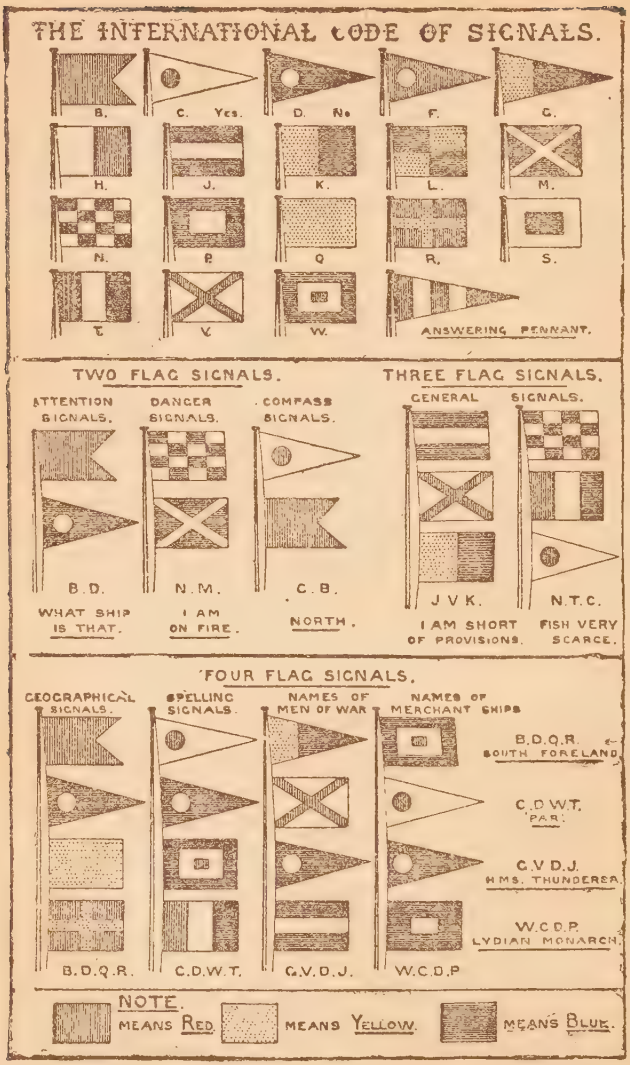
SUNLIGHT SOAP never disappoints.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

THE MORSE ALPHABET.



SUNLIGHT SOAP, less labour, greater comfort.



SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

The Secret of Health.

By a Diplomee of a London Hospital.

"An Englishman's House is his Castle," is the Englishman's boast, and he believes that he is as secure nowadays within the four brick walls of his cottage as his ancestors were behind their moats, and dykes, and drawbridges.

What will he say, then, to hear that such a belief is but a miserable delusion, and that so far from being as safe as a castle, his house can be entered at any moment by an intruder who waits neither for leave, welcome, nor permission to stay: an intruder who can disable his body, waste his time, take his work from him, rob him of the savings of years, and can even take from him for ever the treasures that are still dearer to him than any money, while he is forced to stand by powerless?

How can any house accessible to so terrible a presence be compared to a castle?

There may be people who will deny that any intruder exists who can thus devastate our homes against our will.

Alas! Truth is stranger than fiction. This picture of the enemy who lurks within the shadow of our homes, and whose course is marked with woe, is drawn in colours all too faint, this enemy's name is

INFECTION.

In view, then, of the fact that this unseen and terrible foe is always waiting to force an entrance within our doors, can anything be more important to learn than how this foe may be kept out?

Science teaches us that there are a number of diseases which *ought not to exist at all*, and which *will not exist* when we take the trouble to learn how their propagation can be prevented.

LOSS OF WORK.

How many houses have been broken up, how many women and children have been driven into the workhouse by *this* cause, who can calculate?

To what extent our present death and disease rates are capable of being lowered we can judge best by looking for a moment at the statistics of the prisons of our country.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

"For years back," says Dr. George Wilson, "the prisons of this country have been proved by the most rigid statistics to be far healthier than our homes, and so-called preventable disease of any kind is so rare within their walls, that when isolated cases do appear they at once give rise to surprise and are sure to call for enquiry."

Why should this be? Why should our prisons be so much healthier than our homes? Why should the death rate in the free cottage be 20 per cent. and the sick rate nearly 100 per cent. higher than in the captive's cell?

Because, in the prisons of to-day the great scientific fact is recognized, that all infectious diseases are propagated by *living seeds or germs*, and therefore means are taken to prevent their propagation.

The practical question for us all then is, "How shall we prevent infectious diseases from entering our homes?"

The answer is, "By destroying the seeds of infection." "But how can this be done as the seed is invisible?" The answer to this is fortunately simple. 1. By boiling. 2. By burning. 3. By using LIFEBUOY SOAP.

Thorough boiling or burning will destroy every kind of disease germs, but we cannot obviously always employ such means. We cannot boil our hands or bodies, on which the germs may lurk unseen if we have been near sick people. If we are not rich we cannot burn everything in the room where measles or whooping cough is nursed. "What are we to do then?" Why, we can destroy it in another way which is simple, cheap, and sure—

"By the use of Lifebuoy Soap."

"How will this do it?" Because this SOAP is so strongly impregnated with a potent disinfectant (*i.e., killer of infection*) that its use will ensure the utter destruction of all germs of disease, which, because unseen, are often unsuspected until they have produced their deadly fruit.

Where there are dirty boards, filthy sinks, musty cupboards, foul smells, there disease is *surely* germinating and will thrive.

One bar of LIFEBUOY SOAP will stop this deadly work. It will not only *remove* the seeds of sickness which thrive in dirt, but it will *destroy* them. If merely removed they will undoubtedly spring up somewhere else, but once LIFEBUOY SOAP has been applied, all lurking disease germs, not only those of infectious disease, but the germs of putrefaction which produce sores and skin diseases, mould and decay, are killed, and therefore can never again produce disease.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Edinburgh, 1890.

Architectural.

EVENTS OF 1896-7.

Public interest in architectural events is usually very local in its character. It rarely finds much to concern it in any serious consideration of architectural progress in general. And yet it should be a matter of considerable importance to the public, seeing how much good architecture has to do with good health and the enhancement of the æsthetic quality of our streets and their architecture.

One of the questions closely affecting the public in regard to architecture is the education of the architect. For some time past now the Royal Institute of British Architects, which is the representative society of the English profession, has undertaken the work of an examining body, and has instituted preliminary, intermediate, and final examinations held periodically in London and certain provincial centres. This three-fold system has only lately come into regular operation, and, judging by the numbers availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of testing their theoretical and practical knowledge, the scheme may be said to have thoroughly answered the expectations of its founders. In 1896 no fewer than 165 candidates passed the preliminary examination, and were registered as probationers; 68 probationers passed the intermediate examination and were registered as students; whilst, of the 76 candidates examined in the final, 35 passed. There are now some 872 probationers, and 798 students on the respective registers.

In May, 1896, the Architectural Association celebrated the jubilee of its foundation. This association has always been particularly identified with the important question of architectural education. Originally by evening classes, and latterly by the establishment of a curriculum, and the institution of a largely extended teaching system, the Association has accomplished a great deal for the benefit of architectural students, and the promotion of an efficient standard of professional education.

One question of importance affecting the relationship of architects to the public is contained in a Bill introduced year

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891.

by year into Parliament for the compulsory registration of architects after the fashion of the medical and legal professions. Hitherto it has met with scant chance of passing into law, and certain conferences held in various parts of the country, in 1896, under the auspices of its promoters, were unproductive of any new arguments in favour of the Bill. The Bill is strongly opposed by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and other professional bodies.

The death of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, F.S.A., the eldest son of the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, on the 6th of May, 1897, removed from our midst an ecclesiastical architect of the very first rank. Indeed nothing finer in the way of modern church design is to be found in England, than Mr. Scott's church at Norwich, for the Duke of Norfolk. He had retired from actual practice some three or four years before his death.

The death of Lord Leighton, the gifted President of the Royal Academy, was an event which concerned architecture, in that he was an Hon. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and had received the Institute's highest honour, viz.:—the Royal Gold Medal. Several of his latest addresses to the Royal Academy students dealt particularly with certain periods of continental architecture. Then the death of Mr. W. H. White, for eighteen years the able and energetic secretary of the Institute of British Architects, was a distinct loss to the profession no less than to the Institute. Mr. William Morris, too, who has also passed over to the majority, was more or less intimately associated with the decorative arts appertaining to architecture.

A notable addition to the public buildings of London is the British Art Gallery, built on the old Millbank Prison site. It is to house the splendid collection of modern pictures by British artists given to the nation by Mr. Henry Tate. The cost of the buildings, which have been designed by Mr. Sidney R. J. Smith, F.R.I.B.A., will be something like £100,000, and the value of the pictures is set down at something like £75,000. One of the most important building projects of 1897 is that of the proposed new Government Offices, in Whitehall, which has formed the subject of consideration by a Special Parliamentary Committee. The question of site has proved a debatable one,

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893.

and the settlement of this and the obtaining of a suitable (or unsuitable) design will not be likely to admit of any actual commencement of the work till 1898, if indeed then.

The South Kensington Museum Buildings completion scheme, which was the subject of a competition amongst a selected few of our best-known architects, and resulted in the selection of a design by Messrs. Aston Webb and Ingress Bell, still hangs fire. It has been proposed that the work should be undertaken as a memorial of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, but no such commemoration can rid us of the national disgrace of having left them so long unfinished.

Three important municipal public buildings were opened during the period covered by our notes. The first inaugurated were those at Bath, designed by Mr. J. M. Brydon, of London. The next were the Oxford Buildings, designed by Mr. H. T. Hare (London), and opened by the Prince of Wales. The third on the list were the Sheffield Municipal Buildings, designed by Mr. E. W. Mountford (London), and opened by Her Majesty the Queen.

Edinburgh has had a munificent gift offered in the shape of a public hall, which is to cost its donor something like £100,000.

Manchester, Edinburgh, and Newcastle-on-Tyne all have large building schemes on the way in connection with their respective infirmaries.

Canterbury, Salisbury, and Peterborough Cathedrals have been in the hands of the restorers (or destroyers as some would have us call them) during the past eighteen months or so. Work on the West Front of Peterborough Cathedral was not commenced without much strong and indignant remonstrance from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and other anti-restorers. Whatever may be said for or against the course adopted at Peterborough by the architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., and approved by the Dean and Chapter, there is no doubt at all but that architectural vandalism is still a power for mischief which has to be reckoned with.

Artisans' dwellings schemes have been largely projected by Manchester, Salford, Liverpool and other provincial cities, whilst the London County Council have also dabbled considerably in this kind of building speculation.

The London County Council attempted to get a scheme

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Kimberley, 1892.

passed by Parliament for the erection of a grand County Hall in Trafalgar Square. But neither the site nor the estimated cost of the scheme commended themselves to the House of Commons majority, and the scheme was rejected. The proposed new thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand, with its contingent architectural possibilities, also remained a paper scheme.

The houses which have so long blocked up one of the best exterior views of Westminster Abbey have been removed—except Mr. Labouchere's—and now the public are able to properly view—and appreciate if they can—the exterior of the Chapter House and the flank of Henry VII.'s Chapel.

The buildings for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 formed the subject of an important competition amongst French architects in 1896. Some 60 designs were actually sent in, and in the result the work was divided up amongst the authors of the designs placed 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th respectively, whilst the general oversight of the whole work was placed in the hands of M. Girault.

A competition for a foreign building of international importance, in which English architects took part, was that for the new Museum of Egyptian Antiquities. The work fell, however, to a French architect, M. Dourgnon, and the foundation stone of the new structure was laid in the spring of 1897.

A notable addition to the already large number of huge hotels in London has been the Hotel Cecil, whilst one of the most recent, and in point of general convenience and comfort, about the best addition to London theatres has been Her Majesty's, in the Haymarket, built for Mr. Beerbohm Tree, from designs by Mr. Phipps, F.S.A. But of the architectural qualities of these buildings the less said the better.

The question of the best way of commemorating the Queen's long reign in some permanent form in London called forth a variety of suggestions, all more or less of a utilitarian character. But the hospital project seems to have put most other ideas of a national memorial into the shade. Still, the suggestion of an architectural journal that we might have an artistic memorial of the Queen and her reign, purely as a work of art, in architecture and sculpture, and as a monument only, without considering its practical use, was an excellent one that might well have been carried out.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ghent, 1889.

ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.

Historically, the study of English architecture carries us back to the invasion of Britain by the Romans; practically, we need go no farther back than the Norman Conquest. There certainly had been some attempt made towards the close of the Anglo-Saxon era to build churches, but these were rude structures, mostly constructed of wood, and laid out on the lines of contemporary Roman art. Traces of this Saxon, or early round-arched style, have been discovered in some 35 or 40 churches, and one particularly notable instance is the Saxon doorway under the tower of Monkwearmouth Church, in Durham, in which the characteristics of the style are specially evidenced. But the art was certainly of the rudest type, though the style was nevertheless distinctly arcuated. The Saxon style lasted 366 years.

It was, however, the Norman Conquest which ushered in the first real epoch of architectural history in this country. What the Saxons had done in the way of ecclesiastical art was destroyed to make way for a rebuilding on a finer and more extensive scale altogether. With an astonishing appreciation for the true principles of architectural proportion ("the fundamental element of the beautiful in architecture") the architects of the Norman period upreared cathedrals and churches which by their form and size had at least the one great quality of impressiveness. Good examples of Norman work are to be noted in St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield, London, and Durham and Ely Cathedrals. The latter, of course, furnish us with two of the best typical specimens. But the architecture of this period of the round-arched style progressed rapidly in the direction of new methods of construction and the new application of carved work; whilst even painting became an allied art in a practical sense. The Norman period lasted about 100 years.

In 1185 there began the rise of Gothic art, which on account of its "lancet"-shaped windows was called the Lancet style, known also as Pointed architecture. No doubt there was a transitional stage, but scarcely sufficient to form a recognised period of art. The Lancet style (or Plantagenet, as Fergusson terms it) progressed for some 60 or 100 years, developing thereafter into the "Early" and "Late

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Lyons, 1894.

Decorated" periods. These latter brought Gothic architecture up to that point of richness and ornamentation which formed the culmination of its beauty. It then passed into what is termed the "Perpendicular" stage, which was the final phase of Gothic art, divisible into two stages—Early and Late. The Late stage was the final end of Gothic. It was at this stage that Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, and King's College Chapel at Cambridge was built. Of this final ending Fergusson writes :—"Under the Tudors the style went out in a blaze of glory. Nothing can be more gorgeous or fascinating than the Royal chapels and other contemporary fan-roofed buildings; but they are like the fabled dying hues of the dolphin—bright and brilliant, but unnatural and fleeting. It was the last spasmodic effort of an expiring style, and soon passed away."

Then followed the Renaissance, which in a large sense was a reversion to precedents and in accordance with the intellectual movement of the times. Roman forms were again employed, though by no means without originality of adaptation. But though the Gothic style was practically dead, yet it still made itself apparent even in Renaissance work, and here and there were to be noted Renaissance buildings which showed a distinctly general Gothic effect and feeling.

Since the Renaissance, English architects have had a revival of both Greek and Gothic styles, and their latest move is in the direction of a resuscitation of Renaissance.

English architecture, in the understanding of architects, may be roughly traced as follows :—Beginning with Saxon work, we trace its progress through Norman, Early English Gothic, Decorated, and Perpendicular Gothic to Tudor, Jacobean, and Queen Anne; after which there began a series of revivals from a very severe Classic type to a very energetic, and for the most part, ill-digested revival of Gothic art through various phases of neo-Classic and Renaissance, back to Queen Anne architecture again. This is, roughly speaking, a summary of the course of English architecture till, in the present day, we have no settled style at all, except that, in a general way, churches are still built in the Gothic style (chiefly, at present, following the later periods), whilst for public and private buildings of various sorts, various forms of Renaissance art are generally adopted. The very latest,

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and perhaps we might say the cleverest, efforts in modern architectural art in England savour very much of affectation, and are often of a very archaic type of art.

To briefly sum up the position of English architecture to-day we should perhaps be within the mark in saying that our best architects produce country houses such as cannot be equalled anywhere in the world for picturesque beauty and simplicity allied with all the comfort and practical conveniences which modern ingenuity and science have rendered possible; whilst in regard to modern Gothic churches, we think it would be impossible for any nation in the world to vie with a few of the foremost English architects in the production of characteristic, refined and beautiful Gothic churches. But unfortunately, one cannot feel that such efforts are directed in the best manner, because the conditions of worship, which called forth our great Gothic churches, are now so different to the time when the English laboured under the stern rule of priests and soldiers. It is in the design of public buildings of any important nature that English architects fall far short of the possibilities of their art, and compared with them, both French and American architects of the first rank are far superior. The elements of grandeur and scale seem to be beyond the grasp of nearly all our architects of any grade whatever. On the other hand, interesting detail and picturesque treatment are to be found in abundance, and there are in England buildings to which we may point with some considerable satisfaction as evidence of the progress we have made.

Picturesqueness has always been a very essential quality of English architecture, and our great cathedrals will hold their own the world over from the impressiveness of their length, solidity of treatment, and picturesqueness of features, in contra distinction to French or German cathedrals, wherein great height and often extreme elegance of detail are the prevailing characteristics. It must be admitted that much of the beauty in our old churches is due to the effect of time and tone, and often to the variations of style in which we now see them.

The one great striking example we have of a complete Gothic church in one style, the Cathedral of Salisbury, is undoubtedly monotonous to a degree. Some of the most charm-

makes linen whiter and homes brighter.

ing results in our English churches are where the massive Norman work is in keen contrast to the elegance and richness of the Perpendicular style. Few English cathedrals are fully satisfactory in their entire effect, either as to exterior or interior, and they are, as a rule, especially deficient in the design of their western frontages. Foreign cathedrals, on the other hand, are in general very highly distinguished by this portion of their designs. The towers and spires and lanterns are, however, features which often seem to atone for defects in other parts of the English churches. The spires of Norwich, Salisbury, and Lichfield, and the towers of York, Durham, Peterborough, Worcester, and Gloucester are features by which we distinguish and remember the churches to which they belong. It is difficult to imagine a more striking or pleasing architectural composition than a great church like that of Durham, piled up with its three towers high above the river bed, or the Cathedral of Worcester, with its central tower and immense length of roof running east and west, flanked by pinnacles, and the whole dominating the city above the river bank. The most interesting cathedrals in England are York, Winchester, Lincoln, Hereford, Norwich, Canterbury, Wells, and Exeter.

One striking exception to the great mass of Gothic cathedrals is St. Paul's Cathedral, which was built by Sir Christopher Wren in Roman Classic. It has been at once immensely admired and considerably abused. One cannot deny it certain elements of dignity and beauty. The dome, with its peristyle, is very pleasingly proportioned, and the general mass of the building is grouped up finely. Perhaps the interior may be considered the most generally satisfactory part; it certainly conveys an idea of its great size to the mind in a way which the bigger church of St. Peter's at Rome quite fails to do. In the exterior design of the building there are two very notable shams. The height of the walls is very much above the level of the roof, and the big exterior dome is constructed at a very considerable height above the interior dome. A great defect in the design of the building is that it is divided into two stories of equal height. On the whole, however, the building is one of the finest metropolitan cathedrals in the world.

It is not, after all, in the architecture of churches or public

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buildings that the interest of the public is most keenly touched. It is in our homes that we can realise most clearly the advantages of good architecture. Country homes and town houses of the most picturesque charm have been built in our time by R. Norman Shaw, W. Eden Nesfield, Philip Webb, J. D. Sedding, Ernest George & Peto, Douglas & Fordham, Ernest Newton, E. S. Prior, E. J. May, Mervyn Macartney, and others. Such homes as these it would not be possible to surpass in the whole world for combined beauty and comfort. To the general public they are practically unknown, certainly as regards their interiors, but they form a most important item in counting up the quality of modern English architecture. Our beautiful old English homes are more widely known, but it is on a careful study of these that the designs of our best modern homes have been based.

As the building of houses touches most nearly the personal interest of us all, it is in the architecture of private dwellings that we should be most appreciative of progress and development. Fortunately, for us in England, domestic architecture is the strong point of English architects, though their efforts in this direction are too often nullified by the architectural degeneracy of the times, and lack of discriminative appreciation on the part of the public. And it is not alone in the homes of the wealthy, but also in cottages that we find evidence of genuine improvement, both from an artistic and sanitary point of view. It is greatly to be desired that so practical an art as that of architecture should be brought home more closely to the appreciation of all, both rich and poor. Doubtless the really best architectural results in house interiors are practically unknown to the bulk of English people, for even if they had the discernment to appreciate these qualities they have little or no opportunity of seeing them. It is not at all necessarily in the mansions of the wealthy that we find evidence of first-rate architectural talent, for many noted big houses are both vulgarly ostentatious and characterless in design. If the public realised how much artistic charm and cosiness might be imparted to the simplest homes, at little or nothing beyond the ordinary cost, they would surely make the small effort needful to secure brighter and pleasanter homes. The

makes light work of a heavy wash.

usual dull and awkward type of terrace houses is not by any means a necessity, and in one or two instances the way has been shown by capitalists—on a somewhat limited scale of course—how to produce good architecture and pleasant, comfortable homes for the working classes by the employment of clever architects. This has been notably the case at Port Sunlight, where Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, have built a whole village for their workpeople on lines as far removed from the ordinary type of artisans' dwellings—even the so-called "improved" dwellings—as Windsor Castle is from 1,002, Deadly-dull Terrace. By enlisting the services of really clever architects they have secured a result at once charmingly picturesque from an architectural point of view, and thoroughly satisfactory from the practical standpoints of health and comfort. The illustrations and description which appear elsewhere in the present volume will give our readers a good idea of this unique attempt to build a model village on really architectural lines.

Speaking generally, it would appear as if English people had become so affected by the degenerating influences which have been at work ever since our long history of national architecture came to an end with the Jacobean and Queen Anne work, that they are now content with the most nondescript rubbish. Time was when English architecture had some architectural quality about it. Now it is either more or less a successful revival of some dead style or a quite nameless concoction of characterless features. People have too often arrived at the conclusion that an architect is an expensive luxury that can very well be dispensed with; and the result is, that speculative builders' architecture forms the bulk of our modern domestic work, and is all done with the most absolute disregard for art. Yet, notwithstanding all these discouraging influences, we could point to many cases in which most delightful homes have been produced, and often enough for people whose means are very limited. This fact, perhaps more than any other, gives us hope for the future of English architecture. For although we may lament the lack of a national style, we may at least rejoice that the love of art and of architecture is more cultivated in the homes and minds of the people to-day than it has ever been before.

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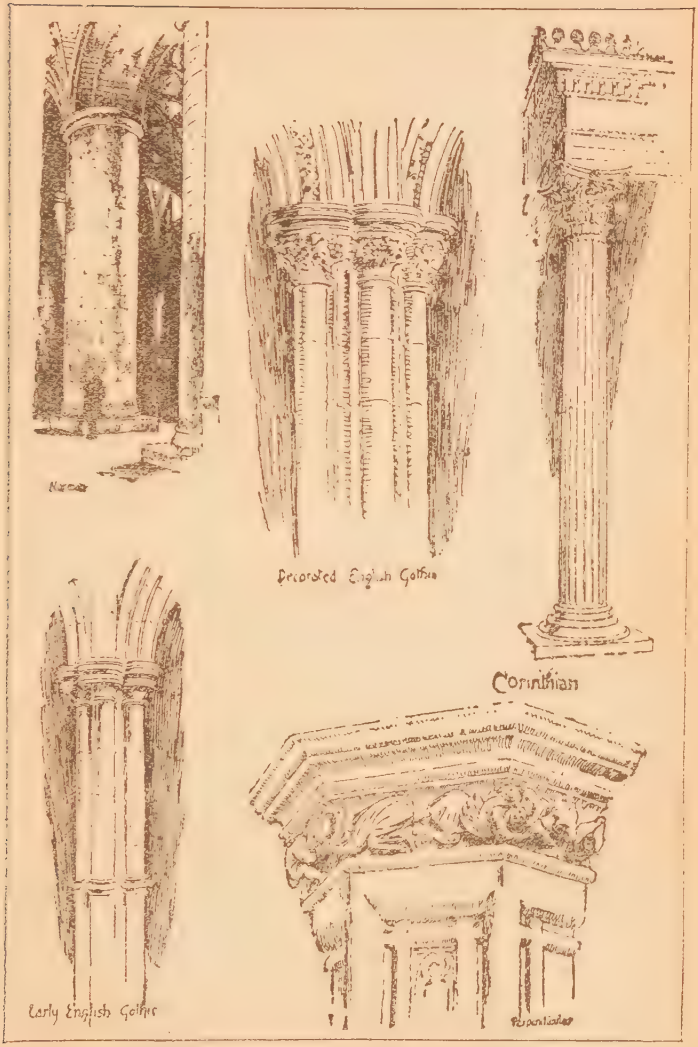
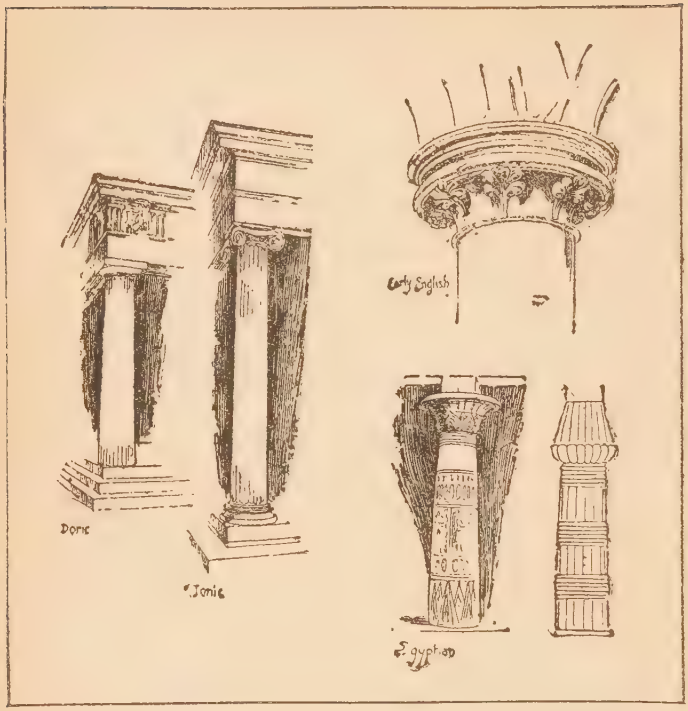


makes homes brighter and hearts lighter.



We give some examples of architectural styles, which illustrate fundamental principles. The Egyptian columns show the two varieties —the one a plain circular column, ornamented with hieroglyphics and having a vase-shaped cap; the other being like nothing so much as a bundle of rods tied together at intervals with a series of band-like hoops round a barrel. The Corinthian column is the pure Grecian type (from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates). The Doric column is from the Parthenon at Athens, and represents the order in its severest and purest form. The Ionic column is an Athenian example; some Athenian examples have a neck below the echinus (or quarter-round moulding), decorated with flowers and plants. We only give the original Grecian types of the Classic orders, for the Roman was only a variation therefrom. Our other illustrations represent a Norman column, and the several types of Gothic piers, columns, and caps.

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THE COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF TIMBER AND CAST IRON.

In regard to **Cast Iron**, experiments by eminent engineers have shown the average ultimate strength of the usual kinds of cast-iron to be:—Torsion (or pulling), 6 tons per square inch of section; shearing, 8½ tons; transverse (or bending) 13½ tons; and compression (or thrusting), 38 tons. Torsion, or twisting, stress does not occur in buildings. The surface of cast iron is more compact, stronger and harder than the interior, and the larger the casting the greater is this difference, and consequently the smaller the proportionate average strength. Cast iron is very slightly elastic. It does not rust so rapidly in moist air as either wrought iron or steel, and the thicker the casting, the slower the rate of corrosion. Cast iron offers great resistance to compression, and is specially suitable for those portions of structures bearing only steady compressive strains.

Timber is considerably affected by age and moisture, and practical testing is of even more importance for timber than in the case of cast iron, as the variations of strength are greater in apparently similar samples. It has also to be borne in mind that dry timber is more than double the strength of wet. The resistance of timber to crushing across the fibres is less than in the direction of their length, whilst of resistance to shearing exactly the opposite is the case. Birch, Dantzic fir, pitch pine, mahogany, poplar, sycamore, willow, and American oak offer resistance to crushing in the direction of the fibres varying from 1 to 3 tons per square inch, or much less than one-twelfth that of cast iron. English oak, ash, elm, teak, beech, and hornbeam show a resistance of from 3 to 4 tons. It may be calculated that the strength of a piece of timber, fixed at both ends, and loaded in the middle, is to that of a like piece only supported at both ends and loaded in the middle as 3 to 2.

The average cast iron, according to Rankine's tables, shows a tenacity, or resistance of tearing, of 16,500 lbs. avoirdupois per square inch, whilst oak offers a similar resistance to the extent of 17,000 lbs.; beech, 11,500; birch, 15,000; elm (average) 14,000; red pine fir, 13,000; spruce fir, 12,400;

for the sake of convenience.

larch, 9,500; mahogany, 14,900; European oak, 14,900; American red oak, 10,250; sycamore, 13,000; and Indian teak, 15,000.

NOTABLE BRIDGES IN THE WORLD.

The Tower Bridge.—Across the Thames, London; has two drawbridges or bascules to rise and fall and permit ships to pass. Total length between abutments, 800 feet; width of greatest span, 270 feet.

The Forth Bridge.—Across the river Forth, in Scotland, for North British Railway; built on cantilever system. Total length, 8,296 feet; width of greatest span, 1,700 feet.

The Tay Bridge.—Across the river Tay, a lattice-girder bridge. Total length, 10,780 feet; width of greatest span, 245 feet.

The Britannia Tubular Bridge.—Built across the Menai Straits, between Anglesey and North Wales, on the rectangular tube principle, and consists of two such continuous tubes lying side by side, and resting on three piers of masonry and two abutments. Each tube weighs 4,680 tons. Total length, 1,510 feet; width of greatest span, 460 feet.

The Brooklyn Suspension Bridge.—Across the East River, New York, U.S.A., built of steel on the suspension principle, the weight of the suspension—nearly 7,000 tons—being borne by four steel wire cables, 15¾ inches thick. Total length, 5,989 feet; width of central span, 1,595 feet.

The Clifton Suspension Bridge.—Across the Avon, not far from Bristol. Width of central span between the towers (over which the suspending chains pass), 702 feet.

Niagara Suspension Bridge.—Over the Niagara, 2½ miles below the celebrated Falls. Width of span, 822 feet.

Victoria Bridge, Montreal.—Across the river St. Lawrence, for a railway; built on the tubular principle, like the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits. Total length, 9,144 feet, divided into a central span of 330 feet and 24 spans of 242 feet.

The Boyne Viaduct.—On the Dublin and Belfast Railway; built on the lattice-girder principle. Total length, 1,760 feet; widest span, 264 feet.

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Charing Cross Railway Bridge.—Across the Thames; lattice girder. Total length, 1,365 feet; widest span, 154 feet.

London Bridge.—Across the Thames; elliptical stone arch. Total length, 1,005 feet; width of greatest span, 152 feet.

Chester Bridge.—Across the River Dee; circular stone arch; width of greatest span, 200 feet.

NOTABLE TUNNELS IN THE WORLD.

Blackwall Tunnel.—Under the Thames, from East Greenwich to Poplar. Total length, including approaches, 6,200 feet; 4,460 feet actual tunnel.

Mersey Tunnel.—Between Liverpool and Birkenhead; one mile long.

Severn Tunnel.—Not far from Bristol; 4⅓ miles long.

Arlberg Tunnel, Austria.—Under the Tyrolese Alps; about 35,000 feet long.

Glasgow Subway Cable Trams.—In two tunnels, each 11 feet in diameter and 6½ miles long in a circle.

Khojak Tunnel.—Under the Khwaja Amran range, about 60 miles north of Quetta, between Baluchistan and Afghanistan; 2½ miles long.

Simplon Tunnel.—Under the Alps, between Italy and Switzerland; 66,000 feet long.

St. Gothard Tunnel.—Under the St. Gothard Alp; length 51,000 feet.

St. Clair Tunnel.—Under the river St. Clair, America, between Port Huron and Sarnia; 11,553 feet long, including approaches.

Mont Cenis Tunnel.—Under the Alps, between Savoy and Piedmont; 45,000 feet long.

Thames Tunnel.—Between Wapping and Rotherhithe; now used by a railway. Total length, 1,300 feet.

The Thames Subway.—Between Tower Hill and Bermondsey; like an iron tube.

The Hoosac Tunnel.—Under the Green Mountains, Massachusetts, U.S.A.; nearly 5 miles long.

for the sake of quality.

Commercial.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1896-7.

State of Employment.

Not only was there a decided improvement in the general employment of labour in the spring of 1897—as is often the case—but the percentage of unemployed, according to trade unions making returns, was less than at any period since the autumn of 1890.

There were 114 trade unions which made returns, having an aggregate membership of 453,963; of these 2·5 per cent., or 11,169, were reported as unemployed at the end of March, 1897, comparing with 3·5 per cent. in 108 unions having a membership of 415,731, making returns in March, 1896. Further, the percentage of unemployed in February, 1897, from the 114 unions mentioned above, was 3 per cent. These figures all testify to the welcome improvement in employment which set in, in the earlier part of the year.

Moreover, this improvement was spread over many industries—in coal-mining, in the pig-iron industry, at puddling furnaces and rolling mills, shipbuilding, the building and furnishing trades, printing and bookbinding, boot and shoe, ready-made trades, and several others. Employment, however, was slack in the glass trade, and in the worsted trade, dull in the woollen and moderate in the hosiery trades, while the cotton trade showed some improvement. In the docks and at the riverside in London, employment was also better than in the same period in 1896; the figures being, according to the *Labour Gazette*, 14,596, average number of labourers employed daily in March, 1897, at the docks and principal wharves; 14,762 in February, and 13,343 in March, 1896. Lastly, on this head, agricultural employment was generally satisfactory throughout the country in March, 1897, though there was some irregularity because of wet weather in the earlier part of that month.

Strikes.

It may be news to many people that there have been a great number of comparatively small strikes. Thus, in one

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month alone, February, 1897, there were 77, involving 24,231 workpeople, and in March, 96 new ones, involving 29,582 workpeople. These figures may be compared with 95 strikes, involving about 22,000 workpeople, which took place in March, 1896. The great strikes are well reported in the leading newspapers all over the country, and attract universal attention; but there appear to be nearly always several smaller disputes, of varying magnitude, proceeding in different industries, and ending with varying success. Particulars of the results of some of these strikes may be interesting and instructive. Thus in one month, that of March, 1897, no fewer than 96 old and new disputes were settled, involving 18,375 workpeople. Thirty-two of these disputes, involving 4,036 individuals, were successful from the workpeople's point of view; 36, involving 6,631 individuals, were unsuccessful; and 28, involving 7,708 individuals, ended in a compromise. It is calculated that 470,000 working days were lost in March, 220,000 in February, and 310,000 in January, owing to new and old labour disputes, or 1,000,000 working days for the first quarter of the year 1897, giving, as an estimated average for the whole year, and bearing in mind that the returns are not all before us, 4,000,000 working days lost, owing to labour disputes.

The disputes occurred in a number of various industries, including the building trades, mining and quarrying, textile, clothing, dock labour, tin-plate, iron and steel manufacture, engineering and shipbuilding trades, coal mining, &c. The causes were very various, some of the disputes being for advance of wages, and some against the employment of non-unionists, &c.

Such frequent disputes and losses give great importance to all attempts at conciliation and arbitration, and a number of cases have been settled, and agreements made by the operation of such boards. To give a few interesting and instructive instances:—

A protracted strike of spinners took place at Slaithwaite, lasting from June, 1896, to March, 1897. The workers were employed by the Slaithwaite Spinning Company, and the strike involved some 75 spinners, and threw out of work a number of other hands. It was caused by the directors refusing to pay for certain "extras"; the directors also declined to deal with

the men's union, and notices were posted excluding unionists from employment. At length, on December 7th, 1896, an application was made to the Board of Trade on behalf of the men to take action under the Conciliation Act, and a representative went down to Slaithwaite, and finally, after interviews with both sides, was invited to be present at a meeting between the directors and the men's representatives. Eventually it was decided that certain payments should be made for extras, and the notice confining employment to non-unionists was removed, and about the end of March the men agreed to resume work as vacancies permitted—some places having been previously filled.

This was a case under the Act, but cases have been settled by other Boards. There is, for instance, the North-East Marine Engineers' Conciliation Board. This Board held a meeting on March 19th, 1897, to consider the question of wages, and came to the decision of an increase of ten shillings a month, with proportionate daily and weekly rates. Other cases could be quoted.

The Conciliation Act, 1896.

This Act received the Royal assent on August 7th, 1896. Briefly, it provides (1) That any board or body constituted to settle disputes between employers and workmen, or authorised by them to settle disputes, may apply to the Board of Trade for registration. (2) That where a difference exists or is expected, the Board of Trade may exercise all or any of these powers, viz., (*a*) inquire into the causes of the difference; (*b*) take steps to bring the parties together under the presidency of a chairman to whom both agree, or nominated by the Board of Trade or other person or body; (*c*) on the application of employers or employed, appoint a conciliator or board of conciliators (as in the Slaithwaite case); (*d*) on the application of both parties, appoint an arbitrator. The Act also sketches the duties of such conciliators or arbitrators, and also give the Board of Trade power to confer with local authorities, or with employers and employed, as to the expediency of establishing a Conciliation Board for a trade or for a district.

Increase in Wages and Decrease of Hours.

Nearly a quarter of a million of workpeople in different

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industries, it is estimated, enjoyed increases of wages in the earlier part of the year, such increases being, on an average, from 8d. to 10½d. per week; but some had much more than this sum. Over 4,000 workpeople suffered decreases, these being in the mining and quarrying industries, and also in weaving, dyeing, &c., in a certain town. Hours of employment have also been shortened in some cases. Thus, from May 1st the hours of the bricklayers of Wolverhampton and district were reduced from 50½ to 48 in a full week, exclusive of overtime. Again, from the same date, the hours of the carpenters and joiners of Rochdale, for a full week, exclusive of overtime, were reduced from 43½ to 41.

The North Wales Quarry Dispute.

One of the most notable events was the unhappy dispute between Lord Penrhyn and the quarrymen and others engaged at his slate quarries, Bethesda, North Wales. During the whole of October, 1896, this dispute was in progress, and lasted for months afterwards. The causes, which are somewhat complicated, may thus be summarised:—For some time dissatisfaction had been expressed by the men regarding certain of their conditions of employment. Much of the work was conducted on the bargain system; thus the quarrying was let for a month at a time in certain parts of the quarry to a "crew" of usually three "partners," who sometimes employed a "journeyman." The bargain price varied according to the advantages or difficulties of getting the slate in the particular part of the quarry taken, the variations in the bargain price being thought to meet these differences of advantage or disadvantage. Further, the basis of the bargains was a price list adopted some years ago, greater or lesser additions being made to the list, and known as poundage. Now, one cause of dissatisfaction arose with regard to the "Rybelwyr," or workers who did not come into this bargain system, as, for instance, men who were not capable of taking work on that system, or for whom a "bargain" could not be found, and boys who were learning the work. There were, it is said, 278 men and 260 boys in the Rybelwyr. The men desired a diminution of these numbers, and that they should come into the bargain system; also that apprentices should receive a poundage of ten shillings.

the largest soap works in the world.

At length, on September 25th, Lord Penrhyn gave a definite reply to the demands. He refused the rise in the standard rate and the claim for a minimum wage; promised to admit no more boys to the quarry until further notice, and thus, by degrees, reduce the number of the Rybelwyr; and he would also consider the subject of poundage for apprentices.

Toward the end of September—the 26th—two workmen were dismissed. Their presence had been demanded at the office nearly a fortnight before, but, on the advice of the committee, they had declined to attend, and had been suspended from work. At a mass meeting, therefore, the men resolved to strike a few months ahead unless their more important claims were conceded, and a resolution was also passed that it was their duty to call the attention of the Board of Trade to the matter and ask for their intervention under the Conciliation Act of 1896.

Two days afterwards—September 28th—all of the Quarry Committee, in fact 71 men altogether, were suspended from their work; thereupon the men met and passed a resolution determining that they also should cease work until an explanation was forthcoming from the management.

Correspondence passed between Sir Courtenay Boyle, of the Board of Trade, and Lord Penrhyn, and in a letter dated December 31st, 1896, Sir Courtenay wrote—"Without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the several questions at issue, the Board of Trade made an endeavour to promote a friendly conference between yourself and your workmen, at which those questions might be amicably discussed. The conditions, however, upon which you insist make it useless for them to continue the endeavour."

Very many of the workmen who suffered by this lamentable dispute obtained employment elsewhere, while others were supported by a relief fund. While, however, the Board of Trade, under the Conciliation Act, was not successful in settling this dispute, it has been successful in many cases, and must be regarded as a useful piece of "Labour" legislation.

Condition of Trade.—Its Revival.

The revival of trade in the United Kingdom, which began in the summer of 1895, has been well maintained. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made this statement to the

SUNLIGHT SOAP supplies

House of Commons, and through that House to the Empire at large on April 29th, 1897. He said,—"Twelve months ago it was my duty to call the attention of the Committee to the financial condition of the country. I had to place before them the record of a very prosperous year. The credit of the country had never stood so high, the revenue had never been so large, the expenditure never so immense, and we had never specifically devoted so much to the reduction of the National Debt. Financially we seemed to be on the crest of a wave, and it would have been rash to have anticipated that we should rise even higher. And yet we have done so. In spite of political circumstances in the United States, which for a time paralysed trade, in spite of unrest in South Africa, distress in India, and anxieties in the East of Europe, the revival of trade, which commenced in the summer of 1895, has been well maintained."

Value of British Foreign Trade.

"The total value of our foreign trade in 1895 was £702,500,000. The total value of our foreign trade in 1896 was £738,000,000, an increase of five per cent., to some extent in prices, but mainly in volume. I think I may say that our home trade is not less flourishing. The returns of the earnings of our railway companies, the smaller list of failures, the increased returns of our bankers' clearing-houses, especially in the provinces, and our labour statistics showing better employment in the skilled labour market, and last, but by no means least, the ray of hope given to the most depressed agricultural districts by a good wheat crop and higher prices for it, all, I think, tend to increase the prosperity of the country."

Revenue of the United Kingdom.

"During the last year our people have smoked and drunk more. They have earned more money and paid more income tax. They have written more letters, and last but not least, they have paid more death duties than in the preceding year. Therefore, I hope I may be allowed this deduction, that the country is not going backwards."

This may be called an official bird's-eye view of the commercial and financial condition of the country, and as such it is given here.

the largest demand in the world.

WHAT WE OBTAIN FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 1896, COMPARED WITH 1895.

(Board of Trade Returns)

	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	
Animals, Living, for food.. ..	8,966,252	10,438,699	1,472,447	—
Articles of food and drink (duty free)	140,242,879	146,301,708	6,058,829	—
Articles of food and drink (dutiable)	25,058,700	25,693,706	635,006	—
Tobacco (dutiable) ..	3,353,916	4,370,670	1,016,754	—
Metals	18,656,042	20,464,786	1,808,744	—
Chemicals, dye stuffs and tanning substances ..	6,558,813	6,784,845	226,032	—
Oils	8,111,850	8,446,709	334,859	—
Raw materials for textile manufactures ..	70,769,684	74,766,039	3,996,355	—
Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	44,024,597	47,240,940	3,216,343	—
Manufactured articles	75,601,193	81,250,453	5,649,260	—
Miscellaneous articles	14,367,541	15,036,432	668,891	—
Parcel post	978,191	1,012,348	34,157	—
Total value ..	416,689,658	441,807,335	25,117,677	—

The *Living Animals imported* for food included bulls and oxen, cows, calves, sheep and lambs, and swine.

The *Duty Free articles* of food and drink included corn of various kinds, bacon, beef, hams, preserved and salted meats, fresh mutton, salted and fresh pork, rabbits, butter, margarine, cheese, eggs; fresh, cured, and salted fish; all kinds of raw fruits; hops, lard, condensed or preserved milk, onions, potatoes, poultry and game, rice, spices, sugar, raw vegetables, and yeast.

The *Dutiable articles* included chicory, cocoa, coffee, currants, raisins, tea, spirits, and wines.

The *Metals*.—Copper ore, also part wrought and unwrought, iron ore, bar iron and unwrought steel, lead, copper and iron pyrites, &c.

The *Chemicals*, &c.—Alkali, bark for tanners, brimstone, aniline dyes, indigo, saltpetre, &c.

The *Oils*.—Cocoanut, olive, palm, petroleum, seed, sperm, turpentine.

Raw Materials.—Raw cotton, flax, hemp, jute, silk, and wool, also Peruvian bark, bristles, caoutchouc, gum, gum arabic, gutta-percha, hides, ivory (elephants' teeth), manures (such as bones), guano,

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used everywhere

nitrate of soda, phosphate of lime and rock, paper-making materials (such as linen and cotton rags, esparto, &c., and wood pulp), paraffin, rosin, tallow and stearine, tar and wood.

The *Manufactured articles.*—Clocks and parts thereof, watches, and parts thereof, cotton goods of all kinds, glass, straw hats and bonnets, iron manufactures (such as beams and girders, axles and tyres), leather goods (boots, shoes, and gloves), paper, linen yarn, silk, straw plaiting, woollen yarn, and woollen goods, and zinc manufactures.

The *Miscellaneous* include horses, unenumerated drugs, oil seed cake, clover and grass seed, and other seeds.

WHAT WE SEND TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

EXPORTS OUT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Animals, living.....	793,297	940,645	147,348	—
Articles of food and drink	11,062,480	11,355,141	292,661	—
Raw materials	18,298,553	17,692,507	—	606,046
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :—				
A. Yarns and textile fabrics.....	101,377,315	105,353,592	3,976,277	—
B. Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	28,886,549	33,572,894	4,686,345	—
C. Machinery and mill work	15,150,522	17,036,899	1,886,377	—
D. Apparel and articles of personal use	9,307,130	10,473,345	1,166,215	—
E. Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,288,831	8,243,601	—	45,230
F. All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	31,387,408	33,583,916	2,196,508	—
G. Parcel post	1,337,931	1,669,669	331,738	—
Total.....	225,890,016	239,922,209	14,032,193	—

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.

Total value during 1895—£59,942,391.
" " " 1896—£56,466,465, a decrease of £3,475,926.

The *Living Animals exported* from the United Kingdom included horses, cattle, sheep and lambs, and swine.

The *articles of Food and Drink*, beer and ale, biscuits and bread, butter, cheese, herrings, other fish, hops, pickles, vinegar, sauces, provisions (including meat), rock and white salt, British and Irish brandy, refined sugar and candy.

The *Raw Materials*, coal and patent fuel, coal for steamers' use, and wool (sheep and lambs').

The *Manufactured and partly Manufactured Goods*, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, and other cotton goods, jute yarn and jute piece and other goods, linen yarn and goods, silk, thrown, twist, and yarn, and silk manufactured goods of all kinds, woollen and worsted yarn, alpaca and mohair yarn, hair or wool yarn, woollen tissues, worsted tissues, wool damasks, wool and mohair plushes, woollen flannels, carpets, blankets, &c.

Metal Goods.—Brass and manufactures of brass (wrought and unwrought), hardware and cutlery, implements and tools or parts thereof, wrought and unwrought iron, pig-lead and rolled lead, plate and plated and gilt wares, telegraphic wires, &c., unwrought tin, and zinc, or spelter.

Machinery.—Steam engines and other descriptions of machinery.

Apparel and articles of Personal Use.—Apparel and "slops," haberdashery and millinery, hats of all sorts, boots and shoes, umbrellas and parasols, &c.

Chemicals.—Alkali, bleaching materials, chemical manure, and medicines.

Miscellaneous.—Arms, ammunition and military stores, empty bags and sacks, printed books, candles of all descriptions, manufactures of caoutchouc, railway carriages for passengers and parts thereof, railway trucks, waggons, &c., not of iron, and parts thereof, cycles and parts thereof, cement, products of coal (including naphtha, paraffin, paraffin oil and petroleum), cordage, cables and twine, earthen and china ware and red pottery, furniture (cabinet and upholstery wares), glass of all kinds, wrought leather (in addition to boots and shoes, unwrought leather, seed oil, oil cloth and floor cloth, india-rubber cloth, painters' colours, paper of all kinds, rags and paper-making material, saddlery and harness, skins and furs, soap, stationery (other than paper), and wool (flocks and rag wool, "noils" waste, combed or carded, and "tops."

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The following are the figures from the latest returns available :—

Year.	Length of Line open for Traffic at the end of each Year.			Capital Authorized.			Paid up.		No. of Passengers conveyed exclusive of Season Ticket holders.	Total Receipts from Passenger Traffic.	Total Receipts from all sources.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.
	Double or more Lines.	Single Track.	Total.	By Shares and Stock.	By Loans and Debenture Stock.	Total Authorized.	Total paid up.	Per Mile of Line open.				
				£	£	£	£	£		£	£	p.c.
1883	10,105	8,576	18,681	671,899,467	233,001,674	904,951,141	784,921,312	42,017	683,718,137	29,508,733	71,062,270	53
1884	10,239	8,625	18,864	681,414,345	238,641,685	920,106,030	801,464,367	42,486	694,991,860	30,030,450	70,522,643	53
1885	10,446	8,723	19,169	686,333,835	241,360,153	927,743,988	815,858,055	42,561	697,213,031	29,773,022	69,555,774	53
1886	10,528	8,804	19,332	698,695,305	243,070,235	951,765,540	828,341,254	42,848	725,584,390	30,244,938	69,591,953	52
1887	10,592	8,986	19,578	705,509,906	264,128,092	951,638,008	845,971,654	43,210	733,678,531	30,573,287	70,943,376	52
1888	10,772	9,040	19,812	718,201,513	252,362,643	970,564,156	864,695,963	43,645	742,499,164	30,984,090	72,894,665	52
1889	10,858	9,090	19,948	726,270,010	255,897,184	932,167,194	876,595,166	43,955	775,183,073	32,630,724	77,025,017	52
1890	10,989	9,084	20,073	738,492,132	266,037,029	1,004,529,161	897,472,026	44,710	817,774,046	34,327,965	79,948,702	54
1891	11,067	9,126	20,191	756,775,874	279,735,666	1,036,511,540	919,425,121	45,536	855,463,668	35,130,916	81,860,607	55
1892	11,158	9,167	20,235	765,522,609	287,084,056	1,052,606,665	944,357,320	46,463	864,435,388	35,662,816	82,092,040	56
1893	11,272	9,374	20,646	784,704,633	306,194,147	1,090,898,780	971,323,353	47,047	873,177,000	35,819,000	80,631,892	57
1894	11,392	9,516	20,908	788,543,890	310,469,895	1,099,013,785	985,387,355	47,130	911,412,926	36,495,488	84,319,831	56
1895	11,438	9,738	21,174	796,955,576	317,731,413	1,114,686,989	1,001,110,221	47,280	929,770,909	37,361,162	85,922,762	56

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

Passenger Traffic and Total Gross Receipts.

—	Length of Line in Miles open on 31st December, 1895.	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive o Season and Periodical Tickets).				Holders of Season or Periodical Tickets.	Total Receipts from Passengers.	Total Receipts from all Sources of Traffic.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class (including Parliamentary.)	Total.			
							£	£
England and Wales..	14,651	24,366,645	53,862,083	733,692,328	816,921,056	1,082,874	26,975,783	72,791,758
Scotland	3,350	3,999,869	—	82,604,436	86,604,305	83,784	3,097,618	9,642,286
Ireland	3,173	1,623,492	4,705,776	19,916,280	26,245,548	30,169	1,452,566	3,488,658
Total United Kingdom	21,174	29,990,006	58,567,859	841,213,044	**929,770,909**	1,196,827	31,525,967	**85,922,702**

Working Expenditure, &c., and Rolling Stock.

—	Total Working Expenditure	Net Receipts.	Proportion per Cent. of Expenditure to Receipts.	Rolling Stock.					
				Number of Locomotives	Number of Carriages used for Passengers only.	Other Vehicles attached to Passenger Trains.	Waggons of all kinds for "Goods or Cattle."	Any other Carriages or Waggons.	Total Number of Vehicles of all descriptions.
	£	£							
England and Wales	41,126,298	31,665,460	56	15,901	35,773	13,283	460,336	12,775	522,167
Scotland	4,864,615	4,777,671	50	1,986	4,679	2,152	126,506	1,359	134,696
Ireland	1,885,724	1,602,934	54	771	1,778	1,072	16,868	447	20,165
Total United Kingdom ..	47,876,637	38,046,065	56	18,658	42,230	16,507	603,710	14,581	677,028

27 Gold Medals and other Awards.

See smiling faces all around

wherever SUNLIGHT SOAP is found.

GREAT FINANCIAL CRISES.

"Law's Bubble."—John Law, a Scotsman, who was born in Edinburgh in 1681, drafted a scheme for founding a bank in France, the profits of which were to pay off the French national debt. The establishment was opened in 1716, and two years later it was declared a royal bank; the shares rose enormously high, but in 1720 came a collapse, and ruin spread throughout the land.

South Sea Bubble.—The company was started in 1710, and was badly, and afterwards dishonestly, managed. Thousands of families were ruined.

Failures in England.—In February, 1826, a Parliamentary Return showed that in the four preceding months 79 banks and banking establishments had failed; and following this, numbers of merchants and manufacturers became bankrupt.

United States banks stop cash payments, 1839.

Severe panic in France; 93 companies fail for six millions, 1839.

Great commercial panic in England; failures to the amount of 20 millions; discount, 8 and even 13 per cent., October, 1847.

Failure of the Royal British Bank; charges of fraud established against manager and several directors; much distress and ruin caused, 1856.

Failures in United States for 111 millions (7,200 houses failed), 1857.

City of Glasgow Bank stopped for a few days, 1857; stopped again, October, 1878, after paying 12 per cent. Great fraud practised; loss estimated at over 6¾ millions.

Overend-Gurney failure in London (1866); failures follow for over 100 millions.

Failure of Baring Brothers and crisis in South American finances (autumn, 1890). Baring Brothers were one of the largest commercial and financial houses in the world, and were engaged in negotiating national loans, also in the home and colonial produce trade, in exchange, and in money broking. They had become embarrassed by operations in South America, and had liabilities of over 21 millions. But for the prompt action of the Bank of England (Governor, Mr. Lidderdale) the disaster would have been immensely greater.

Search North, South, East or West.

PURCHASING POWER OF THE WORKING-MAN.

THIS picture shows in a striking manner how much more a working-man can buy with his money in Britain than abroad. It will be seen that the purchasing power of money earned by the working classes in Great Britain is much more than in any of these countries. That is, you can get more for your money in Britain, or again—to put it in another way—things are cheaper. Thus, if a working-man pays a halfpenny for a herring in England he would have to pay ¾d. or 1d. for it in New York. Still less will the same money buy in France; still less again, in Germany; less in Belgium, and

less in Russia. One principal reason of this is found in the taxes and the manner in which they are levied; many things which enter these other countries are heavily taxed so that their prices when they reach the consumer are much dearer. In the United States no doubt an additional cause is the depreciation of silver and high rents; the State and National taxation amounts there to 11 per cent. In France it has been calculated to reach 22 per cent. In Britain, on the other hand, a working-man who earns just under £160 a year escapes the income tax, and if he neither smokes nor drinks he pays very little tax at all, as so many commodities are duty free or have but comparatively slight duties.

SUNLIGHT SOAP you find the Best.

"LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP."

SCIENTIFIC EXPERT'S OPINION.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS with this soap, made by Dr. Karl Enoch, Chemisch Hygienisches Institut, Hamburg.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, Port Sunlight, near Birkenhead, have received the following report on **Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap**—

"The examination of the sample of **Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap** furnished to me by the Hamburg Agents of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, England, gives the following results as to its action as a disinfectant.

"Solutions of one, two, and five per cent. of **Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap** in water were made. These solutions were brought to bear on a variety of clean cultivated germs or microbes (*Bacillus*), in each case a certain exact time being allowed for the operation; and thus the capacity of this soap for destroying the various live and growing germs was proved.

"To carry out this the following species of germs or microbes, amongst others, were used:—

"1. Typhoid Microbe. 2. Cholera Microbe, taken from Hamburg water. 3. Diphtheria Microbe. 4. Carbuncle or Boil Microbe.

The results were as follows:—

"1. The obstinate Typhoid Microbes, with the five per cent. solution, were dead within two hours.

"2. The operation of this soap on the Cholera Microbes was very remarkable, and showed this soap to be in the highest degree a disinfectant. These were taken from Hamburg water, and showed a result as follows:—

"With the two per cent. mixture, Cholera Microbes were dead within fifteen minutes.

"With the five per cent., same were dead within five minutes.

"3. The Diphtheria Microbes were killed after two hours with the five per cent. solution.

"4. The five per cent. solution was tried on fresh Carbuncle germs, and the result showed that the Microbe life was entirely extinct after four hours.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that the **Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap** is a powerful disinfectant and exterminator of the various germs and microbes of disease, the principal item being the effect of the operations in the case of Cholera.

"(*Signed*) KARL ENOCH,

"Chemisch Hygienisches Institut, Hamburg."

You can't do without soap!

PRESS OPINIONS ON LIFEBUOY SOAP.

AN ADMIRABLE SOAP.

"Is LIFEBUOY SOAP EFFECTIVELY DISINFECTANT?—I am glad to know that the objections which apply to mixing disinfectants with our food-stuffs do not in any way affect the great advantages that appertain to contraseptic soap. Since first advised by my medical man to use it constantly in my household, I have not had a single case of germ-brought illness, in my family, although I reside in a locality where, of late, zymotic diseases have extensively prevailed. Behind and beyond this obviously significant state of things, I can only go on to cite the general agreement which subsists among physicians as to the active prophylactic virtues of this admirable soap."

From *Science Siftings* for February 27th, 1897.

A POWERFUL ANTISEPTIC.

"Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap cannot be too highly recommended for use during the summer heat, as it is a powerful antiseptic, and as invaluable for laundry purposes as it is for general use in the household. For bedroom floors and nurseries it should always be employed, and it can be used in hot or cold water as desired."

From *Weldon's Journal of Costumes*, July, 1895.

SHOULD FIND A PLACE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

"I should like to draw attention to the invaluable disinfectant soap known as 'Lifebuoy Soap,' manufactured by Lever Brothers, Limited. As a cleanser, purifier, and reliable disinfectant soap, it has no equal, and in every household it should find a place."

From *Lady's Pictorial*, May 30th, 1896.

FOR REMOVING ANTS.

"BIDDIE.—Have the cupboard shelves scrubbed every other day with Lifebuoy Soap and hot water, leaving some tablets of the soap on the shelves; in this way you will soon be rid of a colony of ants."

From *Young Ladies' Journal*, March 13th, 1897.

Why not get SUNLIGHT SOAP—the Best?

Agriculture and Horticulture.

EVENTS OF 1896-7.

WHAT WAS GROWN IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1896, COMPARED WITH 1895.

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Corn	7,400,227	7,416,690	Green Crops	3,225,762	3,258,591
Permanent Pasture	16,610,563	16,726,476	Clover and Grasses	4,729,801	4,595,937
Flax	2,023	1,796	Hops	58,940	54,249
Fallow, &c.	475,650	432,375	Small Fruit	74,547	76,245

Further particulars of the Corn and Green Crops, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	1,417,641	1,693,957	Beans	242,665	251,076
Barley	2,166,279	2,104,764	Peas	209,024	196,561
			Potatoes ..	541,217	563,741
Oats	3,295,905	3,095,488	Turnips....	1,915,902	1,883,118

Thus it will be seen that there was *more* Wheat grown in Great Britain in 1896 than in 1895; a little *less* Barley and also *less* Oats. There were more beans, less peas, more potatoes, and fewer turnips.

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of various crops in Great Britain:—

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.		Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.
Wheat	26·23	33·68	Barley	31·69	33·63
			Beans	22·91	25·66
Oats	37·06	36·83		T'ns p.acre	T'ns p.acre
			Potatoes ..	6·64	6 32
Peas	22·61	25·34	Turnips, &c.	12·91	12 35

From this table it will be seen that 1896 has, in several crops, been a more productive year than 1895.

If you wish your linen to be as white as snow,

WHAT WAS GROWN IN IRELAND IN 1896, COMPARED WITH 1895.

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Corn	1,439,053	1,420,721	Green Crops	1,151,582	1,147,717
Flax	95,202	72,301	Fallow	18,506	18,280
Clover, &c...	1,285,357	1,319,660	Permanent Pasture	11,189,018	11,215,439

Further Particulars of Corn and Green Crops, &c.

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	36,532	37,919	Barley	171,650	173,014
Oats	1,216,401	1,193,604	Beans	2,354	1,177
Peas	498	318	Potatoes ..	710,486	705,652
			Turnips ..	313,281	308,494

There was more wheat grown in Ireland in 1896 than in 1895, also more barley; less oats; but oats are more largely grown than other things except clover, grass, &c.; fewer peas, fewer beans, fewer potatoes, and fewer turnips.

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of various crops in Ireland:—

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.		Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.
Wheat	30 35	31·41	Barley	37·12	40·65
Oats	43·02	40·92	Beans	30 34	30·43
Peas	24·39	25·40		T'ns p.acre.	T'ns p.acre.
			Potatoes ..	4 89	3·83
			Turnips ..	14·33	15 50

HORTICULTURE.

"GARDENING," said Bacon, the great philosopher, "is the purest of pleasures," and it is certainly one of the healthiest. If the amateur gardener does not overtax his or her strength, in growing a few flowers, or raising a few vegetables, plenty of wholesome recreation and rest for brain and nerves may be found in this pleasant, and, to some people, very delightful occupation.

It is astonishing, also, what may be accomplished in towns, and under apparently very unfavourable conditions, by those

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

who are fond of flowers. Many a road of poor houses and many a dull window may be brightened by gay blossoms, for some people seem to have the faculty of making flowers thrive in the most unlikely places. And why? Flowers, it is said, are like children, they require love. In other words they require care and attention and an interest in their welfare, for those who take such interest will soon discover the conditions which suit them best. Remember always to keep your garden neat; *i.e.*, remove dead leaves, also grass, from paths, and trim any lawn grass frequently. Observe the effect of what you do, and profit by your observations.

TULIP.

Will grow in almost any garden, but prefers a light, rich soil. Plant bulbs in Autumn.

January. — Alterations in flower garden should now be made, and beds may be prepared for ranunculuses and anemones. In open weather roses may be planted, but manure should be placed on them after planting. Evergreens should *not* be moved this month, nor is it a good time for pruning fruit trees, still, if the pruning be in arrears, it may be conducted in mild weather. Daisies, winter aconite, Christmas rose, common hepatica, are among the plants in bloom. Cuttings of gooseberry and currant trees may now be planted though it is late. If the weather be mild and dry, peas, beans, "two-bladed" onions, cabbage, carrots, and parsnips may be sown, though such early sowing is risky. Tender plants in conservatories must have heat up to 40 deg. at night and 50 deg. by day.

February.—Dig over borders if it can be done without damaging bulbs and roots. If the position of these be not marked, delay until the plants show above ground. Edgings, walks, lawns, rosaries, may be made this month. Bush

Just a line to tell you SUNLIGHT SOAP

fruits may be planted and pruned; grafting, also, may be begun. Protect wall fruit-trees if subject to north-east winds. Among flowers in bloom are snowdrops, spring meadow saffron, cyclamen, and candytuft. The kitchen-garden should be well prepared, dug up and manured, so that the manure should be incorporated with the soil. Potatoes may be planted on dry soils, and peas, spinach, beans, leeks, parsnips may be sown in open places; while radishes, hardy lettuces, parsley and cabbage on warm slopes.

SNOWDROPS.

Flowers in February and March; grows from bulbs which should be planted in Autumn.

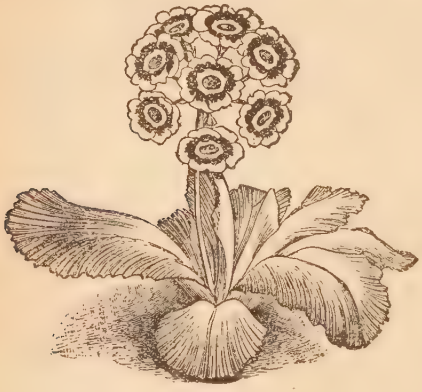
March.—Sow hardy annual flowers, such as nemophila, large flower flax, candytuft, rocket, larkspur, godetia, &c.; the marigold, china aster, ten-week stock and phlox are better reared at first in a frame or slight artificial heat before planting out. Sow "Sweet William" seed in a well-manured bed and plant in October in desired position for flowering next season. Train and trim ivy. Cuttings of bush fruits may still be planted, but the date is getting too late for grafting, as the sap is rising; and, in fact, pruning ought long since to have been finished. Marsh marigolds, crocuses, daisies and daffodils bloom in this month. Put plenty of manure between strawberries, and manure kitchen-garden that has not been manured. Plant now the chief crop of potatoes, if the soil be drained; if not, wait two or three weeks. Almost all kinds of vegetables may now be sown.

April.—Late this month the tender annuals may be sown; or, if you have young plants reared in artificial heat, they

cleans clothes and almost anything else.

may be planted out should the weather be favourable. Hardy annuals and perennials may be sown early. Plant dahlia roots; divide old chrysanthemum roots and plant out perennials. Forget-me-not, narcissi, daffodils, violas, auriculas, wall-flowers, primroses, violets, pansies, &c., are all in flower. Protect wall trees from severe east winds; yet permit them to have plenty of air. Water fruit-trees in pots abundantly, and in the kitchen-garden complete sowings as early as possible. Celery, beet, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuces, onions, &c., should all be sown.

May.—Sowings of all annuals to succeed in flower those sown earlier, may now be made. Tender annuals, such as asters and zinnias, may now be sown; also half-hardy and hardy perennials. Do not forget to water chrysanthemums, hollyhocks, and roses. Roots of polyanthuses and primroses that have finished blooming may be parted and re-planted. Picotees and carnations may be trained to sticks. Water strawberries freely. Numbers of flowers, among them auriculas, lilies of the valley, &c., should be in bloom this month. Weeds should be kept out of kitchen and flower garden; give growing vegetables plenty of water and liquid manure; trench celery, sow peas and beans, marrows, cabbages and broccoli, &c., if you want a succession to those sown earlier. Thin out plants and transplant.



AURICULA.
(*Primula Auricula.*)

May be cultivated in little gardens near large towns. Blooms in April and May; succeeds in light but well manured soil. Propagated by "offsets" in latter part of August, and also by seeds.

June.—Sow perennials for flowering *next* season. Take cuttings of geraniums to "strike" roots and make new plants. Pansies may be struck from short side shoots;

stake growing dahlias; mow grass frequently, and if it be "thin," leave the morning's mowing until evening, then sweep it up. Sweet Williams, roses, campanulas, and many another beautiful flower are now in bloom, and the flower lover reaps a rich reward for all his previous pleasurable toil. Search flower and fruit garden for snails and slugs and caterpillars; also exterminate weeds, and water freely, especially in vegetable garden wherever required. Do not, however, drench young plants too much at a time, or chilly evening winds may check them. Cucumbers, tomatoes, capsicum, &c., may now be planted out. Give asparagus beds a pound of salt to a square yard of surface, and water with liquid manure from horse dung.

PEONY, or PÆONY.

A showy, handsome flower; propagated by cuttings and seeds.

PANSIES.

May be grown almost everywhere; but they like best a soil that has been well manured or dressed with leaf mould.

July. — Plant out cuttings of all kinds, and bedding plants may also be put out. Young shoots of hardy evergreen shrubs, if planted will probably soon strike root in the shade. A good plan to trap garden vermin, such as earwigs, is to hang a flower-pot on a stick and put a little hay in the pot; then

washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

shake out the earwigs, snails, &c., every morning into salt and water. Carnations, pinks, violas, roses, &c., in bloom, and dahlias beginning to flower. Give attention to strawberry beds and pick off strong-rooted "runners" for new plantations. Remember a strawberry bed does not "pay" after three years; prepare, therefore, a new plantation and trench up the old bed for winter crops after its third year. As the crops of vegetables are reaped dig over the ground. Plant out Brussels sprouts, savoys, cabbages, &c.; sow seed of winter spinach, and sow last crops of French beans, lettuce, endive, &c. Asparagus beds still require plenty of liquid manure. As great heat may be experienced in July, the mowings of grass may be spread over the grass as a preventive against cracking of the earth.

CARNATION (Picotee).

Early in August a stalk should be layered, that is, placed in the ground without being cut from the parent; when rooted, say early in October it may be severed, potted, and protected from cold.

August.—Bedding plants may now be "struck" from cuttings; plant the young shoots of fuchsias, verbenas, and petunias. Pansies, Canterbury bells, feverfew, hollyhocks, may all now be struck; calceolaria cuttings should be struck in chopped peat or moss. Bud rose and fruit trees, the grafts taking best after heavy rain. Protect fruit from birds. Asters, campanulas, phloxes, &c., now in full bloom. The winter greens should all have been planted out, say, between rows of peas,

Take life easy, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

and if they are growing too thickly, should be thinned, and those taken out, replanted. Cauliflower intended to be kept in frames in the winter may now be sown. Look after dahlias and hollyhocks and stake the growing chrysanthemums. Plant snowdrop and crocus bulbs late in the month or early in September. Place bulbs about three inches deep.

MIGNONETTE ("Little Darling").

May be raised from seed. Likes a light soil. If the ground be clayey, lighten it by mixing with ashes.

September.—Strike calceolarias (see preceding month), plant crocus, hyacinth, narcissus, scilla, and other bulbs for flowering next spring, though early tulips should not be planted in open ground till October, and late tulips in November. Thin out seedlings and rooted cuttings. Asters, Michaelmas daisies, and belladonna lilies and campanulas are all in bloom. Fruit should be gathered with care and without bruising; the only reliable sign of its fitness for gathering is in the dark colour the pips obtain when ripe, but a sound apple or pear should be taken to search for this sign. In the kitchen garden the beds from which onions have been taken are generally the best for planting spring cabbages. Celery may be earthed up as required, and if well grown. Geraniums should be brought into the house before the frosts commence.

October.—Plant bulbs for flowering next year, if not already planted, such as snowdrops, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, daffodils, crocuses, &c.; also liliums and irises. Herbaceous plants, such as wall-flowers, polyanthuses, primulas,

SUNLIGHT SOAP, largest sale in the world.

pansies, &c., may be transplanted to borders where they are desired to flower next spring. Water chrysanthemums well, and stake them if necessary. Asters and autumn crocuses are now in bloom. Work for fruit next season should be commenced, such as new plantations of bush fruit-trees, gooseberries, currants and raspberries. These trees may be carefully removed without harm at the end of this month; but they should be planted in deeply trenched and well-manured ground. The roots of unfruitful and thick growing trees may be pruned. Ripe seeds of plants may be gathered and dried. Potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and beets may be dug up, and August-sown cabbage planted out; kitchen garden ground should be tidied for the winter and trenched over for next year. Rhubarb may be planted also for production next season. Asparagus stems should be cut and the crowns may be covered with a little manure and a little fresh soil on the top of it. Toward the end of the month or whenever sign of frost appears, plants too tender to bear the frost should be placed under cover as soon as possible. Leaves should be swept up and buried to make leaf mould.

November.—Auriculas, pansies, choice carnations, &c., and plants that cannot stand the winter, and that were not housed toward the end of last month, should speedily be placed under cover. Dahlia bulbs should be taken up and placed beyond reach of frost, heat, or wet. Any bulbs, especially late tulips, not planted last month for spring flowering, must now be speedily got into the ground. Roses for next season may be planted in good, loamy soil. Any seeds of plants that remain may be gathered and dried indoors. Fruit-trees may be pruned and planted in fair weather. Pruning requires great care, but is very necessary. Large boughs should very cautiously be cut

PERPETUAL ROSE.

Don't worry! Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

off healthy bearing trees. Some authorities recommend that the pieces cut off should be burned, and the ashes strewn over the ground about the trees, after it has been dug up. Every branch which chokes up the centre should be cut away. Cut back to good joints. Ground should be dug well over; the exposure of the soil to the weather does much good. As a rule it is well not to manure ground in the autumn because heavy rain washes it away.

December.—If the cold be severe, plants, such as pansies, pinks and tulips may be protected by ashes or straw litter. Fuchsias, that will bear the treatment, may be cut down, and their roots covered with ashes. Also protect tender fruit-trees from cold winds by boards or canvas coverings. Fruit-trees that do not grow too luxuriantly may be well manured; a layer of dung, say half a foot thick, may be placed about the stem to a distance of perhaps three feet. For gooseberry and currant trees the manure may be lightly forked in to mix it with the soil. In the case of raspberries, however, the manure should not be forked in but laid on the soil. Rhubarb, asparagus and horseradish plantations may now be made. Rotting leaves, manures, &c., may be turned over occasionally. Roots of trees that grow very luxuriantly may be pruned. As for flowers we may still have some chrysanthemums, while violets, autumn aconite

GERMAN ASTER.

There are many varieties of Aster, some blooming in Summer and some in late Autumn. Sow under cover in April, to preserve the young plant from cold winds, and then plant out in warm May weather.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is worth its weight in gold.

and Christmas roses, and perhaps hyacinths may come to cheer flower-lovers in the closing days of the year.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

May be propagated by cuttings taken in November and protected from cold.

How to Kill Insects on Plants.

"Make a solution of SUNLIGHT SOAP, about 2 oz. to the gallon. It can be used for *dipping* plants of manageable size; or may be applied with a syringe to plants of larger growth, or to fruit and other trees. It is much cheaper than fumigating, for clearing off insects, caterpillars, &c."—Recommended by *Gardening Illustrated*, July 15th, 1893, and November 4th, 1893.

Note for those who have Greenhouses.

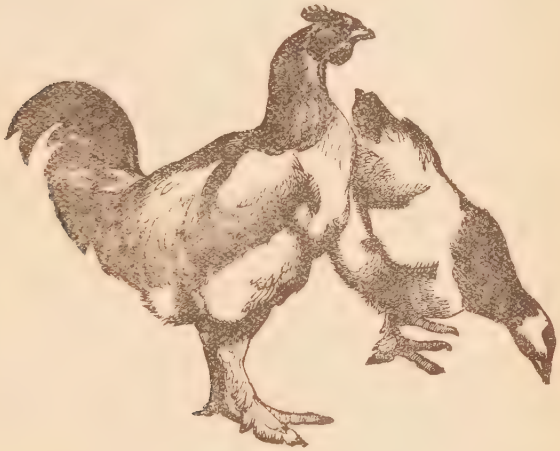
Cleanliness in greenhouses and conservatories is very essential. Dirty shelves and stands harbour swarms of mischievous insects. There is no better way of keeping the greenhouses free from these pests than by frequent scouring of shelves, stands, pans, &c., with LIFEBUOY SOAP and boiling water.

THE KEEPING OF POULTRY.

LIKE flowers and fruit, poultry require attention, but if reasonable care be paid, the birds will yield a welcome return both in interest and in eggs, if not also in money, and sometimes in a delicate dish for dinner. The great points are to choose your variety of birds to suit the place where you intend to keep them; and to see that they are cleanly kept, comfortably housed and suitably fed.

If fowls have to be kept in confinement, a breed like Langshans, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas, and perhaps Brahma-Dorkings may be recommended. These are good layers, and

the Langshans especially make good table birds. Hamburgs are splendid layers, but like a good run. Pure Dorkings are fine table birds, and altogether form a fine breed of fowls. They do not lay well in the winter, however, and the chickens are delicate. One great secret, morever, of success in small runs is to keep young birds only—not later than their third year, and perhaps, indeed, only one year after they begin to lay. Crève-Cœurs yield large, well-fleshed chickens, giving a good quantity of meat, white in colour.



Cochins.

Another secret is not to keep too many birds for the space—about 16 square feet of floor in the house to every six fowls, being about the necessary dimensions; and yet another point is to supply the birds regularly with those things which they would obtain for themselves if permitted a free run. Regular feeding is most important; green food, and also a moderate amount of flesh food (if they cannot procure worms, grubs and slugs for themselves which tend to increase production of eggs) should form portions of their dietary, also broken oyster shells or lime, and small gravel and grit. Plenty of fresh water should be placed within their reach. The green

where SUNLIGHT SOAP is used.

food may be freshly-cut grass, or lettuce or cabbage leaves. Other points to be noted are: Hatch out chickens early, and also arrange hatchings so that pullets will come on to lay at Christmas-time when eggs are perhaps most valuable.

The House should be as spacious as possible, warm and dry, yet well-ventilated. Warmth is an important factor in causing hens to lay eggs. Cold and wet are most pernicious to them. The house should be sheltered from the north and east and if possible face the south. It should also be frequently cleaned; the droppings of poultry make good manure. An inner door of wire netting may be made so that during the day the boarded door may be open and light and air and sunshine admitted to the house. The roosting perches should not be placed too high. Particular attention must be paid to the roof to see that it is watertight and the floor dry.

The Run should also be kept scrupulously clean, and with this purpose, should be frequently dug over and the surface soil sometimes renewed. Part of it may be covered so that the fowls have a shelter in case of rain. Under the shelter also may be placed their sand or dust bath, and a few heaps of ashes or coarse sand in which they dust themselves and so cleanse their skin and feathers.

Sitting Hens and the Raising of Chickens.—If possible endeavour to procure a few sittings of eggs early in February, or early in March. Chickens so reared will, of course, require much care, but you will reap a reward in getting early birds. If you cannot possibly procure a broody hen so early you may try an incubator. Some poultry breeders are using incubators to a remarkable degree, and any firm supplying one will send full directions for its use. On the other hand it is said by some authorities that a hen may be induced to sit at any time by placing her in a comparatively small covered basket in a dark room, keeping her warm, and feeding her on food such as bread soaked in beer, or chopped up fresh meat, raw liver, or a warm mash of oatmeal, potatoes and milk. In selecting eggs for sitting they should not be more than a fortnight old, but should in fact be as fresh as possible. Further, they should be all about the same freshness so that they will hatch out about the same time. Remember, that the older the egg the weaker as a rule will be the chicken.

When SUNLIGHT SOAP is used

Cochin hens delight in sitting, and Mr. Hugh Piper declares that the best and cheapest plan of maintaining a good stock of poultry is to keep one or two full-feathered Cochins for March or April sittings. A Cochin, moreover, should lay through the winter, as will also Brahmas and Hamburgs up to their second and third year.

BRAHMA.

Pullets, *i.e.*, young hens, hatched out in March or April, and which will have got over their moulting early (hens do not lay when moulting), should begin to lay eggs by November, and continue to lay until February or March, when they may be killed for the table, another succession of fowls taking their place, or they may be kept till the autumn, and then killed. It is the management of fowls, so as to obtain a constant succession of fresh young birds and eggs, which makes them pay. In other words, "It is," says Mr. Piper, "the winter management of fowls that decides the question of profit or loss, for hens will be sure to pay in the summer, even if only tolerably attended to." You may endeavour to raise successive broods of chickens from February to September if you want a nearly continuous egg supply, as then you will have a succession of pullets coming on to lay one after the other.

Further, the eggs for sitting need not be all from your own stock, as it is well to import fresh blood into your poultry yard; though, of course, the matter is different if you are desirous of maintaining one high-class fancy breed.

If the hen is "set" in January or February she should

only have seven or eight eggs put under her, or when the chickens begin to grow she will not be able to afford them sufficient warmth. The nests should be placed in a secluded spot, and, if possible, apart from the poultry house and run. The nest should not be too dry, that is, it may be on a brick or earthen floor. "We have always found," says Mr. Tegetmeier, "that the eggs hatch much better if the nests

PENCILLED HAMBURG.

are made by placing a cut turf and a shovel of mould, sand, or ashes, in the box or basket, and on this a little short straw. In this way a convenient hollow nest is obtained, that prevents the eggs rolling out from under the sitting hen. In cold weather the eggs are thus kept of a much more equable temperature than in nests made simply of loose straw."

"Why we recommend ground nests and rather damp,"

says another authority, "is, that it is admitted that the hen that steals a nest in a hedge generally hatches all her eggs, and brings home strong chickens; whereas the one that sits at home in a dry box or basket often spoils many of her eggs, and her chickens are frequently weakly, which we attribute to the great evaporation that takes place from the egg during incubation in such unnaturally dry nests, which

DORKING.

also renders the chicken feverish and weakly." If the season is very dry the eggs may be sprinkled with tepid water when the hen is off the nest. The nest should not be very deep and should be only so large that the bird can just fill it. Further, the inside should be as nearly flat as possible so that the eggs may not lean or knock together.

Hens should leave the nest once a day, to feed, to stretch their legs a little, to have their dust bath, and to maintain

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a friend in need.

their health; sometimes hens must be enticed away by a little tempting food. Barley, also barley meal and mashed potatoes may be given when they leave the nest; but water and food may be kept near the nest. The fact is, a sitting hen should have as much food as she can eat; but to be fed continually on the nest tends to cripple hens. The bird should not stay away more than half an hour at the longest, and when likely to remain away too long should be driven gently back, but not be caught. If necessary to remove the hen from the nest she should be carefully lifted off, by holding her under her wings. Thus, should she be sitting in the fowl-house, she can be removed, and fed, and then shut in again, without annoyance from the other fowls.

About twenty-one days after the eggs were placed under the hen, the chickens should begin to break the shells. The time may be a few hours earlier if the eggs were very fresh; and a few hours later if the eggs were stale. Much as you might like to assist the little creatures in breaking their shells, you should not, as a rule, attempt to do so; though some chickens may be stuck to the shell and require help, if, in about six hours' time, the shell is not broken.

The chick is very tender, and the operation requires the greatest care. The hole in the shell may be enlarged with a scissor's point, but the utmost delicacy is necessary.

The chicks will not require food for about twenty-four hours after hatching. The first meal should consist of bread-crumbs steeped in milk, and the yolk of egg boiled hard; or good egg custard. Then, at intervals of about two hours, coarse oatmeal, slightly moistened with milk, or water, so as to be crumbly, may be given for a few days, but you must be careful that the milk is not sour or does not become so; afterwards crushed wheat, or oats may be thrown down and a mixture of oatmeal and Indian meal given the growing chicks. They also require green food, and if they have no grass plat on which to run, lettuces and cabbage leaves chopped up, and grass, also cut into small pieces, may be given them; a little cooked meat, finely minced, may likewise be added to their daily dietary.

Fattening.—To prepare chickens for the table they should be well fed from the first. Meat must be put on their bones before fat. Mr. Piper's rule is, "continue to

SUNLIGHT SOAP does its work

feed until you find, by weighing the bird, that it is no longer increasing in weight." Fat is added to fowls by penning them in a coop (though, if well fed from the first, they hardly need this process). A tray, filled with dry and fresh earth, should be placed on the floor, and be renewed every day to keep the coop wholesome. The best food for fattening is said to be buckwheat meal; barley meal and oatmeal are both good also, especially if mixed with milk, while green food must also be given.

LANGSHAN HEN.
Croad's Breed.

Feeding.—Dr. H. B. Greene in "Poultry" declares that "a bird will thrive better if a different kind of grain is given each day than if four or five varieties of grain are combined and given daily." Fowls kept in enclosed yards should be fed with three meals a day. The first may consist of soft food, barley meal or oatmeal, mixed with pollard or bran, boiled potatoes or minced potato peelings and kitchen scraps. This should be given warm in the morning during the cold weather. If mixed over night and kept in the oven it may be warm enough to use in the morning. The other two meals may consist of hard grain. Indian corn is warming, fattening, and suitable

for the cold weather, but should not be thrown down to the birds continuously. Barley is a good flesh-forming food, as also is wheat; but oats and oatmeal are more flesh-forming, and also contain more fat-making substance than wheat. Barley, however, is cheaper, by weight. Oatmeal, in fact, is too dear for general use. Dari and buckwheat are also recommended. Peas and beans are a very flesh-forming food, but are not suitable for continuous use. Potatoes should not, as a rule, be given alone; they are too starchy; mixed with meal or bran they form a good food for the morning. Potato peelings may be used in this way,—they may be boiled until soft, and then mashed up with scalded bran to make a dryish paste. Experience will soon indicate the best methods of feeding fowls, especially if the effect of foods upon them be watched. The rule is to avoid both over-feeding and under-feeding. "Give them," says Mr. Lewis Wright, "as much as they will eat eagerly, and no more; directly they begin to feed with apparent indifference, or cease to run when the food is thrown to a little distance, the supply should be stopped. . . . . Food should never be left on the ground. If such a slovenly practice be permitted, much of what is eaten will be wasted, and a great deal will never be eaten at all, for fowls are dainty in their ways, and unless at starvation point, always refuse sour or sodden food." Be particular that the drinking water is always clean and fresh; dirty water makes the fowls ill.

As a rule, if fowls do become ill it is better to kill them at once to prevent the risk of infection. Roup is caused by cold and wet and is very contagious; it begins like a cold, and a bad discharge takes place from the nostril. Separate the bird from the others; add a little sulphate of iron and a *little* sulphuric acid to its drinking water and wash the fowl's head with tepid water. It should be fed on meal, and Mr. Lewis Wright recommends half a grain of cayenne pepper and half a grain of powdered allspice in a sort of pill of the meal. If a fowl have the "gapes" it is said that a little spirits of turpentine with the grain thrown to the birds is good.

To preserve Eggs new-laid for Months.

Smear the shells, *the same day the eggs are laid*, with glycerine. They will be milky and as fresh as if just laid, at the end of

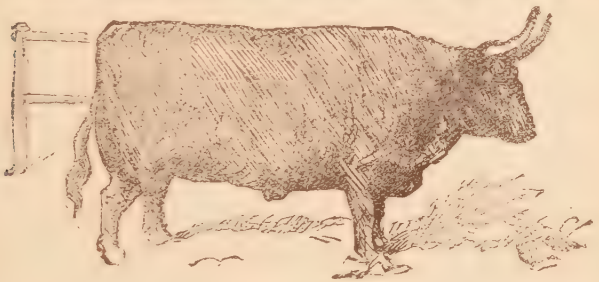
SUNLIGHT SOAP never disappoints.

many weeks. They need not be packed in any special way, but kept as most convenient, but it is best to keep the small end up. Glycerine answers much better than butter or grease for this purpose, as it will never turn *rancid* as these do, and thereby spoil the flavour of the egg. It is important to use LEVER'S GLYCERINE for this purpose as it is guaranteed to be absolutely pure.

THE REARING OF CATTLE.

THE opinion largely prevails that while arable farming often needs much capital to conduct it with success, dairy farming, and the breeding of stock, offer fewer difficulties, and yet present chances of larger profits.

Purchase cattle some months before calving time, as then



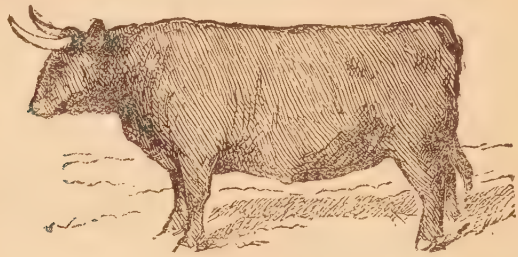
SUSSEX BREED.

the cows will get accustomed to their new domicile. Thus, for instance, two-year-old heifers may be bought in April, put to grass and allowed to graze during summer and autumn, and may be housed early in November. Cows should not be moved when they are yielding full milk—say about the beginning of summer—as the supply of milk is affected by difference in pasture or in water.

The farmer should also decide whether he requires milk for sale, or milk for making butter and cheese; different breeds being suitable for different purposes. There are, for instance, among many others, the Sussex, the Norfolk or Suffolk, the Devon (generally a dun-coloured red), the

SUNLIGHT SOAP—an absolutely pure soap.

Alderney, the Kerry, the Hereford, and the Scotch Highland breed. Speaking generally, the well-known "*Shorthorn*" breed are the most numerous and the most important of all, and are great favourites; they are good



DEVON STEER

milkers, apt to fatten well, and quiet-tempered. The *West Highland*, as the name implies, prevails in the North-west of Scotland; these cattle will gain flesh where the Shorthorn could scarcely live. But though their milk is rich, it is scanty, and the cows would hardly suit a dairy farmer, unless for poor pasture and cold climate, where other cattle would not thrive. These cattle produce splendid beef. *Herefords* and *Devons* again, are good for meat; but not, perhaps, so good everywhere for dairy purposes. It is said the Devons will produce more meat than any other breed on the same food. Some maintain, however, that Herefords, in their native county, are as good as Shorthorns. *Ayrshire* cattle are exceedingly good milkers, even on poor food, but they are not so suitable for raising for the butcher. It is said that a cross between a Shorthorn bull and an Ayrshire cow is an excellent animal. The *Kerry* is, perhaps, the best breed, and some think the only aboriginal, of Irish cows; small in size and good as milkers, and also good for getting into excellent condition for the butcher. They are excellent for small farms, and will do well even when tethered on a small piece of grass. The *Alderney* yields a very rich quality of milk, and the cream produces excellent butter; the quantity, however, is comparatively small. Alderneys include both Jersey and Guernsey cattle, the Jerseys being "butter cows," and are sometimes kept in dairy farms to give good colour to milk and

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

butter. Families keeping a cow for the milk could not probably do better than the Alderney or Guernsey breed. These cows may be kept tethered, and in the Channel Islands it is said children tend them. *Sussex* are something like Devons, from whom they have no doubt descended. They are red in colour, and were wont to be used as draught oxen, and also for beef; but lately more attention has been paid to their milk-producing properties. The *Norfolk Red-polled* are something like the Sussex, and are red in colour, but have "knobs" instead of horns on their heads. Greater attention has lately been paid to the obtaining of milk from Norfolk and Suffolk cattle. The *Longhorns* as a class are now dying out. The horns of the breed often grew to a length of 30 inches, and turned downwards and inwards, so that some-

FAT HEREFORD HEIFER.

times the cattle could not eat short grass. The Shorthorns appear to have largely driven them out of fashion. Thus, it will be seen that there are breeds having a tendency to produce meat for the butcher rather than milk, and also different kinds of milk producers.

When the calf is born it should be left with the mother for about a fortnight, and should get the cow's milk, which has an aperient quality. Two quarts of milk twice a day is likely to be enough food for the first week. After

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889. B

a short time the cow may be milked by hand, and the calf allowed the *last* milk of the milking. After the first week the calf may be fed on skimmed milk, the farmer having the cream for butter making. Then a substitute for milk may be tried. Some authorities mention hay tea and linseed jelly.

Scotch Highland Breed.

Pour boiling water over some fine sweet hay and cover the vessel and let it stand for two hours, when a strong liquor will be found in the pan; linseed jelly is made by boiling a quart of linseed in six quarts of water for ten minutes; add to it the "hay tea," and give the mixture to the calf at the same warmth as that of natural milk. Skimmed milk must be added if the linseed jelly is not. The proportion is one-fourth more of the "hay tea" than milk, afterwards increasing to double as much. Skimmed milk thickened with oatmeal or linseed, or linseed and ground wheat mixed, is good food for calves. The milk should be boiled and given the natural warmth of cow's milk. To teach the calf to drink from a pail, wet a finger in the milk and hold it to the calf in the pail. Feed regularly and three times a day. After about a month the calf will begin to eat a little hay, and a fortnight later it will take crushed oil-cake, sliced roots, or meal. From the first, feed regularly and well, and observe how steadily the calf arrives at and maintains good condition. Young calves of course must be kept in a warm shed, and one cow may be given two calves. Remember that from the moment of birth the calf should be kept growing and improving until it arrives at maturity; otherwise it will not pay. When weaned the milk should not be taken from it too suddenly. It may be

given milk in the middle of the day, for seven or ten days after being turned into a grass field.

As to the age of selling cattle for food, Shorthorn steers fetch good prices between two and three years of age, while it is questionable if double as much is realised for those from four to five years of age. When a cow has had three, or may be five, calves, she may be milked until the yield begins to decrease. If well fed it will be found that she becomes more fleshy as the milk diminishes, and if three or four pounds of oil-cake be added to the ordinary food daily she should soon come into excellent condition and perhaps fetch, for butcher's meat, a thoroughly remunerative price—though, as everyone knows, market prices vary. A cow, in short, should not be kept for profit after the age of eight or nine years. Much depends on the management of stock and the willingness of the owner to profit by experience and be always ready to learn.

LEICESTER EWE.

Concerning feeding, straw of all kinds may perhaps be used much more than it has been—pea straw being probably the most nutritious. Straw and sliced turnips, as much as they can eat, form good winter food for stock. Feeding milch cows for milk varies very much in different places. Such cows go to grass in the summer, and have hay and mangold in the winter. A good cow so fed should yield, it is said, from 500 to 550 gallons of milk per annum. Distillers and brewers' grains are often given in towns, and pea meal mixed with the grains. Pea meal may be given to cows losing their milk. Speaking generally, roots form a large portion of the food given to cows in winter and spring, and it is said that a little crushed oats, or beans, or oil-cake will neutralize the taste of butter from turnip feeding. Cows should always have plenty of clean water.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891. L 2

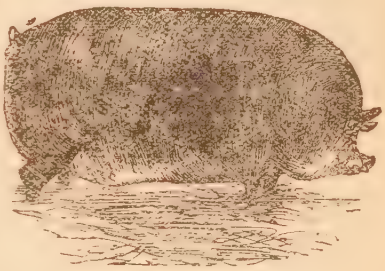
Sheep.—The breeds of English sheep have been much improved, and *Leicesters*, or, as they are sometimes termed, New Leicesters, are very famous. The mutton is of good quality, and may be fattened at an early age, while the sheep produce a satisfactory weight of flesh for a comparatively small quantity of food. Their wool is rather between the long wool and the short wool varieties, which are the two main divisions of sheep in Great Britain; but the *Leicesters* are generally classed with the long wool breeds, as are also the Romneys and the Cotswolds, among others; moreover, none of these are horned. Among the short wool varieties are the well-known *Southdown*, the Exmoor and Dartmoor, which are also horned, the Welsh Mountain, the Cheviot, &c. The Leicesters have risen to a very high esteem, probably because they are likely to be the most profitable.

The *Southdowns* are also a celebrated race; they take their name from the low range of hills of that name in Sussex and Hampshire. Feeding on the short grass of these downs the sheep are, to an extent, "mountain" sheep, yet they become fit for killing at from 15 months to two years of age. The Southdowns have, it is said, nearly superseded the Hampshire and the Berkshire breeds, and in fact, answer well all over the south. Ewes generally give birth to their lambs between their second and fifth years; they should not have lambs after their fifth year; but the successful breeding of sheep depends largely upon the pasture; and after lambing the point to be aimed at should be rapid and continuous progress. Turnips, grass, chaffed straw, and pea haulm form good food. Dry food, such as the latter, may be given with turnips to counteract their watery character; straw chaff may also be given with mangolds, which may then be used at all seasons. Small quantities of linseed cake, bran, or grain may be given to vary the roots, promote health and further fattening.

SOUTHDOWN EWE.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893.

Pigs.—The Berkshire is perhaps the best breed of all the English varieties. The improved Berkshire is fine skinned and short boned, and has a smaller head and ears than the old Berkshire. There are, however, many crosses and varieties. The cross between the Berkshire and the Hampshire hog has produced a hardy and easily fattened animal that has proved very useful. Pigs may be profitably managed in several ways. They may be turned out to feed, but it must be remembered that if kept in the sty their manure accumulates, and is of great value. Sows are capable of bearing young pigs at nine months old, and can bear two litters a year. A fortnight after birth of the young the sow may be allowed to leave the sty, and when the little pigs are strong enough they may accompany her. About the age of three weeks is a good time to kill sucking pigs, and the sow should not be allowed to suckle more than eight or nine little pigs. When weaned —that is, when six weeks or two months old—they should be fed with warm skim-milk and meal, and will soon learn to be independent, but may be permitted to take maternal milk twice a day at first, and then once a day.



Berkshire Pig.

Now comes the feeding and fattening, and with a little care and attention, perhaps, no animal can be made more profitable. Barley meal made with water into a thin paste is the best food for fattening, but it is expensive. Grass, sow thistle, bad potatoes, hedge trimmings, nettles, weeds, grass mowings, and all kinds of things can be turned into the pigsty, but it is a mistake to give too much food at once, as the pigs tread it down into the dirt. To fatten pigs begin by giving a few boiled potatoes, in addition to their ordinary diet, and then lead on to barley meal; but pigs do not, as a rule, fatten well until they are from twelve to fifteen months. Acorns form exceedingly good food in the autumn, and the best time for turning out pigs is after harvest.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Kimberley, 1892.

Household.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

"I COULD feed half-a-dozen people on the things the So-and-So's waste," a careful housekeeper might exclaim, and allowing for a little pardonable exaggeration, there is no doubt but that the careful housekeeper will be right. Some people could live well, where others would almost starve. A little care, attention and forethought are the great requirements to prevent waste, and make the most of things. In matters of food, for instance, the constant use of a good stock-pot no doubt saves much nourishment that would otherwise be thrown away (*see* Soups, etc., in "Cookery Recipes"), while stale bread, too hard to eat, can be grated and kept for puddings, &c., by being kept closed in a wide-mouthed bottle. Again, to take another instance from another department of domestic life—when the bed-sheets begin to wear into holes in the middle, the sheet may be cut down the centre, and the two good outsides sewn together to make a new centre, the two ends which *were* the centre being hemmed to form the new outsides, and be tucked under the bed in the ordinary way.

There are a thousand-and-one methods by which a careful and thoughtful housewife may economise, without being stingy. The great point is, that she should regard it as her business in life to make the best of her home—as much her business as it is that of her husband's to pursue his avocation

—and the battle is won. She will soon find out by experience what to do, and what to avoid.

Now, the term Domestic Economy is a very large one. It really embraces food and cooking, clothing and washing, and the warming, ventilating, and cleaning of the dwelling. Several of these things are treated more fully under separate headings.

Tinned Meat or Frozen Meat may be purchased instead of fresh butcher's meat, but discrimination should be used. There is great difference in these foreign meats; some are undoubtedly very insipid, coarse and stringy; other brands again are tasty, juicy, and nourishing. Do not despise foreign meat because it is foreign; with care in cooking—the great point being in frozen meat to see that it is thoroughly thawed before roasting—it forms an appetising and nourishing food.

Butter.—When butter is very dear, good meat-dripping may be used in its stead. Good dripping, in fact, is much better than bad butter, and with a trifle of salt sprinkled over it when spread on the bread most children will eat it gladly. It is very useful as a heat giver to the body, being, in fact, wholesome food.

Cheese is, undoubtedly, good food; but the stomach cannot digest too much at a time, especially if the eater be not working in the open air. Hassell states that not more than one ounce should be eaten at a meal. It is said that cheese helps to digest other foods; if so, a small quantity will answer the purpose as well as a large one. Old cheese is not such good food as fairly new cheese, say six months old or so. When very new, cheese is indigestible. We doubt if it should be eaten before it is six months old. Cheese varies much in price, but if it is over ninepence a pound, it is questionable if it can be called economical.

Eggs also are good food, but when boiled hard, the white is indigestible. They should be lightly cooked. Perhaps they are most digestible when beaten up in a cup of freshly-made good tea. Even a stale egg—not *too* stale, may be taken in this way. A cup of tea thus fortified is very good for persons in a weakly state of health, and may be taken with a slice or two of bread and butter. As to the economy

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Lyons, 1894

of eggs, the price varies so much that it is difficult to give a decided opinion; perhaps the best guide is this: they cease to be really economical when they cost over a penny each.

Milk is one of the first of foods. We do not mean because it is food taken first by the young, but because it is the most nutritious, and if purchasable at a reasonable price it is the cheapest food you can buy. In the *Practical Dietary*, Dr. Edward Smith states that a pint of *new* milk contains 546 grains of carbon and 43 grains of nitrogen; and a pint of skim milk—*i.e.*, with the cream "skimmed" off for butter, 437 grains of carbon, and 43 grains of nitrogen. Thus the skim-milk, which is much cheaper than the new milk, is almost if not quite as valuable from a nourishing point of view as the new milk, and as Hassell says, the loss of carbon may be made up by adding sugar. Hot milk, the late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson told the present writer, formed the best stimulant. It should not be boiled—but if a cup of milk be put into an oven or heated on a hob and taken in sips, it will stimulate and restore the jaded frame better than anything else. Once again we say, pure milk is the most nutritious of all foods; and no true economy can be gained by cutting down a milk supply; buy skim-milk and add sugar if you like, but a pennyworth of milk saved is *not* a penny gained. A stupid prejudice may prevail with some people against milk as an article of diet for adults, because it is the food of the young, but it is the merest prejudice. Chemical analysis shows that milk is as good for the adult as for the young; the point is, of course, that the adult in good health requires his due amount of solid food as well. But do not be misled by the stupid remark that "Milk is food for babes," as though it was food for no one else. The stalwart Highlander with his diet of milk and oat cakes puts that statement to shame. Milk, of course, can be used in a great variety of ways, in addition to simply adding it to tea or coffee. It can be thickened with flour and eggs, boiled with cocoa, and made with rice into pudding (*see* "Cookery"), and in every guise it is thoroughly good food. In your household economy, therefore, give due place to milk, and rest assured that if you get it *pure*, and at a reasonable price, it is among the best and most economical of foods. Skim milk that is honestly sold as such, and not watered or adulterated in any

way, is, of course, pure milk, and should be very economical, say at twopence a quart.

Herrings and Haddock are among the most nutritious of fish. Indeed, it has been said that herring and potatoes form a perfect diet. Both dried herring and haddock also are more nutritious than salmon. It is a true instinct which leads many people to like a Yarmouth bloater. Herring, haddock and skate, especially the two former, are excellent and economical fish.

New Bread should never be used. The careful housewife should resolutely refuse to allow a loaf to be cut until twenty-four hours after baking. New bread is indigestible, and it is also eaten much more freely without satisfying hunger; it does not "go so far," as housekeepers say. Consequently, being indigestible, it injures health, and is practically more costly without producing adequate return. A good housewife, in ordering bread, or in baking it, will always, therefore, arrange to have a succession of loaves about twenty-four hours old coming into use. This arrangement may seem trivial. It is really most important, both from a health-giving and purse-saving point of view. Nothing would seem to indicate the thoughtless and careless housekeeper more than the appearance of bread that is too new and cut to waste at one meal, and bread that is too stale at another.

Wheat and Oats.—*A very economical dinner.* These are valuable foods. Good Scotch oatmeal is more flesh-forming than wheat, but somehow it does not seem to suit southern stomachs so well as wheat. Probably English cooks do not make oatmeal porridge so daintily as their fellow-countrywomen across the Tweed. There are various ways, however, in which oatmeal might be used with advantage; and if a person is really pressed for a meal, and the coppers are few in the pocket, one of the best things to do is to buy one or two pennyworth of coarse Scotch oatmeal, shake it gradually into boiling water (*note*, the water must boil as the oatmeal is shaken in), and keep it boiling for twenty minutes or so, and then eat the porridge with a half-penny-worth or pennyworth of skim milk and a little sugar. Good oatmeal porridge and milk might, at a pinch, form a meal for a family at very little cost; and if a herring, or even half a

herring apiece, with a potato, could be added, or could precede the porridge, the meal, in point of nourishment, would probably equal anything that could be bought; *only*, the cooking must be good, so that the food is nice and tasty.

Barley and Maize are also valuable foods. Barley meal mixed with an equal weight of wheaten flour is made into cakes in some parts, and eaten with milk. Barley forms good food. Pearl barley is barley with all the husk removed; it may be used in soups with great advantage, but it should be cooked two hours. Maize, or Indian corn, is comparatively little known in Britain, unless we except the preparation "corn flour," which is, we believe, made from Indian corn. If the flour of maize be mixed with an equal weight of wheat flour it makes, it is said, a sweeter bread than that of wheat alone. Maize is undoubtedly very nourishing, and the simplest way of using it is to stir it into boiling water until a sort of porridge is formed. It should be eaten with milk and sugar.

Potatoes, Peas, Beans, and Vegetables.—Potatoes are not the best of food. They are eaten because they are cheap and abundant. Still, mealy potatoes go well with meat; eaten alone they are not suited to support life. It is more economical to boil them in their skins than to bake them. Peas and beans are much more nutritious, and dried split peas may be used in soup and in pease pudding to advantage. Haricot beans also—which are the ripe seeds of a particular kind of French bean—might be used much more than they are. Both peas and beans, however, are difficult of digestion, and require to be well cooked. Haricot beans, indeed, should be soaked in water all night before being used, and some authorities suggest they should be kept in a wet state for a day or two after being soaked in cold water, this process causing the starch to be converted into sugar, and after being boiled for some hours, until they are quite soft, they will be found very nice. As to green vegetables, such as cabbage, their value is well known; they all form wholesome food. Turnips form a very useful food; after boiling them, the water should be pressed out, and they may be mashed with a little dripping, and salted and peppered to taste.

Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa.—Tea varies immensely, and so do opinions about this valuable beverage. Flat, washy tea

is bad; very strong tea is bad also; but freshly-made brisk tea is distinctly beneficial. Very few people seem to make tea properly. The cardinal point is to use fresh water, freshly boiled, and to use it *directly* it does boil, but to see that it boils; the steam should jet out vigorously from the kettle spout. The reason for this is obvious; water boiled up twice becomes flat, and the point is to use it just as it is bubbling and effervescing with its first boiling. Then the teapot should be made quite warm before the tea is put into it; and all the boiling water for the tea should be poured on at once; in other words if you have sufficient tea in the pot fill it up at once. Tea should never be watered twice. Warren Hastings, our great Indian pro-consul, who may be supposed to have learned the value of tea in the East, never would permit this. As for the quantity, a teaspoonful for each person, and one for the pot, is a rough-and-ready rule which seems to work well. When the water is poured on, place the teapot near the fire for about five minutes or so, the point being to keep the water very hot, but not boiling, and not to stew the leaves a long time, otherwise the tannin may be extracted, which is indigestible. If there be no fire, place a cosey over the teapot after making the tea. After use, the tea-leaves should be removed from the pot at once and the teapot washed and dried. These details may be thought trivial but they cause all the difference between good and bad tea, and while the one in moderation is beneficial to the system, the other is pernicious. Used tea-leaves may be sprinkled over the carpet when sweeping it, to help in laying the dust, and finally they may be burned. Should live animals be kept a few may be given to them. **Coffee** is more stimulating than tea and increases the heart's action. It should not be taken too strong or it may injure the nerves. Some people say it assists digestion; others say it retards digestion, the truth probably being that if well made, *not boiled*, and taken in moderation it does not retard digestion. A *little* chicory may perhaps not spoil coffee. As in making tea, the water should be poured on directly it boils, and the coffee should be placed in a hot pot. The coffee ought not to be boiled. **Cocoa** is more nourishing than tea or coffee and is on the whole more economical. Some people cannot take thick, heavy or fat cocoas, *i.e.*, cocoa from which the natural

makes light work of a heavy wash.

"butter" belonging to it has not been removed. Such persons should take the soluble cocoa, or extracts, that are sold. On the other hand if an infusion of the "fat" cocoa be permitted to cool, the fat solidifies on the top and can be removed.

Alcoholic Drinks.—As a rule these are not necessary to health and are usually injurious, consequently they are not economical. People should avoid contracting the *habit* of drinking, whether alcoholic or other beverages. Too much fluid in the stomach produces ill-health. A certain exception may perhaps be made in favour of milk, because milk is such a nutritious food, but much fruit and many vegetables contain fluid in themselves. The body of course needs fluid, but there is all the difference between drinking to supply the healthy needs of the body and drinking for the sake of habit, even if the drink be non-alcoholic. It is the drink-habit as wasteful, uneconomical and positively unhealthy, that we are now denouncing. An enormous amount of money is annually wasted in drinks of various kinds that would buy better food, better clothes, better furniture, better books, better everything in short, and more of it. Remember then to avoid over-drinking even at meals; it is distinctly unhealthy, as it lowers the tone of, and disorders the stomach; even too long a draught of water is bad, but as a rule the temptation to drink too much water seldom arises.

Joints of Meat.—A good leg of mutton ought to be the most economical of joints. A 10-pound leg should provide a dinner for about 18 persons, or last three days for six people. Boiled beef is more economical than roast; but boiled neck of mutton is probably the most uneconomical joint you can buy. All bones should be stewed, as they make good "stock" for soup, as also does all the liquor in which meat has been boiled (*see* "Cookery"). All dripping should be saved and clarified; it is excellent for pastry, and at a pinch forms a good substitute for butter.

Clothing.—There are two objects to be aimed at in dress, though some people think there is only one—namely, adornment. But the preservation of the natural heat of the body and its defence from the variations of climate and weather should come first. Flannel or woollen goods of some kind

should be worn next the skin, while calico ranks next as a good material. Children require warmer clothing than their elders.

Cheap, gaudy finery should be avoided. It fades soon and looks anything but fine. If clothes be good in material and well-made, they will look much better—if the person wearing them be well-behaved and well-mannered—than gaudy finery that is spoiled in the first shower of rain. But even good clothes will soon become shabby if left about carelessly. Dresses therefore should be hung up on a hook out of the dust when not in use, and a neat corner "cupboard" may be made for this purpose, as described under the heading, "Hints on Furniture." Or if to be used the next morning, the gown may be placed neatly and evenly over the back of a chair.

The art of dressing well really lies in simplicity, with adaptations to figure and to circumstances in life. Many dresses and articles of clothing may be made at home, the great point being to get good patterns and good measurements to accurately suit the size and figure. Socks may be knitted, and crochet work trimmings made at home. Antimacassars as adornments for chairs can also be made at home. The number of economical things that may be done to make home pretty, agreeable, and tasty, and to make the best of what you have, are almost inconceivable. The point is to make up your mind to be self-reliant and do things yourself, without being mean or stingy, and it is wonderful how one success in this respect leads on to another. A cigar box may be turned into a pretty pincushion by odd bits of silk and padding, and art muslin; small hampers similarly treated may form a most useful and ornamental piece of furniture for a drawing-room, while a square box, also similarly beautified, will do for a music waggon. Even a drain-pipe cleaned and painted, and with a bottom put to it, will answer the purpose of an umbrella stand. All these things may be done by the ladies of the house, for they are not arduous work, but, of course, taste and intelligence are required.

The Right Way.—A great source of domestic economy is in learning to do things in the right way. There is a right and a wrong way of doing even the simplest things. The right way saves time, trouble, temper and money; the wrong way does the reverse.

NOTES ON GOOD BREEDING.

The essence of good breeding is, after all, to do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Thus, for instance, in

Beginning an Acquaintance if a new-comer appear in your neighbourhood, it is only natural and right that the residents should call first upon him, or her, to give, as it were, a welcome. Then if the acquaintance be desired, first calls should be returned within the week, or ten days at most—unless some important reason, such as illness, prevent. If long delay elapse before the first call is returned—except for any special reason—it appears to indicate a disinclination for the acquaintance. But further, when persons have been called upon, but do not desire the acquaintance of those who have called, it is customary to simply leave a card in return for the call, without even asking if the lady of the house be at home. A lady also should leave her husband's card in the hall when visiting new acquaintances.

On the other hand, if it be desired to pursue and increase the acquaintance, the first calls should be followed up by an invitation to a meal, or it may be to a dance, or evening party, or some entertainment at home, the new-comers receiving the offers of hospitality.

Visiting, Introductions, &c.—If kindliness and goodwill are really the essential features of etiquette, mere formal or affected politeness soon palls, and it is doubtless this affectation that has brought mere "society rules" into something like contempt with some people. Nevertheless, while a code of rules is certainly not needed for living with loved relations or well-tried friends—for here the heart dictates—yet with others, some idea of what is right and proper is of great assistance, for, as the old proverb has it, "Manners maketh man," and, of course, woman too.

In Introductions, the gentleman should always be introduced to the lady, thus, "May I introduce [or, allow me to introduce] Mr. White to you, Miss Brown?" Again, the so-called "inferior" is introduced to the "superior" in position, thus: "Allow me to introduce Mrs. Brown to you, Lady Smith." Be careful to pronounce the names clearly, so that each can hear the other name distinctly. If a person is

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made in a twin bar

very desirous of being introduced to another, you may say, "Mr. or Mrs. Smith desires to make your acquaintance, if you will allow me to introduce [or present] him." At large parties, introductions, except by request, are not necessary. Nevertheless, persons are often supposed to be unconscious of the presence of a stranger unless they have been introduced. In essence there may be something very salutary about this rule, but it is absurd, if not positively ill-natured, to push it to extremes. Thus, if a small party meet, as at dinner, it would become almost ill-natured, and consequently ill-mannered, to refrain from any remarks of general conversation throughout the evening until you are formally introduced. It may be taken for granted that the guests are present by special invitation and are consequently suited for mutual acquaintance. Nevertheless, the acquaintance need not be renewed unless equally desired, and persons who have met in this way may appear as complete strangers next day.

So with Introductions at a Dance. They follow the same rule, and persons who have danced together need not renew acquaintance, or even recognise one another, unless they choose, or unless closely acquainted with friends on either side. The option of recognition rests with the lady; if she chooses to bow to a former dancing partner, she may do so; but in no case should the gentleman show recognition first.

Acquaintanceship in Business Matters (AVOIDANCE OF THE CUT DIRECT).—Similar rules prevail here also; the mutual acquaintance of persons who have met "on business" need be carried no further; but if they meet afterwards, and cannot avoid seeing one another, a slight bow or recognition may be given, as courteous and to avoid a direct and palpable "cut." Persons, however, of ordinary tact and good feeling should avoid the "cut direct" by not seeing the slight or business acquaintance they may not wish to meet.

Disparity of Age between Persons Introduced.—Should marked difference in age, or in social position, exist between persons who have been introduced, the person markedly older in years or superior in station should make the first advances. Between apparent equals in age or position the lady makes the first advances; but should there be marked superiority of age or station, the gentleman does so. If the

younger or inferior ventures on the initiative, he or she must be prepared for a politely haughty rebuff.

Slight Acquaintances, Cards of Condolence, &c.—Slight acquaintances may call occasionally, or leave cards periodically, in return for a similar civility. Thus, for instance, after a formal introduction, cards may be left usually within a week; the initiative to rest with those as before stated. Young unmarried ladies may have their names printed on their mother's visiting card, underneath their mother's name. Further, at death, illness, or any event affecting the welfare of a family, acquaintances may leave cards of sympathy, condolence, enquiries as to health, &c., or if the event should justify it, of congratulation. A message may be given to a servant at the door. If intimacy and circumstances permit, a personal visit may of course be made, to rejoice with those who do rejoice, or weep with those who weep. Cards turned down at the corner suggest that they have been brought by a servant, or that the visitor had no intention of crossing the threshold. Concerning the acknowledgment of cards, when persons are in sorrow, enquiry cards may be left daily without return of the compliment. But when the affliction has ended, or is terminating, cards acknowledging kind enquiries may be sent in return, and are held to indicate that the family is ready again to receive visitors. After a funeral, visitors, unless they may be very intimate, and their good feeling and genuine desire to sympathise and comfort dictate a visit, are not expected until a week has passed, except at the door, and slight acquaintances postpone their visits longer still.

Complimentary visits at certain seasons may be paid, or cards, such as Christmas cards, may be left on superiors in age and station. If after acknowledgments of cards have been made, the visits or acquaintance of an individual is not desired, such acts of civility should cease. But allowance should be made for varied circumstances – as for instance, the occupation of a person, or the calls upon her time, &c., and a lady or gentleman should not be quick to take offence if every little rule of etiquette is not accurately observed.

Dinners, Entertainments, &c.—Invitations to dinner are sent in the name of the gentleman and lady, as, "Mr. and Mrs. Brown request the pleasure, etc.," but invitations to

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"At Homes" (whether for dancing, music, theatricals, etc.) are sent in the name of the lady only, as "Mrs. Brown at Home." The day and date must always be put on invitations. If the invitation is for dinner, the dinner-hour is stated. If the card is for an "At Home," 4 to 7, or 9.30 to 12, is put, as the case may be. Refreshments for afternoon "At Home" are served in the dining-room, or in a tent upon the lawn, and consist of tea, coffee, ices, fruit, cakes, &c., and with or without wine and champagne, or claret cup. For evening "At Homes" on a large scale, a regular supper should be provided.

Declining or Accepting Invitations.—As a rule, a person invited to dinner, or to an entertainment, should be careful how he accepts it, unless he or she is prepared to make a similar, or some return; for persons always dining at a friend's house and never giving a return do not appear to advantage, to say the least. In short, self-respect prevents persons from accepting civilities, or continually accepting civilities that they cannot adequately return. Nevertheless, travellers having no establishment of their own near by may unquestionably accept invitations to dinner, and are indeed, some say, expected to accept them; unmarried men, also, may accept such invitations, and inferiors may accept, without an "adequate" return being expected. But in declining such invitations, care should always be taken to do so in a most courteous and polite manner. It is most important that invitations to dinner should be answered at once. Some thoughtless people defer doing so for several days, and the hostess is thus caused serious inconvenience by being kept waiting to know if all her guests are coming, for if not, she may have to obtain substitutes, and this is often difficult, or impossible at short notice.

Having accepted the invitation to dinner, or At Home, or party, when the time arrives and you enter a crowded room, go as straight as you can to the hostess. The rule is to notice no one until you have presented yourself and bowed to the hostess, and of course the host also, should he be welcoming guests with her. If sufficiently intimate, the hostess offers her hand, the visitor then makes a remark or two, and retires to make way for other guests. A gentleman may find a chair for himself, or stand, or may

for the sake of quality.

walk about; the ladies often sit, the hostess finding them seats, or deputing others to do so. At dinner parties the host or hostess also generally indicates to the various gentlemen the ladies they shall ask to take in to dinner from the drawing to the dining room. When dinner is announced, the host leaves the drawing-room first, giving his arm to the lady of highest rank, the hostess comes last with the gentleman of highest rank. Gloves are not removed until the guests are seated at table, then they are taken off at once. After dessert the lady of the house makes a slight bow to the lady of highest rank present, the ladies then go to the drawing-room, the host holding the dining-room door open as they pass out, the other gentlemen also standing as the ladies leave the room. The ladies leave the dining-room in the same order of precedence as they entered it, the lady of highest rank going first, the hostess last.

Luncheons are less formal than late dinners and a luncheon is often a good, substantial meal. Gentlemen belonging to the family need not appear until the repast is served and may retire directly the meal is concluded; the idea being that they have professional or business duties to attend to. If gentlemen are invited as guests, the husband or some male relative of the hostess is expected to be present to receive them. For a lady to receive gentlemen at luncheon, by invitation, and in absence of the husband or head of the house, is not "good form." Unless particularly requested, guests should depart at the conclusion of luncheon. Ladies may appear in ordinary walking or morning attire, and the trouble of "dressing for dinner" is avoided. Servants do not usually wait at table at luncheon after the joint has been removed.

Shaking Hands.—A gentleman should never be the first to offer to shake hands with a lady, except in cases of very great intimacy, or unless he be the superior of the lady in age and in position. Unmarried ladies, as a rule, never offer to shake hands with gentlemen who are but slight acquaintances. Sufficient and quite polite signs of recognition are a bow or slight curtsey on the part of the lady, responded to by a lifted hat, or bow, on the part of the gentleman. Further, in shaking hands, there should be but a slight or gentle pressure and a slight movement from the wrist.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made in a special manner

At Homes have of late become a very favourite method of receiving friends, possibly because they afford a wider latitude of choice in the entertainment provided than any other reception. At an "At Home" a hostess may simply remain in her drawing-room on specified days, when the time may be passed pleasantly in conversation, and light refreshments, such as tea and light bread-and-butter or cake, may be offered. Should there be a formal invitation to the "At Home," however, the sort of amusement provided will be placed on the cards of invitation, and of course, more elaborate preparations must be made to entertain the guests. Sometimes afternoon "At Homes" are called Kettledrums, and they are really informal tea-parties, held between the hours of four and seven. Tea and light refreshments are served, and servants wait on the visitors. Morning dress is worn, ladies wear their bonnets, and gentlemen may take their hats with them into the drawing-room. The idea is that guests enter and leave at their convenience, and that the whole is a pleasant and unceremonious method of seeing friends. Formal introductions are not considered necessary except among very exclusive people; nevertheless, the host and hostess should make a point of introducing desirable acquaintances to one another and must do their best to put everybody at their ease. Many hosts and hostesses seek to attract celebrities of some kind or other to their assemblies.

General Hints.—Do not introduce people to each other if you have any cause for supposing that the introduction may not be mutually agreeable. There is no need for a lady to bow to a gentleman who has been her partner at a dance unless she wishes to do so. When a gentleman is introduced to a lady at a dance he should always at once ask her for the pleasure of a dance, and, unless she does not intend to dance, she is bound to accept. A lady should not dance more than two or three times in one evening with the same gentleman, unless she is engaged to be married to him. A young lady should *never* accept presents (unless it may be flowers or bonbons) from a gentleman unless she is engaged to be married to him. When engagements are broken off all letters and presents should be returned on both sides.

HINTS ON FURNITURE.

Gone is the fashion of horsehair chairs in vogue in the earlier Victorian era, and gone also are the ideas of horsehair sofas, of rosewood furniture, and heavy gilt frames. Fashion changes in furniture as in dress, with, however, this consoling proviso, that if genuine and well made, good furniture must always be useful, if not decorative, or exactly fashionable; and when the whirligig of change places it again in vogue, it will rise considerably in value.

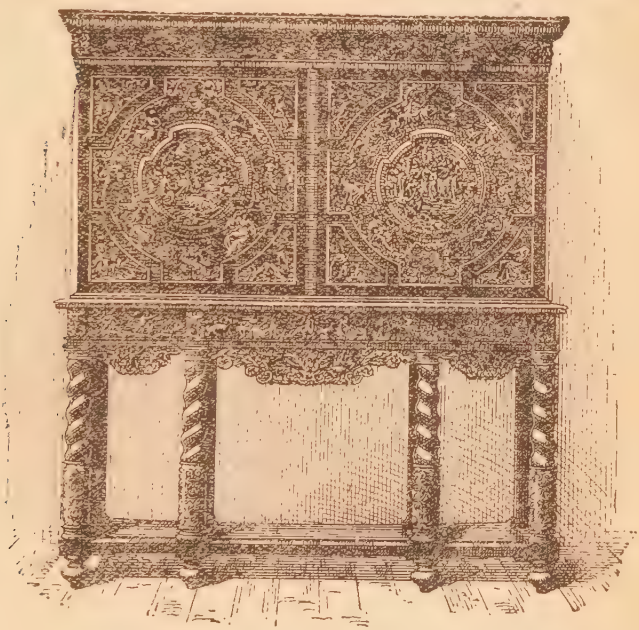
Such has been the case with the Chippendale and Sheraton goods—the "spindle-legged" furniture, as some people have not inappropriately called it. Thomas Chippendale migrated from Worcester to London about the time that mahogany was coming into vogue, and he made his furniture of that sound and beautiful wood. The curves and lines of his productions are excellent—some say perfect—and his chair-backs are carved open-work. The legs of his tables and chairs are very slender; but it is said he never "inlaid" his work, so that if any broker or auctioneer tries to sell you an "inlaid" piece of Chippendale furniture you may question its genuineness.

Sheraton, however, inlaid his goods; indeed, "inlay" forms one of his characteristics, while his "legs" are more spindle-shanked even than those of Chippendale. He also liked carvings of wreaths of flowers, musical instruments, or draperies.

Time passed, and the fashion for these things passed away. The furniture of Sheraton and Chippendale and of another maker, named Heppelwhite, who flourished about the same time, sank in price and popular esteem, so much so that it was regarded as "old rubbish." Much that was massive, pretentious and expensive came into vogue; but that style has now declined in its turn, and fashion went back to the "spindle-legs." There has been a great unearthing of the once-called "old rubbish" and lumber-rooms and curiosity shops have been made to yield up their dusty treasures. Prices, of course, rose accordingly.

Good modern furniture may, therefore, be made in these styles, and look very pleasing, and afford great satisfaction, without being genuine Chippendale—that is, actually made

by that great furniture artist 150 years ago. In fact, a little taste and a little care may furnish a house even fashionably, at comparatively small cost. Just now, even "Queen Anne" styles, and old oak furniture, has declined in fashionable favour; but there can be little doubt that those who own genuine specimens, and can prove the date when they were made, would do well not to sell them too cheap, for change in



EBONY CABINET—DUTCH, 17TH CENTURY.

fashion may, perhaps, bring up their price again. Moreover, if well made, the goods can surely be made very serviceable and useful.

Until mahogany was introduced—about 1720 and succeeding years—English furniture must nearly all have been made of English woods, such as oak and elm, beech and birch; but one day (about 1720) the brother of a Dr. Gibbon brought home

the largest soap works in the world.

some dark red wood from the West Indies, and Mrs. Gibbon, wanting a new candle-box, her husband ordered it to be made of the new wood. He desired the box to be ornamental. The joiner was like his tools, he turned aside from the task, for, said he, the wood is so hard, tools won't work it. Dr. Gibbon insisted that harder tools should be found, and he had his way, and the box was made. It was the first article made in England of mahogany, and was much admired. Then Dr. Gibbon had a bureau made of the wood, which was polished with linseed oil. Mahogany became popular; men saw there was money to be earned by importing it; and Chippendale arrived to make good use of it.

Satin wood came in some years later, and rose into great vogue, being also frequently used with tulip wood. All kinds of woods are, of course, now used for furniture; but one of the points after all, in choosing furniture is to see that it is thoroughly well made, and that the joints are firm. Showiness of appearance may cover loose, badly-constructed joints, and ill-seasoned, if not even warped wood. The old "kings" of furniture-making seem to have always selected thoroughly well-seasoned and finely-grained wood; and if you select modern furniture having the same qualities you will have a good article, even if not quite in the fashion. But, in fact, much modern furniture is made "in the fashion," and very accurate and harmonious it is. If sold as "modern" Chippendale, or in the Chippendale or Sheraton style, it need not be outrageously high-priced, but may be very satisfactory, and even "fashionable," all the same. Variations of these styles also may produce very satisfactory results.

Ebony was also introduced during the seventeenth century, having come to Europe from the Portuguese settlements in India. Admirably carved specimens may be seen sometimes in old country houses. Ebony was fashionable to an extent, but was always rare, for the wood has only been imported in small pieces. A so-called Dutch ebony cabinet of the seventeenth century has been exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, beautifully carved with mythological subjects in relief. It is called Dutch, but no doubt it was the work of French artisans who fled to the Netherlands after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Comfort also must be considered. It is foolish to purchase

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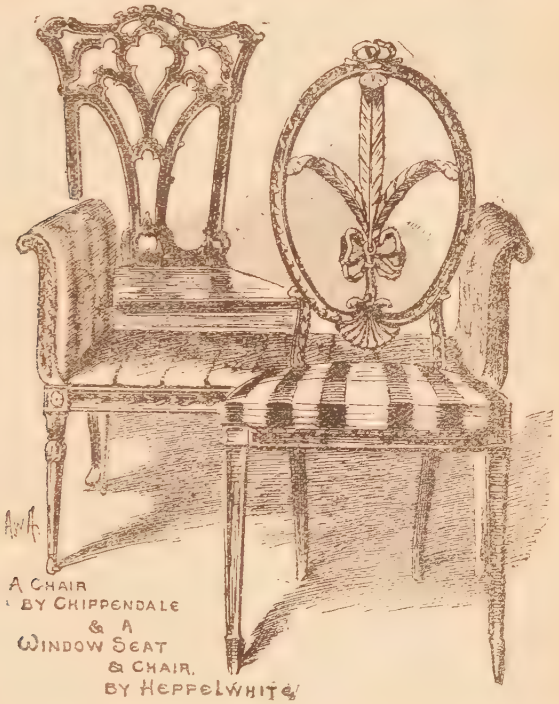
fashionable furniture and find the chairs are very uncomfortable, and the sofas or couches do not afford rest. As for the coverings, they are now so numerous, and offer such a variety of choice, that it is difficult to give any guide. Showiness, however, should again be discarded in favour of genuine worth; something should be selected that will really wear well and



A CHAIR BY CHIPPENDALE & A WINDOW SEAT & CHAIR, BY HEPPELWHITE.

not quickly fade; something, moreover, that may harmonise in colour with surroundings. As a rule, glaring colours should be avoided. But in all these matters, "taste is a matter of taste," as the shopman said to the artist.

But when you have chosen your furniture you should see that it is kept in good condition. A little reasonable care as

the largest demand in the world.

between constant fussing over it on the one hand, and utter neglect on the other, will keep it fresh and bright. It should be polished now and again, and an excellent furniture polish may be made as follows:—Mix thoroughly 3 oz. of beeswax, 1 oz. of white wax, 1 oz. of SUNLIGHT SOAP, 1 pint of turpentine, and 1 pint of soft water; keep the mixture two days before using, apply it lightly to the furniture and polish off with a silk handkerchief.

Walls, Ceiling and Floors.—Bear in mind, when furnishing and decorating a home, that great expense is not necessary if you will but use a little ingenuity and intelligence. It is not merely the lavish outlay of money that will make a harmonious, elegant, and tasty home.

For the walls, instead of papers which may be badly designed and very gaudy in colours, you may, if you like, produce cheaply harmonious tones in any tint by means of *distemper*, which you can put on yourself. You may use, for instance, a good shade of terra-cotta for the walls, and modify the tint for the ceiling according to taste. The room will look like the interior of a rosy-coloured shell, particularly if the idea of harmony be followed out in the draperies instead of contrast. For this purpose a bold-patterned warmly-tinted "art" muslin may be used. "Art" muslins of good designs and of every colour can now be bought at a draper's, at about threepence per yard and upwards.

The Distemper for the Walls and Ceiling is really a coloured whitewash, but some size must be put into the mixture, or the colouring will rub off the wall when dry. A good recipe for whitewash for an ordinary room is as follows:—Place two cakes of common whitening in a pail and mix into a thin paste with warm water; 1 lb. of double size should be melted in an old saucepan and added to the whitening in the pail; a small cake of laundry blue, previously dissolved, should be added, and finally a tablespoonful of ground alum. The mixture will effervesce when this is added, and when the bubbling is over the stuff may be strained through a fine sieve or coarse canvas; when cold it is ready for use. Wash off the old whitewash and dirt before applying. Any tint may be given the whitewash by colours procured at the oil-and-colourman's. The simplest method, however, will be to order a pail of coloured whitewash or distemper of the

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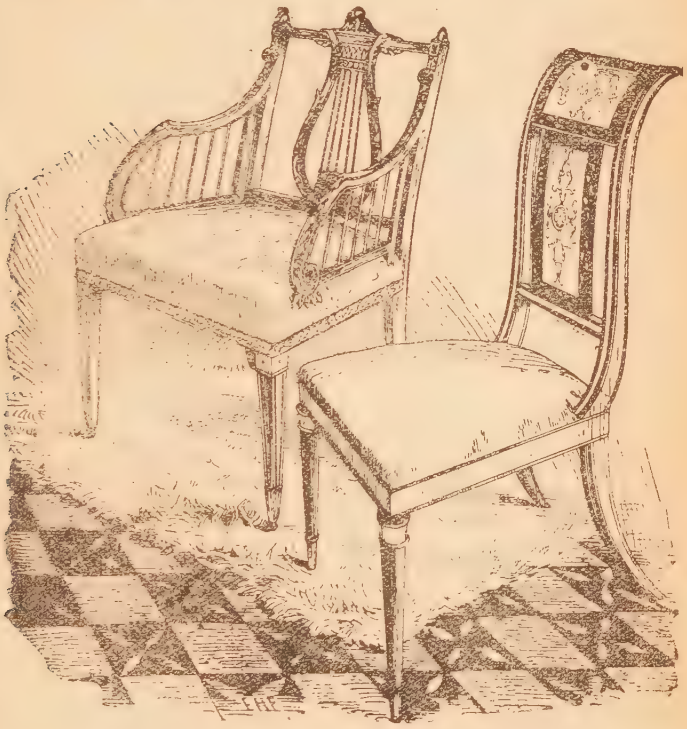
house decorator or colourman, who will probably lend you a whitewashing brush also.

A Blue Wash for Walls may be made thus:—Melt ½ lb. of glue in a quart of soft water, powder ½ lb. of blue vitriol and place in a wooden pail; when the glue water is



Sheraton Chairs in South Kensington Museum.

cold pour it on the vitriol and mix together well with a stick, then stir in two quarts of lime by degrees. Test the colour by dipping paper in the mixture, and when dry the tint will be seen; if too dark add more lime; if too light add more powdered vitriol. The addition of soft water will secure the

right consistency, and the mixture can be used like whitewash.

How to Furnish a Room Cheaply and Beautifully.—A good proportion for distemper is ten parts of whitening to one of coarse size, the colour being added when diluted with a little water, and of a consistency resembling cream. Distemper should be slightly warmed when used. Remember too that distemper will dry on the walls several shades lighter in colour than it appears whilst wet. An admirable effect in colouring might be produced if you were to distemper your wall a shade of grey-blue, and the centre flat part of your ceiling with the same colour, making the cornice moulding biscuit colour. Fix all round the room a dado three or four feet high, of ordinary Indian matting, headed by a beading of split bamboo cane, which can be obtained at very little expense.

The floor may then be painted all round in a deeper shade of blue, and well varnished over when dry, using the same colour for wood-work of the door, window sash, etc., or, if preferred, paint these latter a cream white, cover the centre of the floor with a square of deep crimson felt without pattern, and you will have, at trifling cost, a room that will always be a pleasure to use.

Such a room may be furnished with bamboo-cane chairs, and fitted with an overmantel and little book-shelves painted white, like the door and window sash, and the effect would be charming. A carpenter who understands the use of a lathe would make the overmantel and book-shelves, and you will in this way get them at much less cost than if you bought them already made, besides the advantage of having them according to your own design, and fitted beforehand to the places in which they are to be finally fixed. Variety also can be obtained with a little forethought; for instead of the split bamboo beading, you might run a little shelf a few inches wide all round over the matting, and use it for holding ornaments or books. Also, if important to economise space, you might, instead of the matting dado, fix a set of shallow shelves, say seven inches wide, all round the room, with doors to each compartment; these shelves could be used instead of an ordinary sideboard, and would take up much less room; and if the doors were panelled they might

be effectively painted in the colours of your walls and woodwork, or if you wanted to use them as book-shelves, you could have wire doors, showing through them the colours of the books themselves, which form excellent decoration.

A Cheap Corner Cupboard for Dresses.—In a bedroom much may be done to economise space by enclosing a corner as follows :—Have a three-cornered shelf, three feet deep in its widest part, fixed up sufficiently high to allow hooks to be placed inside around the two angles of the wall, on which to hang dresses, &c. ; then hang a curtain of the same material as your window curtains, bed drapings, etc., from the front of this shelf, and you at once have a three-cornered wardrobe, in which you can hang a number of garments with safety from dust.

Substitute for Wardrobes, &c.—Ordinary deal boxes frilled round with art muslin, and with a frilled square of the same material, make excellent substitutes for drawers in which to hold evening dresses, linen, etc. ; or make admirable ottomans in a sitting-room ; and one great advantage is that the art muslins used for these ottoman curtains, etc., can be washed, and made to look as good as new by any lady, and with only a few minutes' trouble, by SUNLIGHT SOAP. They require no rubbing, and can be washed in any ordinary small foot-bath, or large washing basin, if done according to the directions given with the soap. It is well to know this, as instead of tearing a room to pieces with one great "spring cleaning" when the dirt has accumulated sufficiently to discolour everything, the apartment may be kept fresh and sweet all the year round with comparatively no trouble. A clothes bag of art muslin lined with white linen, will be found greatly superior to any clothes-basket, as it can be constantly washed, and thereby kept sweet and fresh.

To Preserve Carpets.—Paper laid under carpets and felts will be found a great preservative, and conduce to long wear, as it prevents the rubbing and cutting of the boards on the carpets.

To Remove Ink Stains from Furniture.—Use lemon juice on the ink spot and rub well with the finger ; wipe off with a cloth and then apply more lemon juice if necessary. Continue the treatment until the stains are gone.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

COOKERY RECIPES.

I.—Soup.

General Hints for Soup-making; the Stock.—Well-made soup is very nourishing, and forms an uncommonly good beginning for dinner. The basis is generally "stock," or liquid in which lean meat or bones have been simmered. The meat should be cut into small pieces, and the bones should be well broken; a quart of water may be used for every pound of meat. Let the water heat slowly and skim off the scum as it rises. Do not permit the water to boil, except gently. When the scum seems all removed, add the vegetables, such as one, or perhaps two, turnips, an onion with cloves stuck in it, parsnips, carrots, and a few sweet herbs. Add salt to taste after the meat is cooked. The mixture may be set aside to cool till morning, and the fat can then be taken off. Much waste in the kitchen will be prevented by having a stock pot and making good use of soups. A stock pot with special construction may be bought, but any pot with a lid will do; if it is of iron, however, it should be *well tinned* inside. Into this every scrap of kitchen waste, *except* fish, should be put—bacon rinds, bones (crushed or chopped small), &c., with water, and it should be stewing (again we say *not* boiling) on the fire whenever the hob is not occupied with anything else. It is better not to put vegetables into the stock pot, but all vegetable scraps (except potato parings) should be boiled by themselves, and the water strained from them makes an excellent addition to the stock when it is made into soup. The water that meat—salt or fresh—or fowl has been boiled in, should *never* be thrown away; put it into the stock pot instead. In summer, stock needs boiling up every day to keep it from turning; but in winter, stock that is coated with fat (as it always is when cold) will keep good in a cold larder for a fortnight.

A Good Beef or Mutton Soup.—Cut up ¾ lb. lean beef or mutton; wash a ¼ lb. rice, and cut up a ¼ lb. each of turnip, carrot, and tomato; the meat and vegetables may be cut to about ½ in. square. Cut up also 3 stalks of celery very small, or, if you prefer,

3 sprigs of parsley. Place the meat with 4 quarts of cold water in a saucepan, and let it boil gradually; add the vegetables, and salt and pepper to taste, and *boil gently* until the food is tender. To bring up the quantity to the 4 quarts, add boiling water.

Potato Soup (without meat, cheap and excellent).—Shred and simmer 6 potatoes and 2 onions in a little water. When soft, rub through a colander, or sieve, and mix with milk to make of the consistence of cream; add pepper and salt to taste, a piece of butter, and boil up. May be served with chopped parsley or powdered mint sprinkled over soup in tureen, if flavours are liked, and with fried bread squares.

Cabbage Soup.—Take 2 pints of stock (*see above*) a head of cabbage, 1 tablespoonful of butter or dripping, pepper and salt, and a tablespoonful of flour. Boil the cabbage, strain and chop it fine, put it into the pot with other ingredients, except flour, boil up, have the flour mixed smoothly with a little water (corn-flour is much better than ordinary flour), stir it in and boil till the soup thickens. When flour is used as thickening for soups, sauces, &c., they should always be boiled for at least five minutes after it is added or the flour will taste raw.

A Good "Baked Soup."—A nourishing and substantial winter soup. The writer of *Tasty Dishes* says: *Ingredients.*—2 lbs. lean beef, 1 head of celery, 2 turnips, 1 teacup of chopped cabbage, 1 onion, 1 carrot, chopped parsley, 4 or 6 tomatoes (or ½ tin preserved tomatoes), ½ cup of rice previously boiled for 15 minutes, pepper and salt, 5 pints of cold water. *Method.*—Cut the meat into dice, peel and chop up all the vegetables, add the rice and seasoning, mix all well together, and put into a strong earthenware jar, pour in the water, fit the cover on closely, and set in the oven in a pan of boiling water for 6 hours. Do not uncover it while it is cooking, and serve without further preparation.

Carrot, Haricot Bean, Lentil, Green Pea, Oxtail Soup, &c.—For all these soups, good stock, as already directed, may be taken as the basis; lentils and haricot beans must be soaked beforehand for a few hours (beans all night) in cold water, and then stew in the stock until done. Many cooks then rub the soft haricots or vegetables through a sieve.

27 Gold Medals and other Awards.

Salt and pepper to taste, also add such herbs as desired to flavour. Oxtails should be cut into joints and fried before simmering in the stock.

Purely Vegetable Soups; Purees.—Chop up the vegetables and simmer gently in water; then after half an hour, if desired, add cabbage, which must have been previously partially boiled; then, after about a quarter of an hour, add tomatoes if desired and sweet herbs, and boil up for nearly half an hour. Mash through sieve, and add a little butter and milk (thickened with flour as directed for cabbage soup, if desired), and boil a minute. In a somewhat similar manner purées of separate vegetables, as of tomatoes, may be made.

II.—Roasting.

General Rule.—Meat should be put into a very hot oven, or before a strong fire for the first ten or fifteen minutes, then the oven should be cooled a little or the joint drawn further from the fire for the rest of the cooking, in order to preserve the juice in the joint.

Average Time required for Roasting.—Fifteen minutes to the pound, and add fifteen or twenty minutes to the entire time required for cooking the joint. Veal and pork *always* require twenty minutes to the pound, *and* twenty minutes over to the entire time. These meats *must* be done through *to the bone*. Fowl require plenty of basting.

Economical Leg of Mutton.—A large leg is more economical than a small one. Have it neatly cut in two. Take out bone from thick end, fill space with stuffing made of bread scraps wrung out of *cold* water, and mixed with chopped dripping, pepper, salt, parsley, herbs, and a little shred lemon peel, bind up tightly, cover with greased paper, and bake; or fill with mashed chestnuts or mashed potatoes and onion as for a goose. The knuckle end, boiled with caper or parsley sauce, will make another day's dinner.

Savoury Mock Steak made without Meat.—Take one pint of dried haricot beans soaked for 24 hours in cold water, boil till tender (two or three hours). Put some dripping and two sliced onions in a frying pan and fry a golden brown, add beans, with pepper, salt, and chopped parsley, fry for ten minutes, drain off dripping, and arrange in neat form on a hot dish.

Mock Rabbit (cheap and very nourishing).—Prepare haricot beans as above, but instead of frying, put them, when sufficiently boiled and drained from the water, on a deep, hot dish and cover—for the mock rabbit—with onion sauce, or to represent chicken, with parsley sauce.

To Cook New Zealand or other Frozen Meat.—This meat is often despised because it is badly cooked. It should always be *thoroughly* thawed before cooking—this is the secret of success. Let it hang in a warm kitchen all night. Canterbury (New Zealand) lamb is regarded as the best of all the foreign brands imported.

To Clarify Fat or Dripping.—Much dripping will accumulate during roasting, and should be clarified. Break up all dripping and scraps of fat into a basin, and pour on a kettleful of *boiling* water. Next day the fat will have formed a cake on the top; cut it off, if possible without breaking, scrape all the impurities off the underside, wash out the basin, break up the cake, and repeat process, and then again a third time. Beef dripping is much nicer for cookery purposes than mutton dripping; if possible keep them separate.

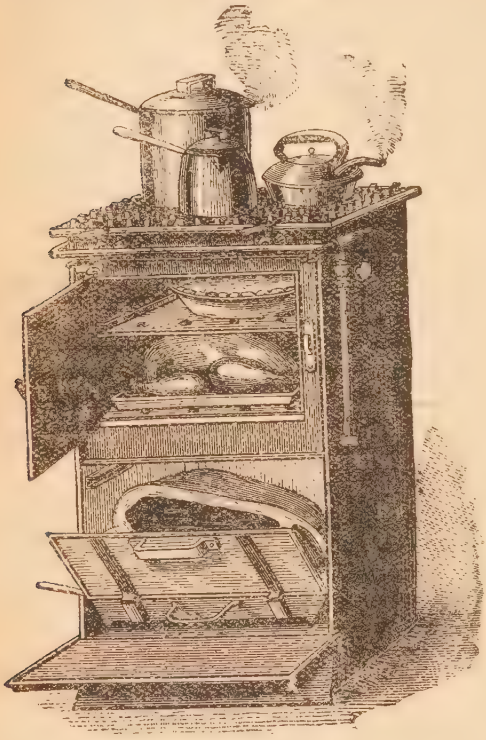
III.—Baking.

General Principles.—The rules and times for roasting apply equally to baking. *Remember* that a very hot oven is needed to *raise* bread and pastry, then a cooler oven to permit inside to be gradually cooked. Game, hares and other delicate meats should be covered with greased paper, or larded (*i.e.*, have thick slices of fat bacon tied or skewered on) before being put in the oven; this also saves the need of such frequent basting. Meat pies when brown enough should be placed on the top of the oven, to allow the meat to cook slowly and prevent the crust from being over-done; the crust should be covered with paper during this process. Make a little hole in the top of meat pies to allow the steam to escape.

Time required for Baking.—For meat, fowl, game, same as roasting. Game pie three to four hours if very large. Meat pie one to two hours according to size, half the same time on the top. Sucking pigs one and a half to two hours. Fowls and ducks half to three-quarters of an hour. Turkeys and geese an hour or more, according to size. Hare one to

wherever SUNLIGHT SOAP is found.

two hours. Venison haunch three to four hours. Game, as partridge, etc., twenty to twenty-five minutes. Larks ten to fifteen minutes.



Stuffings.—Turkey may be stuffed with sausage meat or mashed chestnuts; veal, force meat; hare, veal stuffing; goose, mashed potatoes with plenty of onion; duck, sage and onion. Serve pheasants dry on toast with browned crumbs in dish, tomatoes and watercress as an accompaniment. All other small game birds are best served on toast, which should first stand in dripping pan unless preferred dry.

A Good Rabbit Pie.—Cut up the rabbit into several pieces, soak in salt water for about half an hour, stew for a short time, then place the pieces of rabbit on a layer of slices of salt pork in the pie dish; add on top a few pieces of boiled egg; sprinkle on a little pepper and butter and pour in the water in which the rabbit was stewed. Another layer of pork and rabbit may be added if the dish be deep, and a piece or two of bacon placed on top. The meat may be flavoured with a little lemon juice and powdered mace if desired.

Search North, South, East or West,

Use puff paste and bake an hour, covering the crust with paper to prevent it from burning.

Baked Codfish.—After soaking the fish half an hour in cold salt water, wipe dry and stuff with a little seasoning; then bake, with thin melted butter poured over it, in a moderate oven for about an hour, or till done, basting if it should show signs of browning too quickly.

Baked Lemon Pudding.—Beat the yolks of 4 eggs to a froth; mix in 4 ozs. pounded sugar, and ¼ lb. warmed butter; stir well, and add grated rind and juice of a lemon. Line a dish and cover it with puff paste and bake forty minutes.

A Good Batter Pudding.—Take 4 eggs, separate the yolks from the whites, beat well separately; then mix them very gradually with 8 or 6 ozs. of flour and a trifle salt; add a little more than a pint of milk. Put in a buttered dish and bake in a quick oven for three quarters of an hour.

Baked Fruit Batter Pudding.—These may be made with almost any fruit; if apples are used, peel, quarter, and core them first, and add a little grated lemon or pounded cloves. The fruit should be placed in a well-buttered dish, and then the batter poured over to fill it.

Good Pie Crusts.—(1) *A "Common" Crust for Raised Pies.*—A ¼ lb. butter and ¼ lb. of lard should be melted in ½ pint of hot water; when melted, pour the liquid into 2 lbs. of flour in a basin, stirring all the time. Then work the mixture into a stiff paste with the hands, and before using it, place it on the hearth, covering the basin with a cloth. (2) *A good "Dripping" Crust.*—"Rub 6 ozs. of nicely clarified beef dripping," says Cassell's "Dictionary of Cookery," "into 1 lb. of flour. Add a pinch

SUNLIGHT SOAP you find the best.

of salt, a small teaspoonful of baking powder, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Make the mixture into a paste by stirring into it ½ pint of water, and roll it out two or three times." (3) *Lard Crust.*—"Rub ½ lb. of lard into 1 lb. of flour, add a pinch of salt, and make it into a paste by mixing with it a cupful of water. The unmelted lard, freed from skin and thinly sliced, makes very good pastry; but a mixture of lard and dripping, or lard and butter, makes a better crust than lard alone." (4) *A Good Butter Crust for Fruit Tarts.*—Mix 1 lb. of dry flour with a trifle of salt and 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; then crumble into the mixture 6 ozs. of fresh butter, which has been cut into small pieces, and work up the whole into a paste with a little new milk. Roll out two or three times, adding two more ounces of butter as you do so, but handling it as little as possible; use a moderate oven for baking. A quick, light, dexterous hand is best for making pastry.

Baked Rice Pudding.—To make a plain baked rice pudding, wash about a teacupful of rice, put it in a pie dish, sprinkle a little sugar over it and add a trifle of grated lemon peel—or any flavouring desired; add 3 pints of cold milk and a little bit of butter, also currants if desired. Bake in a gentle oven until a brightish brown skin forms on the top. *For Bread and Butter Pudding*, thin slices of bread and butter sprinkled with currants may be placed on top of the milk. *Baked Rice Pudding and Suet* may be made thus:—After washing 6 ozs. of rice, boil gently in a little milk until tender without being broken; then mix with it 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, a trifle of salt, a tablespoonful of chopped-up suet, or a little butter and nutmeg. When cool stir in 1 or 2 eggs if desired, but they are not necessary, and bake in a moderate oven.

Nice Buns for Tea.—Rub 1 lb. of flour and half a teaspoonful of tartaric acid and half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda through a sieve; then rub 2 ozs. of butter into the flour, leaving no lumps; mix in ¼ lb. of well-dried currants, 2 ozs. of sifted sugar, and if desired, a few caraway seeds. Mix separately ½ pint of milk with an egg, and having made a hole in the midst of the

flour, pour in the milk and work all lightly together. Place pieces of the dough on the baking tin with a fork. Do not touch with the hand or the cakes will be heavy.

A Good Cake.—Mix 1¼ lbs. of flour and ¼ lb. of brown sugar; add half a teacupful of good yeast and a ¼ pint of lukewarm milk, stirring the while; knead all well together to dough and set it to rise near the fire. When the dough has risen add ¼ lb. currants, or a teaspoonful of caraway seeds and ¼ lb. melted butter in ¼ pint of milk. Knead once more and let the dough rise again near the fire. Put in tin, and bake for about an hour in a moderate oven.

A Superior Macaroni Pudding.—Boil inch lengths of macaroni in milk till tender. Thinly line a pie dish with pie-crust. Nearly bake it and place inside the macaroni and milk and add beaten eggs to almost fill the dish; sweeten to taste, and bake the whole in a gentle oven; the preparation must not boil.

Queen Cakes.—Mix together 1 lb. each of dried flour, sifted sugar, and clean currants. Beat up 1 lb. of butter, and mix with it 8 eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately), add the dry ingredients by degrees. Then beat the whole together, some authorities say for an hour. Place the batter in little tins or cups and sift fine sugar over as you place in the oven.

IV.—Boiling.

General Principles.—Meat, boiled to serve as a joint, should be put into fast boiling water, which should boil for at least five minutes; if the joint be large, allow ten minutes; the pot must then be drawn to the side where the water will only simmer gently for the rest of the time of cooking. The gentle simmering permits a slow, steady heat to penetrate to the inside, which cooks the meat without depriving it of its juice. But in boiling meat and bones for soup-stock and beef-tea the opposite principle must be observed, because the object is to extract the juices, and so get all the flavour and nourishment *out* of the meat and bones; therefore, they should be chopped up and put into *cold* water, which should gradually come to a simmer until the meat is "done to rags," and the bones become bare and marrowless. *The lid should always be kept on while stock or soup is making in order to preserve*

Why not get SUNLIGHT SOAP—the Best? M

the flavour and goodness. Quarter hour to the pound, and one quarter hour over to the entire time. This is only *average* time—as the quality and size of joint must be considered. Veal and pork need longer cooking than other meat.

Fish.—Put fish into cold or tepid *well salted* water. Some cooks, however, make salmon an exception to this rule, and use boiling water, which certainly causes the fish to be of a better colour. Very small fish are better steamed (for large fish allow ½ lb. salt to a gallon of water, for small fish 4 ozs. to gallon), if this is omitted the fish will not be so well flavoured—and bring quickly to boiling point. If the fish is very big and thick the water may boil rather briskly till it is done; but otherwise fast boiling will cause the outside to be cooked and break to pieces before the inside is done. The fish-kettle or saucepan should be filled, and the fish laid into the water. Turbot should be rubbed over—on its white side—with a cut lemon before cooking. About ten minutes to the pound. Here again size and shape influence the time, a thick cut of salmon may need nearly double this time. Fish is very injurious if underdone. The flesh, if done enough, should *easily* separate from the bone.

Fowls should be put in *hot* water, *not* salted, and the water must only simmer; if it boils too fast the fowl will be ragged. The lid of the pot should be kept on while boiling meat, fish or fowl. Chickens twenty minutes to half an hour. Fowl half to one hour, according to size. Turkeys, one and a half hours for moderate sized bird.

Vegetables.—Put green vegetables after washing them well, and new potatoes into plenty of fast-boiling well-salted water, and boil fast *with the lid off.* The exception to this rule is spinach, which must be put into a pot with only the water that clings to it from washing, it will cook in its own juice. Old potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, dried peas and beans are put into cold water. Potatoes large, old, require from twenty minutes to half an hour. Asparagus, spinach, seakale, sprouts, cabbage, take twenty minutes to half an hour. Old carrots require long boiling to make them tender.

Skimming.—In boiling all kinds of food *skimming* is most important. As the scum rises it should be removed, or

If you wish your linen to be as white as snow,

both flavour and appearance will be injured. Remember that nothing should remain lying in the water after it is sufficiently cooked. Fish and vegetables are especially injured by this.

Puddings.—Plum pudding can hardly be boiled too much; *two* hours to the pound is the least time that should be allowed. Meat puddings, one hour to the pound, longer than this will do no harm. Apple pudding, roly-poly, &c., half hour to the pound.

A Good Lemon Pudding.—Mix together ½ lb. bread-crumbs, ¼ lb. fine chopped meat, ½ lb. sifted white sugar, and the grated rind of 2 lemons, add the juice of 1 lemon, and finally 2 eggs beaten up; place in a buttered basin and boil for three quarters of an hour.

A Good Boiled Plum Pudding.—Mix together ¼ lb. of chopped-up beef suet, ¾ lb. of flour, ¾ lb. of bread-crumbs, ½ lb. of stoned raisins (some cooks like to chop them also), ½ lb. of currants, ½ lb. of moist sugar, the chopped-up peel of a lemon, and half a grated nutmeg. The dry ingredients having been thoroughly mixed, 6 well-beaten eggs should be stirred in, or 3 eggs and 3 full teaspoonfuls of baking powder—also as much milk as is necessary to make a stiff paste. Tie the pudding in a floured cloth, but not too tight—so that it may have room to swell; plunge it into boiling water and boil it for five hours. The pudding should not be taken out of the cloth until just before it is eaten.

Hunter's Pudding.—If minced cooked meat be used for this pudding instead of suet, the pudding may be eaten cold and slices may be taken by those whose avocations lead them for hours away from home or restaurants. "Mix ½ lb. of finely-shred beef suet, with a ¼ lb. of bread-crumbs and a ¼ lb. of flour, add ½ lb. of stoned and chopped raisins, ½ lb. of picked currants, ½ lb. of sugar, the grated rind and strained juice of half a lemon, a pinch of salt, half a nutmeg grated, and 1 oz. of candied lemon. When the dry ingredients are thoroughly mixed, stir in 4 well-beaten eggs, and either milk, beer, port wine, or brandy, sufficient to make a stiff batter. Put the mixture into a buttered mould, and boil six or seven hours. This pudding will keep for several months, and when used may be either cut into slices and

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

fried, or plunged again into boiling water and boiled for an hour. Several puddings may be mixed and boiled together, and are very useful for keeping in the house to be used as occasion requires."

A Good Pudding-crust for Boiled Pudding.—Suet or butter must be used—lard is not nice for these puddings. (1) *A Butter Crust.*—Mix well together 1 lb. of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, and a trifle of salt in a basin; then rub in 6 ozs. of fresh butter. Make the mixture into a paste by working it with a fork or knife, and adding ½ pint of water; roll out once or twice, and it will be ready for use. (2) *Suet Crust.*—The skin must be carefully removed, and the suet must be cut up as finely as possible, a little flour being strewn over it two or three times to keep it from sticking together. Mix 6 or 8 ozs. of the suet to 1 lb. of flour with a trifle of salt, and work the mixture into a firm paste with cold water. Almost any kind of fruit may be used for puddings with these crusts. Butter should be rubbed on the inside of the basin, which should then be lined with the crust, the fruit put in, and then covered with the crust. Tie in a well-floured cloth, place in boiling water, and boil till cooked. Apple pudding half hour to the pound.

Boiled Lemon (Fig or Ginger) Pudding.—Cut up finely ½ lb. of beef suet, mix with it ½ lb. of bread-crumbs, also ½ lb. of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, the chopped-up rind of 2 large lemons, the juice of 1 lemon

Just a line to tell you SUNLIGHT SOAP

(strained), and a couple of well-beaten eggs; place the mixture in a buttered basin or mould, tie in a well-floured cloth, place in boiling water, and boil quickly and continuously. An ounce of ginger, or ½ lb. of chopped figs may be used instead of the chopped-up lemon rind, and the lemon juice may or may not be omitted, according to taste.

"High Church Pudding."—Mix thoroughly ½ lb. of finely-chopped suet, ½ lb. of flour, a teacupful of black-currant jam, teacupful of milk, and a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda. Stir these together a few minutes, add, if liked, a tablespoonful of sugar. Butter the inside of a plain basin or tin shape, put in the pudding and boil 2½ hours.

A Good Roly-Poly Pudding.—Knead 1 lb. of flour into a paste with a little milk—tepid in winter. Roll out the paste on the board, placing on it from time to time little bits of butter, and keep on rolling and placing in little bits of butter until you have used ¾ lb. Then roll out the paste to size of your pudding—as long as your saucepan will take—and spread over it the jam you intend to use; then roll the jam and paste over itself and work the ends together, so as to close up the jam well inside. Flour over, tie in a cloth, tying the middle and ends of the pudding with string, and place in a saucepan of *boiling water*, and keep boiling for three hours. Have a kettle of hot or boiling water near to fill up the pudding saucepan as the water therein evaporates.

V.—Stewing.

General Principles.—This is the most economical of all methods of cooking. The meat should be fried first for a minute on each cut side to keep in the juice, and then put into the stewing pot (either a regular stewing pan, or an ordinary saucepan with a close-fitting lid) with a *very* little water or stock, and with or without vegetables. Very little fire is needed for stewing as the process should be a slow one; for this reason, that all the goodness of the meat is preserved in the gravy.

Stewed Celery.—Cut the celery into 3-inch lengths; wash in cold water, place in boiling water or broth so that they may be covered and keep to that level by filling up with

cleans clothes and almost anything else.

milk. When tender, thicken the liquor in which the celery has been boiled with a little flour, and butter, pepper, and salt to taste.

VI.—Steaming.

The General Principle consists in putting the article to be cooked into a basin or jar, covering it with a cloth wrung out of boiling water and floured, or a greased paper, and placing it in a steamer. If this is not at hand the basin or jar may stand in a saucepan of boiling water, which should only reach half up its side.

VII.—Frying.

General Principle.—Plenty of fat (lard or dripping) should be used, *except* for chops or steaks. To know if fat is the right heat for frying fish, cutlets, &c., pour a drop or two of water on to the pan from a spoon. If it hisses the heat is right.

To Cook a Chop or Steak in the Frying-pan.—Have a strong iron frying-pan (*not* an enamelled one), place it on the fire till it gets almost red hot, put on the steak or chop with a pair of tongs (sugar-tongs will do, or use two spoons), *and turn every ten seconds.* From six to twelve minutes will cook chop or steak, according to thickness.

Broiling is done on a gridiron over a clear fire. The difficulty of always being sure of a clear fire makes the above method of frying a beef-steak very useful. A griller on a gas stove is also very serviceable.

Sauces (for Fish, Meats, and Vegetables).—Economical substitute for melted butter.—Blend quite smoothly 1 tablespoonful of corn-flour in a little cold milk or water, add 1 pint of boiling milk. Stir one way, and boil for five minutes. This can be used as a *fish* sauce by adding either lobster, oyster (tinned or fresh), shrimps, anchovy, hard-boiled eggs, chopped gherkins (for salmon), parsley, or ketchup, or mustard (for herrings), with a little vinegar and cayenne. As a *meat* sauce, add capers or parsley for boiled mutton, or boiled onions for shoulder of ditto. For *fowl* add parsley or celery (boiled and chopped), or pickled nasturtiums, or mushrooms. For *rabbits*, add boiled onions. Equal parts of mill

Prize Dogs and Poultry should be

and water can be used, and does very well instead of pure milk. A piece of butter or dripping can be added at discretion. Parsley should be *well washed*, boiled in water for a few minutes, and chopped fine before adding.

Sauce for Puddings.—One full tablespoonful of condensed milk, 1 pint of *boiling* water; thicken with corn-flour as above. To this may be added (for plum pudding) if desired, rum, or brandy, or Marsala wine. For other puddings, chopped almonds, or preserved cherries or ginger—or any flavouring, such as vanilla—or lemon juice; but a glass of Marsala will be found to suit general tastes best, and it is good with any kind of pudding. No sugar is needed. A few drops of cochineal or spinach juice will colour it pink or green.

VIII.—Recipes for Invalids.

Beef Tea.—One pound of beef (weighed without fat, bone or skin), 1 pint of *cold* water. Mince the beef and place it in a jar with the water. Stand the jar, covered closely, in the oven, which must be only very moderately hot, or into a pot of cold water, which should be gradually brought to a simmer, and allowed to simmer round the jar from two to four hours or more. The beef tea *must never boil*. An egg whisked, or milk, or strong gruel added to beef tea makes it nourishing, or the beef tea may be made with the water in which haricot beans have been boiled. Plain beef tea is only a stimulant.

Chicken Tea.—Chop either a whole fowl, or a joint of one, small, put it in a jar, *without water*, cover closely and cook as directed above. The resulting juice will be small in quantity, but of concentrated strength, and excellent for a sick person.

Arrowroot.—Blend a dessertspoonful of arrowroot smooth in cold water, pour this into ½ pint of boiling water or milk, stir while boiling for three minutes. May be thinned with milk or wine or brandy added.

Gruel.—Mix well 2 tablespoonfuls of coarse oatmeal with ½ pint of milk (or water), strain, not through a sieve, but through a strainer, into a saucepan, place on fire and stir frequently, boiling for about fifteen minutes. Add salt or sugar to taste.

washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Barley-water.—Wash two tablespoonfuls of best pearl barley in cold water (see it is not in the least musty). Put it with a quart of water into a saucepan and boil slowly for an hour, adding sugar to taste, and flavour with the very thinly-cut *yellow* part of lemon rind, or lemon juice. Strain into a jug. The longer it boils the thicker it will be.

Apple Tea.—Roast 5 or 6 apples, put them into a jug with sugar to taste, and a thin strip of yellow lemon rind, pour over quart of boiling water. Stir till they are broken, cover, and stand near the fire for an hour. Strain and cool.

Whey.—Add a glass of Marsala to ½ pint of boiling milk for *white wine whey*; boil up, sweeten, strain.

Treacle Whey (Good for a cold).—Add treacle instead of wine.

Cold Whey (A cooling drink).—Add a little rennet to hot milk. Stand in a warm place. In fifteen minutes beat up curd, strain off whey.

Cup Pudding for Invalids.—A small teaspoonful of flour, a trifle of salt and a dessert-spoonful of cold water; then pour in a teacupful of boiling milk, stirring all the time; when cold add a well-beaten fresh egg; see that the mixture is quite free from lumps; sweeten with a little sugar; pour into a buttered basin and bake for about twenty minutes.

Note on Digestibility of Food.—Boiled food is more easily digested than fried food. Hot food is more easily digested than cold food. Liquid food is more easily and quickly assimilated than solid food, but it should not be swallowed down too quickly; rather it should be taken in sips.

Sunlight Soap in the Kitchen.—SUNLIGHT SOAP is an indispensable accessory in the kitchen—every wooden and china utensil can be washed quickly and thoroughly with it. It will keep kitchen and dish cloths sweet and clean with the minimum amount of trouble. LIFEBUOY SOAP is in a special manner the cook's friend. If she has to cut up "high" meat or game, she should *directly* afterwards wash her hands *and* the knife with plenty of LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP.

Take life easy, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

To Clean Silver and Electro-plate.—Wash with SUNLIGHT SOAP daily, and polish with a leather; plate-powder will not be needed. If a coarse soap be employed, the free alkali will do much damage, as it corrodes all metals.

To Clean Mackintosh Bed-sheeting.—The Lady Superintendent of a Children's Convalescent Home writes:—"Dip the sheet in water. Rub LIFEBUOY SOAP lightly all over it. Roll the sheet up and place in water for a while. After a little lapse of time remove and swill well with clean water. The dirt is completely removed, without labour or injury to the cloth."

To Clean and Restore Painted Walls and Woodwork.—Take a pailful of tepid water, two sponges, and a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP. Apply the soap to the painted wall or woodwork with one sponge, and remove the soap and dirt with the other sponge; rinse the latter frequently, and change the water often. Some soaps are likely to be too highly chemicalled to use on paint. SUNLIGHT SOAP is mild, but very effective. *The Journal of Decorative Art* writes (March, 1893)—"Were SUNLIGHT SOAP more generally used we feel convinced that we, as a trade, should have less work, for it is admirably adapted for washing paint, and as it contains no free alkali does not take off the surface of the paint together with the dirt."

To Clean, or Wash, a Carpet.—Boil or dissolve SUNLIGHT SOAP in the proportion of half a tablet to four quarts of water, and when cooled so as to be just comfortably hot to the hand, wash the carpet well from seam to seam, only washing about one yard at a time, and using a "loofah," a sort of rough washing-glove, which may be purchased at a chemist's. Then rinse quickly and thoroughly with clean, soft water (rain water if possible), rub dry with a clean cloth, then proceed with the next yard of carpet. In this way the carpet will not be soaked, because it will be quickly dried, and it is a very much better plan than washing the whole carpet first, and then trying to dry it. Should the carpet be nailed down, and it is impossible or undesired to take it up and hang it out to dry, then as little water as possible must

be used, and each piece must be rubbed nearly dry before proceeding with the next piece. Doors and windows should be opened also to admit a current of air, otherwise the carpet may continue damp and rot.

To Keep Carpets Clean.—When sweeping Turkey, Axminster, or any thick piled carpet, *always brush the way of the pile.* By doing so, they will last fresh and bright for years, whereas if done the *wrong* way, *i.e.*, against the grain, the dust will thoroughly penetrate the carpet, and it will soon be rendered dingy and shabby.

To Clean or Scrub Rooms, Baths, etc.—Use SUNLIGHT SOAP; it makes the boards white. But for sick-rooms use LIFEBUOY SOAP, which is a disinfectant. Scrub the way of the grain of the wood; use plenty of clean, warm water; wash *and dry* one part at a ti as far as the arm can reach; do not put more water on the boards than is necessary to make them clean, as they will take very long to dry if made too wet. When scrubbed clean, the boards must be well rubbed with a *clean* house flannel wrung out of *clean* water, then with a dry cloth, *the way of the grain.* If boards are not well rubbed and dried they will not, even after a good scrubbing, be a good colour. When you have finished with the scrubbing brush do not leave it to soak in the bucket; this treatment softens the fibres, or bristles, which should be hard. Rinse the brush under the tap and hang up to dry. After cleaning a room, leave open windows and doors, and do not lay down carpets and rugs until the boards be dry. *Never* scour bedrooms late in the afternoon. They should be dry before they are slept in, or serious illness may result. It is said that in some districts where women leave the cleaning till

Dont worry! Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Saturday, many more cases of *croup* occur on Saturday night than on any other, because the children sleep in damp rooms. Also, if possible, *never* scour out a room on a wet day.

To Clean the Enamelled Paint so much used for bedroom suites, nothing will be found better than SUNLIGHT SOAP, because, being free from any caustic alkali, it will not damage the lustre of the enamel.

To Clean Marble.—Wash the surface with warm water and SUNLIGHT SOAP, polishing afterwards with a fine dry cloth or leather. But if stained and much soiled, boil equal parts of SUNLIGHT SOAP and powdered whitening, say 4 ozs. of each, with 1 oz. of soda in a little water. When thoroughly blended, lay the mixture on whilst hot; let it remain a day or so. Wash off with clean water and dry with a leather; the marble will be much improved.

To Wash Oil (Floor) Cloth.—Wash with a soft flannel, SUNLIGHT SOAP and a little water; wash off the soap, dry well, and polish with a little milk on a flannel; the floor cloth will look like new. Do *not* slop a lot of water over it, as this causes the cloth to rot.

To Clean Kitchen Cloths, Pasteboards, Pudding Cloths, and all Kitchen Requisites, SUNLIGHT SOAP will be found by experienced housekeepers to be the most effectual and economical cleanser.

To Clean Table Knives and Tinware.—Place the knife

flat on the knife-board and rub lightly with SUNLIGHT SOAP; polish with a chamois leather and finely powdered bath-brick. For those who have no knife-cleaning machine, this plan will be found very useful. If white knife handles be discoloured rub with salt moistened with SUNLIGHT SOAP suds. Tinware may be cleaned splendidly if rubbed lightly with SUNLIGHT SOAP and polished as above.

To Clean Stains out of Knife Blades.—Rub the blade on the cut half of a raw potato, wash with SUNLIGHT SOAP, and polish with a little fine bath-brick or knife powder.

To Clean China and Ivory Ornaments.—China ornaments should always be washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP, as it does not injure the gilding. Wash ivory ornaments with a small brush in SUNLIGHT SOAP and water, place them wet in the sunshine, then wash them again, and they become beautifully white.

To Clean Lamp Globes.—Dissolve and use SUNLIGHT SOAP in the water in which the globes are washed. After washing, the glass should be well rinsed in cold water, and then set to drain where the water can run off, and the globes will dry rapidly.

To Clean Feathers, or Pampas, and other Dried Grasses.—Dissolve the half of a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP in two quarts of boiling water; put it into a basin and beat to a strong lather with a wire egg-beater or a bundle of birch twigs; *use while warm.* Hold the feather or grass by the stem in the left hand, dip it into the soap liquor and squeeze it through the right hand, using a very moderate degree of pressure. Continue this operation until the feather or grass is perfectly clean and white, using a second lot of SUNLIGHT SOAP liquor if necessary. Rinse in tepid water.

No wear and tear

Cleanliness is Next to Godliness they say, but many people make home an ungodly place from bad temper when their nerves are all unstrung with their efforts to be clean. This would not be the case if they had a proper help in house-cleaning—and the best HELP women ever had—one who will not want "wages," nor "beer money," "evenings out," nor even "followers," is the silent friend in the paper wrapper, labelled—

"SUNLIGHT SOAP."

CONCERNING THE HAIR AND SKIN.

Brilliantine (a nice dressing for Rough Hair).—Eau de Cologne and LEVER'S GLYCERINE, of each 1 part; honey, 2 parts; rectified spirit, 4 parts.

To Cleanse a Scurfy Head, LIFEBUOY SOAP will be found valuable. Wash the scalp well with it and hot water once a week. SUNLIGHT SOAP is the best thing for washing light-coloured hair. It cleanses thoroughly. It is highly recommended for this purpose by *Lady Mary Shelley*. For washing dark, dry hair Quillai bark is excellent; and can be bought at any chemist's. Tie a bit in muslin and shake it well in a basin of warm water till a lather forms. The hair needs cleanliness and fresh air. Plenty of brushing is most important for its beauty. Heavy, warm head-coverings, which prevent the escape of the exhalations of the scalp, are very injurious to it.

Lime Juice and Glycerine, for strengthening cleansing and beautifying the hair.—Lime juice, ½ pint; rose water, ½ pint; LEVER'S GLYCERINE, 2 oz.; rectified spirit, 2 oz.; oil of lemon, 30 drops.

Glycerine and Lime Cream. Ditto.—LEVER'S GLYCERINE, oil of sweet almonds, and lime water, of each 4 ozs.; tincture of cantharides, ½ oz.; mix and add perfume to taste. A little to be rubbed into the roots of the hair if it is falling out.

Skin.—To preserve the beauty of the skin a good soap is important. Coloured, highly-scented soaps are very injurious, and frequently lead to skin eruptions. SUNLIGHT SOAP is often thought to be unfitted for *toilet* use, but we have two important proofs that this idea is quite erroneous. One is the

testimony of no less a person than Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., and he gives the best proof of the value of SUNLIGHT SOAP for everyday toilet use, by saying that he *uses it himself*. The other is the testimony of a physician whose speciality is skin diseases. The *guaranteed* purity of a well-known article which is used by millions of people, and into the manufacture of which scientific knowledge enters, should convince us that it is a cleanser which cannot injure the most sensitive skin.

Wash for Irritable Eruption on Scalp or Face.—Toilet vinegar, 6 ozs.; LEVER'S GLYCERINE, 2 ozs.

For Sunburn (very Cooling and Healing).—Chop up a fresh cucumber, and squeeze out the juice in a lemon squeezer. Mix this with a like quantity of LEVER'S GLYCERINE and rose water mixed together in equal parts.

Complexion Powders are very injurious to the skin of the face. They, even if innocent in themselves, fill up the pores, cause them to enlarge, and so cause the skin to become coarse. Fuller's earth is the least injurious of all toilet powders except *boracic acid powder*, which is the best of all for use as a dusting powder after the bath. It is an antiseptic powder and scented with orris root or otto of roses makes a delightful powder for use after exercise.

The Hands.—A very simple method of keeping the hands in good condition is to wash them frequently (particularly after doing work that soils them much) with SUNLIGHT SOAP and hot water, *drying thoroughly*, and then rubbing in a few drops of *glycerine* (use Lever's) *and rose water*. These should be mixed in equal parts and kept in a small bottle on the washstand. Glycerine and rose water is specially recommended for rough hands by Dr. Malcolm Morris, the eminent skin specialist. He particularly condemns the use of pumice stone for the hands. If an old pair of soft suède gloves be kept for the purpose of sleeping in, and glycerine and rose water be freely rubbed in before bed-time, and the gloves drawn on without drying the hands, they will soon become as soft as satin. Rose water can be cheaply bought at any chemist's.

A Perfect Nursery Soap.—The skins of infants and young children are much more tender and easily injured than

those of grown people. Coarse, coloured soaps may cause serious skin eruptions. SUNLIGHT SOAP may be safely used for the new-born baby's bath. On account of its purity it is *a perfect Nursery Soap*, and will cause no roughness to the delicate skin of the youngest child. It is also the best soap for washing children's hair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Care of Bedrooms.—A large, clean, white apron should be worn by the bed-maker. If she has to do much housework, a pair of white cotton sleeves to be slipped on before making beds will be found a great assistance in preventing bed linen from becoming soiled. All mattresses should either have cotton cases or strips of white calico tacked over their sides. By these simple means mattresses may be preserved as good as new for many years, but without this care the edges of mattresses soon become soiled. These things can be so easily and quickly washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP, that no one can surely say that the trouble of keeping them clean "is too great." Bedrooms are healthier if not carpeted all over. Then they can be scoured out once a week, the rugs or strips of carpet shaken out of doors, and the room in consequence will be always sweet and fresh.

To ease Windows or Drawers that open stiffly.—Moisten a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP and well rub it on to the sash lines, or the inner edges of the drawers, and they will cease to trouble.

An excellent Furniture Polish.—3 ozs. beeswax, 1 oz. white-wax, 1 oz. SUNLIGHT SOAP, 1 pint of turpentine, 1 pint soft water. Mix thoroughly and keep for two days before using, apply a little lightly, and polish it off with a silk handkerchief.

To Loosen Stoppers in Bottles.—Heat the neck of the bottle with flannel wrung out of hot water. If this does not answer place the neck of the bottle or decanter in very hot water, taking care that the water is not so hot as to crack the glass. If, after immersion for some time, the stopper cannot be removed, try the plan of warming the neck before the fire; when the neck is nearly hot the stopper can usually

be removed. Should the stopper still prove refractory put a few drops of oil round it where it enters the glass bottle and warm before the fire; then hold the bottle between the knees (or in one hand) and tap the stopper gently on alternate sides, with a small piece of wood and directing the strokes upwards. Continue this process, giving more drops of oil, warming afresh, and rubbing the neck briskly with a piece of list until the obdurate stopper gives way. To facilitate it, however, take a needle or a steel pen, and run it round the top of the stopper in the crevice or angle formed by the stopper and the bottle; then hold the bottle in the left hand and twist the stopper steadily toward you with your right. One of the simplest methods, and very useful if you have no hot water at hand, is to pass a piece of list round the neck and then draw it vigorously backward and forward by two persons while the bottle is held fast. This operation warms the glass and frequently enables the stopper to be turned by the hand.

To Waterproof Boots and Shoes.—Melt together two parts of beeswax with one part of mutton fat and apply to the leather at night; the boots should then be wiped next morning with a flannel. This composition is useful for the winter, when they are likely to be exposed to snow and heavy wet. When blacked the boots will not polish so well at first, but after the blacking has been used several times they will polish brilliantly.

Compositions for Rendering Boots and Shoes Softer and Pliable and Wet-resisting.—(1) Melt ½ oz. Burgundy pitch in ½ pint of drying oil mingled with ½ oz. turpentine. Warm the boots slightly and then paint them over with this composition; after drying paint them over a second time with the fluid. Then permit the boots to dry perfectly in a dry and warm place. This treatment renders the leather more durable, pliable and soft, as well as wet-resisting. (2) A similar composition is made by melting an ounce of powdered resin in a quarter of a pint of linseed oil heated in a pipkin over the fire; add 2 oz. of minced mutton fat and simmer until the whole is thoroughly mixed. But the easiest method of all for waterproofing boots is to rub them over with oil or grease before venturing in the snow.

A friend in need is a friend indeed—

To Drive away Rats.—It is said that chloride of lime will drive away rats, as they dislike its odour immensely.

To Remove a Tight Ring from the Finger.—Pass strong thread or thin twine between the ring and the finger, by means of a needle if possible in no other way, and pull the thread toward the hand; then wind the other end of the thread tightly and evenly round the finger toward the tip. Now hold the other end of the thread by the hand and unwind the thread upward; by this means the ring will be gradually passed along the finger over the tightly-wound thread.

To Prevent Flies from Settling on Picture Frames.—Wash the frames of pictures and chimney glasses with the water in which onions have been boiled—three or four onions to a pint of water; the onion water will not hurt the frames, but it will keep away the flies.

What to do with Stale Bread.—"When stale bread has become so hard that it cannot be eaten, it should be grated into coarse powder, and preserved in wide-mouthed bottles or jars. When kept well covered up, and in a dry place, it will keep good for a considerable time. Bread thus powdered will be found very useful for the preparation of puddings, stuffings and similar purposes."

To Keep Milk.—A little carbonate of soda, or fifteen grains of carbonate of magnesia, put into a quart of milk, will preserve it. "Scalding" it by placing it in bottles or jugs, in cold water, and boiling up the water, will also keep it, and if the bottles are immediately corked on taking them out of the boiling water the milk may, it is said, be kept some time; but the milk should be used directly the bottles are uncorked.

A good Liquid Cement.—Dissolve 4 ozs. of crushed orange shellac in 3 ozs. of strong rectified spirit of wine. This may be done by placing the shellac in the spirit in a corked bottle in a warm place and frequently shaking the bottle. The mixture should also be shaken before using it. Three ounces of rectified wood naphtha may be used instead of the rectified spirit of wine, and is sufficiently good for ordinary purposes, but strong rectified

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a friend in need.

spirit makes a much better composition. It may be used to varnish unpainted wood.

To Remove Tea, Wine, or Fruit Stains.—Fresh stains on linen or calico may easily be removed by steeping it in plenty of cold or tepid soft water, then put stained part while wet over a basin and cover with salt; after a few minutes pour hot water over it. If the stain is an old one, proceed as for old ink stains (*see below*). To prevent the stain spreading, use a basin only large enough to hold the stained part.

To Remove Iron-Mould or Ink Stains from Linen.—If the ink stain is slight and quite fresh, soaking in milk for some time and then well rubbing with SUNLIGHT SOAP and cold water, and leaving to soak rolled up for twenty-four hours, will generally remove it. If, however, the stain has dried in, and is dee and of large extent, proceed as follows. Put the stained part into a soup plate or dish, cover with salt and lemon-juice mixed into a rather liquid paste. Leave it to soak in this for twenty-four hours or more, rinse in cold water; if stains are still visible repeat process, using fresh salt and lemon-juice. Then rinse well, lather with plenty of SUNLIGHT SOAP and warm water, roll up tight in water, and wash out after twelve hours. The linen is not injured by this method, as destructive rubbing is avoided, and stains will be entirely removed. (*Also see under* "Laundry.")

To Remove Paint Marks on Clothing.—When fresh, these can easily be removed by rubbing with turpentine or paraffin applied with a bit of cloth. If they have dried on, rub with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and pure alcohol, and clean off with benzine.

To Clean Laces.—Cover an ordinary wine bottle with fine flannel, stitching it firmly round the bottle. Tack one end of the lace to the flannel, then roll it very smoothly round the bottle, and tack down the other end, then cover with a piece of very fine flannel or muslin. Now rub it gently with a strong lather of SUNLIGHT SOAP, and, if the lace is very much discoloured or dirty, fill the bottle with hot water, and place the bottle in a saucepan of suds and boil for a few minutes, then place the bottle under a tap of running water to rinse out the soap. Make some boiled starch. Plunge the bottle two or three times into this, and squeeze out

the superfluous starch with the hand ; then dip the bottle in cold water, remove the outer covering from the lace, fill the bottle with hot water, and stand it in the sun to dry the lace. When nearly dry take it off the bottle, and pick it out with the fingers.

The Best Boot Laces.—It is cheaper to buy porpoise boot-laces for threepence than ordinary mohair at a penny. Thus you will find a good pair of porpoise laces will last you out perhaps a dozen of the others. The difference, therefore, is as between threepence and a shilling, and the lesson is that higher priced articles, if really worth the money, are often cheapest in the end.

Pay Ready Money for what you buy. Not only by so doing, will you be out of debt—and you know that "out of debt is out of danger,"—but you ought by paying cash to get the best articles at the really cheapest price. It is not reasonable to expect that tradesmen can sell you goods on credit as cheaply as for ready money.

Teaching Young People Plain Needlework.—Every girl should know how to sew. She may not like learning, but the knowledge of plain needlework may become a pleasure, and will always be a most valuable accomplishment. But in teaching do not expect perfection all at once. Use soft, undressed calico ; it is softer than longcloth. The learner should watch the cutting out of the garment, which may be simply done from a pattern, and watch the pinning and tacking of the parts together. Then the pupils should be expected to work neatly, evenly, and regularly, and when they can work with facility let them try to work finely and also to cut out and "tack" together.

To Clean Cloth.—Wet a sponge with pure water ; nearly dry it by squeezing in a towel, then sponge the cloth in one place after the other ; the dust and dirt should be absorbed by the sponge which should be well washed afterwards.

To Prevent Cloth from being spotted by Rain.—Wipe away the wet *the way of the nap of the cloth* as soon as possible, using a silk handkerchief, or a soft brush, or a sponge for the purpose. By attention to this very simple method, the cloth should be found free from spots and quite smooth when dry.

THE LAUNDRY.

It is important to remember that different fabrics need different treatment. You should not wash a flannel shirt as you would a cotton sheet, if you wish your laundry work to be successful.

All white goods (cottons and linens) are washed in the same way with SUNLIGHT SOAP as follows:—

Cotton and Linen Goods.—First soak them for several hours (twenty-four, if possible) in cold water, then wring them lightly out, have a tub of hot water ready, dip each article into it, then draw the article out on the wash board and rub the soap lightly but thoroughly all over, leaving no part unsoaped. Then as each article is soaped roll it up tightly and let it lie in the tub covered with water. If there are a large quantity of things of course more than one tub may be needed, and it must be remembered that table linen should not be washed in the same water as body linen, and that very dirty kitchen cloths should be washed last. Leave them lying rolled up in the tub under water for at least half-an-hour; but if they can be left for an hour or more it will be all the better. The soap will do the cleansing work while the things are lying quietly in the tubs.

At the end of an hour or two the articles must be unrolled and rubbed lightly out on the wash board. *The dirt will come out without any trouble*, as the SUNLIGHT SOAP has thoroughly loosened it. The things must be turned inside out and thoroughly soused and worked in the water. If the water becomes very dirty before all the things in the tub are finished pour it off and add some clean hot water to the tub—but there is no need for any more soap or for washing through two suds (what is called by washerwomen seconding) or for scalding or boiling, but if there are any very dirty streaks, as at the neck, &c., rub some more soap on that part, and roll up again for a few minutes, washing that part carefully. When all the things are finished wring them lightly, squeezing the soapy water out, and rinse *very thoroughly* in another vessel of warm water. *Remember* that the rinsing must be thorough—if necessary in two waters—so as thoroughly to clear away all the dirty suds. Then hang out to dry by the thickest part, and wrong side out.

By this method of washing, all boiling, scalding, and blueing are rendered unnecessary. Thus the laundress is spared standing in an atmosphere of steam, and is not exposed to the sweats consequent on working in it, and one of the principal dangers of laundry work is avoided.

SUNLIGHT SOAP *purifies and whitens*, and the clothes washed with it never have that peculiar and unpleasant smell imparted to them by soda and coarse soap. The house, instead of reeking with the "smell of washing," is scented as if with the perfume of hayfields.

WASHING DAY.

Sunlight Soap in a Washing Machine.—When a large number of big things have to be washed, a wooden machine of some kind may be of assistance. It is best to prepare a lather for the machine by making soap jelly the previous day. Cut up in pieces one tablet and a half of SUNLIGHT SOAP to the gallon of water, boil till quite melted, and pour into a pan. Beware of the mixture boiling over, as, if it does so, a great deal of the soap will be wasted.

When cold the mixture should be a jelly. The machine is partly filled with hot water and (according to size of machine)

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

enough jelly added to make a strong lather. The things are wrung out of the cold soak, put into the machine and the handle turned for about fifteen minutes. But no matter how good the machine, the neck bands and very soiled parts will afterwards need hand washing, so that these machines do not save all hand labour. The rinsing and wringing must be done as already described when the things leave the machine. A wringer undoubtedly saves much labour and wear and tear.

To Remove Mildew from Linen.—Ordinary washing will not remove mildew marks from linen. Moisten a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP and rub well into the marks, cover the soaped part thickly with finely-scraped chalk, press it into the linen, and lay it in the sun, or in the air, or upon the grass; when nearly dry, repeat the process. This must be done three or four times till the mildew comes out.

Flannels and Woollens.—Soap *must not* be rubbed upon flannel and woollen goods. If so, soft flannel and woollen material are turned into substance like hard felt, because rubbing soap on the surface knots the wool fibres together. Badly washed flannels also quickly shrink.

It is very important to remember that flannels and woollens should be washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP, *and with no other*, BECAUSE it not only cleanses woollen materials with remarkable quickness, but, owing to its absolute freedom from free alkali or strong chemicals, the fibre of the wool, which is so disastrously acted on by any caustic alkali, is not injured at all when washed by this soap. Flannels and woollens washed *always* with SUNLIGHT SOAP *and Sunlight Soap only*, exactly as directed below, will be as soft in their old age as in their youth.

Method of Washing Flannels and Woollens.—First, shake thoroughly in the open air so as to free from dust. *Do not soak them.* Prepare a good lather either with boiled soap jelly as above directed, or in the following manner, which is even a simpler method. Pare into very fine shavings a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP, pour upon this two gallons of *boiling* water, and beat up into a lather with a bunch of twigs, or a long-handled wooden spoon. When it has cooled down to only just warm, put in the flannels and souse and work them in

the lather, *but do not rub*; the dirt will be found to come out in the most surprising way with the greatest ease. Do not leave them lying in the dirty water but *squeeze* as much of it out as possible, and rinse in two relays of tepid water. *Neither hot nor cold water should ever be used*, as they cause shrinking, hardening, and discoloration. When the rinsing is over, *squeeze* as much water out as possible; if possible, have a wringer, as this expresses the water without injuring the material; *twisting* destroys woollens. Then shake them to raise the hairs and hang to dry, *in the open air if possible*. Never dry flannels close to a hot fire, or in a very hot sun; this shrinks them, but they must be dried directly after washing, and not left lying wet. The more quickly woollen materials are washed and dried the better. They should be ironed *before they are quite dry*, with an iron only *moderately hot*, on the wrong side, and with a thin cotton between them and the iron.

Coloured Prints.—In washing COLOURED PRINTS proceed *exactly* as for flannels, wash quickly and rinse in hard water to which a handful of salt or a little alum has been added. Dry quickly, not in the sun. Black prints should be rinsed in water with salt or a little spirit of turpentine added.

Muslins, Fine Things, and Laces.—Wash exactly in the same way as flannels. Small fine things and laces may be squeezed in a cloth to dry them.

Art muslins and cretonnes of the most delicate colours can safely be washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP without fear of losing their fresh tints. In fact they are considerably brightened by such washing. People who have not tried SUNLIGHT SOAP, think that because it is such a thorough cleanser of white things it must, therefore, contain some chemical strong enough to destroy the colour in coloured things. *This is an entire delusion.*

To Wash Madras Curtains.—"M. E. J. (London), wishes to know how muslin curtains should be 'got up.' I have had Madras curtains and blinds in wear for years, which never look as if they had been washed—that is to say, they always look new. The secret of this is, that I have them washed at home. All they require is plenty of SUNLIGHT SOAP, and a good supply of water. They are easily done, and want next to no labour expended on them.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Edinburgh, 1890.

They should never make the acquaintance of starch; simply iron them when they are rather damp, and your curtains will look new for ever so long. No art muslin should ever be starched, if it is wanted to look nice and new."—From *Sala's Journal*, December 10, 1892.

How to Wash Lace Curtains.—"Take off all the hooks, and well shake. Fill a tub (or the bath) with tepid water, and soak the curtains in it for some hours. After this has been done, let the water off and refill the tub with very hot water. Lather each curtain well over with SUNLIGHT SOAP, but *do not rub*. When every part has been well soaped, press well down under the water, and leave for at least half an hour. Then take each curtain separately and jump it well up and down in the water. You will almost see the dirt fall out. Continue this process for as long as you think necessary, and then plunge the curtains into clean warm water. Well rinse them, and then place for a few minutes in *cold* water. Have ready some boiled starch (not too thick), squeeze the blue-bag slightly into this, and stir well. Now take your curtains out of the cold water, and wring well, but careful not to tear th dip each curtain separately into the starch and wring quickly. If they are large curtains it will take two people to do this properly. For those living in the country, or who have a garden the drying seems easy enough, but even this must be done with care. Pin the curtains up by the corners to the line and shake well. *Do not put over* the line. uring the time they are drying they should be shaken from time to time. When nearly dry they should be taken down and folded. See that you get

corner to corner and edge to edge, with great precision. If you have a mangle, put them through it once. Hang over the clothes-horse, without unfolding, and when dry they will be ready for use."—*Forget-Me-Not*, March 18, 1897.

Crewel Work.—Wash as directed for prints, as quickly as possible, to prevent the colours of the wool from running. When well rinsed, roll up in a clean cloth, and wring dry quickly. If hung up to dry, the colours of the wools will run into and stain the material on which they are worked. Iron on the wrong side without delay after wringing.

To Wash Tinsel Antimacassars.—"I have always found that tinsel antimacassars wash very well with SUNLIGHT SOAP. Put them in just warm water, soaping with the soap, let them soak about 15 minutes, rub them through, rinse and wring them through starch-water, partly dry and iron them."—Answer to Correspondent in *The Princess*, November 8, 1890.

How to Wash a Child's Frock.—"Rub SUNLIGHT SOAP on your little frock, let it soak for an hour or two in warm water. Then squeeze, *but do not wring;* shake it out well, and pin on a line if there is a breeze blowing. While still damp, iron it, but lay white paper between the iron and the silk."—*The Lady*, September 24, 1891.

How to Wash Velveteens of any Colour.—"Immerse the article in *warm* water, place it on the washing board and soap all over with SUNLIGHT SOAP, roll lightly, and leave it under water for a short time, then rub the garment all over to remove the dirt. Then simply take it from the water, giving a slight squeeze, and place it into clean cold water, plunging it well about. Pour off, and add clean water until you have removed all soap, then lift the garment, *dripping* from the water, peg it on to the line in a shady place, allowing it to fall as near as possible into its usual folds, as when wearing. Thoroughly dry and air, and the garment is ready for wear. Remember, there must not be any *wringing* of the garment."—MATER, in the *Lady's World*, July 3, 1893.

To Wash Lisle Thread Stockings.—"Wash the Lisle thread stockings in tepid water, tinged with blue, using a little SUNLIGHT SOAP for the feet only; rinse in hard water, to a gallon of which a lump of ammonia, about the size of a

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893.

bean, has been added. Dry quickly in a breeze, but not in the sun."—BESSIE TREMAINE.—From *The Queen*, September 6, 1890.

For Washing Cambric Handkerchiefs.—"Put the fine handkerchiefs into tepid water, and well soap them with SUNLIGHT SOAP; let them stand an hour or two, then transfer them to a pan of boiling water, to every gallon of which has been added an ounce of the above soap, shred fine, and a very small teaspoonful of pure paraffin. Let them boil in this for twenty minutes, take up and rinse through clear cold water, and again in water slightly blued. Pass through an indiarubber wringer, or squeeze the water out—on no account twist the handkerchiefs in wringing—then spread smoothly between the folds of a towel and roll up tightly. They will be dry enough to iron in a few hours. This must be done with an iron only moderately hot, or it will discolour the cambric."—BESSIE TREMAINE.—From *The Queen*, April 26, 1890.

To Wash White Silk Handkerchiefs.—"Prepare a lather of SUNLIGHT SOAP, in which soak the handkerchiefs for a quarter of an hour. Then rub them gently in the lather; have near by a tub of pure, clear water, into which throw them as they are washed; squeeze each out and give a gentle shake, then put into water that has had the slightest suspicion of blue dissolved in it. Again squeeze out, and shake each one separately. Hang out in the open air for a short time to partly dry them and give them a freshness, then fold each in half, selvage to selvage, and roll up in a clean cloth. Put on an iron, and by the time it is hot the handkerchiefs will be ready to press. Iron them selvageways, and they should then look like new."—*Weldon's Illustrated Dressmaker* for July, 1895.

Handkerchiefs.—In washing handkerchiefs it is a good plan (if they are unpleasant to wash) to sprinkle them with salt after soaking, or to soak them in plenty of salt and water. Handkerchiefs should be washed by themselves. If they have been used by people suffering from cold in the head, they ought to be washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP, because this is a disinfectant. Colds in the head are said to be infectious. Handkerchiefs used by children with whooping cough [illegible] les, should also be washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP, and afterwards boiled. Thus the infection will be killed.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Kimberley, 1892.

Tweed or Serge Suits.—SUNLIGHT SOAP will wash gentlemen's tweed or serge suits beautifully, also ladies' tweed cloaks, dresses, ulsters, &c., and boys' and children's suits. Proceed exactly as for flannels. Children's serge suits should be frequently washed, as it is very unhealthy for the children to wear them when they are dirty and stuffy-smelling.

Workmen's Clothes.—When clothes are much splashed with lime, they should be thoroughly rinsed in a separate tub to get the lime off before they are put to soak, otherwise the lime will harden the water, and cause much waste of soap.

HINTS FOR HANGING CLOTHES TO DRY.

1. Hang up clothes by the thickest part, waist or neck bands, &c., because, if hung by the thinner part, the water would run into the thick part, lodge there, and take longer to dry.

2. Hang up everything wrong side out, so that any accidental soil will not do so much damage as if it came on the right side.

Remember the importance of thoroughly AIRING clothes before they are worn.

By these directions it will be seen that washing with SUNLIGHT SOAP can be done very expeditiously.

HINTS FOR STARCHING, IRONING, AND MANGLING.

There are two ways of using starch—hot, as in boiled starch; and cold, as in raw starch. Boiled starch is used for things that do not need to be very stiff, as muslins, laces, curtains, table-linen, &c.; but for collars, cuffs and shirts, which can hardly be too stiff, cold (or raw) starch is used.

To Make Boiled Starch.—Put into a clean basin one heaped tablespoonful of starch, add only just enough cold water to make it into a smooth paste—about two tablespoonfuls will be enough—take a bit of SUNLIGHT SOAP and stir it round several times in the starch (this will keep the iron from sticking to the linen during ironing, and obviates the necessity for using turpentine, &c., for this purpose), then pour about a pint of boiling water (not *nearly* but *actually*

boiling) over it, stirring all the time, until a transparent jelly is formed. Be careful to pour the boiling water on slowly, as, if too much is added, the starch will be too thin. The amount of starch made will depend on the number of things to be starched. Boiled starch can be used hot or cold, but must not be kept too long, or it will become watery. This recipe is for a small quantity.

Cold Starch.—One tablespoonful of starch, mixed with about half a pint of cold water, which should be added gradually, blending the starch with the back of a spoon, till the mixture is of the consistence of cream, then stir a piece of SUNLIGHT SOAP round and round in the starch several times. Cold starch is best made with soft water, or water softened by the addition of half a spoonful of powdered borax (*which has been previously dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water*), to the half pint of water. The use of a little SUNLIGHT SOAP rubbed into the starch is a very great improvement upon the old plan of using turpentine to prevent the starch sticking to the iron. Turpentine makes the linen yellow, unless it is used with the greatest care, and imparts a very unpleasant smell, and, as turpentine is highly inflammable, it is much safer out of the laundry.

To Starch Shirts, Cuffs, Collars.—These things must be perfectly clean and *quite dry* before they are put into the starch. Prepare cold starch, as directed above, in a clean basin. The starch must be as thick as cream, but not lumpy, and should be well stirred up from the bottom of the basin; dip the things into it, and well rub and soak them in the starch for a few seconds, squeeze them out, and roll up tightly in a clean cloth. They must then be left for about an hour, so that the starch may soak in. In starching shirts, only the cuffs, collars, and fronts are dipped in this way, not the body of the shirt.

To Starch Table-Linen, Muslins, &c.—For these boiled starch should be used. It should not be stiff enough to stick firmly to the fingers. Dip the things into it, squeeze them, pull them straight, and roll in a dry cloth. Muslins, lace and fine things must first be shaken, and clapped between the hands before being rolled in the cloth. They must always be dried before they are ironed, then sprinkled with clean water, rolled in a clean cloth, and, if possible, mangled *before*

they are ironed. For fine laces, *white sugar* makes a sufficient stiffening, and is easier and better to use than starch. Put two or three lumps of loaf sugar into a small basin half full of hot water. When the lace is washed and dried, dip it into this basin and hang up the lace, dripping, to dry, draw it out with the fingers when dry, and clap in the hands. This is better than ironing for fine lace.

Ironing.—Gas stoves are now made very cheaply for heating irons. They are cleanly, economical, and cooler for summer use than a fire. Be very careful to *keep the irons clean*. Some silver sand or powdered bath-brick should be ready, spread on a large paper, upon which to clean the irons. It is much better to have a special ironing board when washing is done at home, than to depend upon the kitchen table. The board should be quite smooth and free from uneven joints. Two or three folds of clean blanket, *free from seams*, should cover it, and over this a clean sheet or calico be spread; this must be quite smooth and free from seams or darns, which would become printed off on the ironed linen. If the sheet be tacked to the blanket underneath the board, it will save trouble. For ironing skirts and shirts, skirt-boards and shirt-boards are specially made, and are a great help and convenience.

To Iron a Shirt and Collars.—Take the shirt out of the cloth in which it has been rolled up after starching, shake out and pull straight, *leaving no creases*, and rub well all over the part that has been starched with a clean cloth, so as to leave it smooth and free from starch on the surface. Fold the shirt straight down the back, and iron all the unstarched part first, from the bottom hem up into the gathers. Iron the cuffs next lightly, on the wrong side first, then, pressing heavily with a hot clean iron, on the right side, then the

SUNLIGHT SOAP, less labour, greater comfort

neckband, and lastly, the fronts. A small ironing board that goes under the fronts is a great help in ironing shirt fronts properly; they must be perfectly smooth and glossy, and should be finished off with a polishing iron (a specially made heavy flat iron rounded at the bottom and very bright). It must be rubbed and pressed firmly on the linen, using as much force as possible, which gives a beautiful finish to the surface. Proper stiffness cannot be obtained without a *very* hot iron, but it must always be tried first on a piece of old linen, for fear of scorching. Always iron cuffs and collars, after rubbing well all over, to free from loose starch and creases, on the wrong side first, then on the right. They must not be too dry before they are ironed. If creases form in ironing, they are made worse by trying to iron them into the linen; rub them out, if possible, by damping the place slightly, and smoothing out the crease. Starched things, especially shirts, collars, and cuffs, should be dried well before a hot fire after ironing. They will then be much stiffer.

Muslin, Laces and Fine Things.—Muslin, laces, and fine things, should be ironed on the wrong side, the way of the selvage, and should be damped by sprinkling with clean water beforehand, and a cloth should cover them, over which the iron is passed. Prints (except black or navy blue) should be ironed on the right side to make them glossy. Flannels must never be ironed with a *very hot* iron or they will shrink, and they must be ironed on the wrong side before they are quite dry.

To Remove a Scorch from Linen. — Chop up two nions and squeeze the juice out by wringing in a cloth, in a lemon squeezer, add this to half a pint of negar, half an ounce of SUNLIGHT SOAP, and two ounces of fuller's earth, boil this till thoroughly mixed. Keep in a covered jar. Spread some on the scorched article with a knife. let it dry on, then wash off and the scorch vanishes.

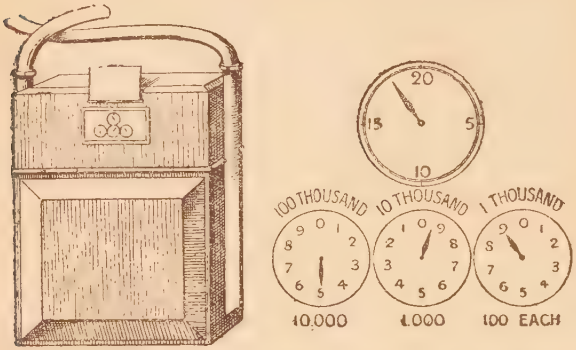
Mangling.—Sheets, body linen, etc., must be quite damp before they are mangled, and should be placed *quite smooth* between the rollers. If possible, one person should hold and

smooth the linen as it passes through the mangle, while the other turns the handle. Creasing will thus be prevented. Mangle large things and small things separately. Always take care that buttons, hooks, etc., are inside the folded linen before mangling, otherwise they will be smashed in the process.

To Remove Iron-Mould.—Place the iron-moulded part stretched tight over a small bowl three parts full of boiling water, so that the steam may come through the fabric.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of salt in a dessert-spoonful of lemon-juice (this answers as well as salts of lemon, and has the advantage of not being poisonous as is salts of lemon, nor so injurious to the fabric), dip the feather end of a quill pen or a bit of cotton-wool in this, and rub over the iron-mould till it disappears, dipping the material then well into the bowl of water. Afterwards rinse very thoroughly in plenty of warm and then cold water. Remember that if iron-moulded things are put into the wash with other things, the iron-mould will spread to everything it touches.

HOW TO READ THE GAS-METER.



On every meter there are three dials, as here shown—the one on the left hand indicating even ten thousands up to 100,000; the next even thousands up to 10,000; the third even hundreds up to 1,000. The meter, as shown here, reads 59,900.

To prevent Gas-Meters from Freezing.—Unscrew the brass tap on top of the meter, and pour in a quarter of a pint (four ounces) of Lever's Glycerine. This should of course be done at the very beginning of frosty weather. It may be mentioned that sometimes in exceptional frost the gas is frozen "at the main" outside the house; under these circumstances no treatment of the meter will, of course, be of any good.

HOUSEHOLD MEASUREMENTS.

Bread is now sold in the United Kingdom by the 4 lb. and 2 lb. loaf, and these loaves must be weighed in the presence of the purchaser. A quartern loaf weighs, however, about 4 lbs. 5 oz. It is said that a man eats on an average eleven pounds of bread weekly, or 572 lbs. yearly, which is calculated to be obtained from one quarter of wheat.

Flour.—A *sack* of flour (*i.e.*, 5 bushels, or 280 lbs.) makes 400 lbs. of white bread.

A *barrel* of flour weighs 196 lbs.

A *bushel* of flour (*i.e.*, 4 pecks) weighs 56 lbs.

A *peck*, or *stone* of flour, or 4 quarterns, weighs 14 lbs.

A *quartern* of flour weighs 3½ lbs.

Measurements of Liquids, &c.—An ordinary-sized glass tumbler holds about half-a-pint (*i.e.*, about ten fluid ounces)

An ordinary-sized teacup holds about one gill, or 5 to 6 ounces.

An ordinary-sized wine-glass holds four tablespoonfuls, or 2 ounces, or 16 teaspoonfuls, or 2 fluid ounces (Apothecaries' measure).

One pint in Apothecaries' measure is equal to 20 fluid ounces, *i.e.*, also 20 ounces by weight of water, hence the rhyme—

A pint of pure water
Weighs a pound and a quarter.

One teaspoonful is equal to one dram.

One dessert-spoonful is equal to two drams.

One tablespoonful is equal to four drams.

Sixty minims or drops is equal to one dram.

Butter.—One pound of soft butter is equal to one quart. A firkin of butter is equal to 56 lbs.

Potatoes.—A sack of potatoes weighs 168 lbs.; one peck equal to 20 lbs.; new potatoes are usually sold in 2 lb. punnet baskets.

Coals and Coke.—A sack of coals weighs 2 cwt., and a sack of coke is equal to about 4 bushels, a chaldron of coke being equal to twelve sacks.

Paper.—A quire of paper is 24 sheets, and a ream of paper is 20 quires.

Apples.—One peck is equal to 16 lbs.; one sieve being equal to a bushel.

Cheese.—A clove of cheese is 8 lbs.

Lettuce.—Twenty-two heads of lettuce go to the score, though usually twenty-one articles go to the score.

Hogsheads.—A hogshead of beer is 54 gallons; of wine, 63 gallons.

makes light work of a heavy wash. N 2

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR DRESSMAKING.

MEASURES.

The accompanying diagrams serve to illustrate the mode of measuring for making a dress. The numbers there refer simply to the order in which the measurements are taken. Thus the first measure is made from the neck to the waist—this, therefore, is No. 1; No. 2 is the measurement round the neck; No. 3 is the width across the chest from the top of the arm; No. 4 is in a slanting direction from the shoulder to the waist; No. 6 is the width of the waist; No 7 gives the measurement from the waist to the bottom of the skirt in front; and so on. Anyone who will consult the numbers will see where the measurements are taken, and in what order. The length of the sleeve is taken from the outside when the elbow is bent, and the length of the upper part of the sleeve is about 2 in. longer than the under part.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

FASHIONS AND PATTERNS; OR, WHAT TO WEAR.

"The middle course is best" in fashionable attire as in other things—that is, Be not too much in the fashion or too much out of it. Do not give too much time to thoughts about dress, and do not, on the other hand, neglect it so much and be so careless as to appear slovenly and untidy.

Fig. 1.—The Lily of the Valley Hat.

Some Pretty Hats.

Some women seem to have an instinct for making pretty hats. A few touches here and there, with a few poses of the head to this side or that, to watch the effect; and, behold! the whole aspect of the hat is changed and it looks bright and suitable. Artificial flowers of all kinds are being pressed into the service, and one pretty composition is the Lily of the Valley hat. The shape is wreathed in green chiffon, answering to the fresh green of the leaf of the lily; two upright loops of green ribbon, also veiled in chiffon, form an aigrette on the left hand, and the rest is covered with lilies according to taste, the lilies and their leaves being fixed upright as in the pattern (Fig. 1).

Fig. 2.—A Pretty Rose Hat.

Feathers, in fact, are to some extent being eclipsed by flowers as adornments for ladies' headgear, and this change—as involving less cruelty in killing birds—is satisfactory. Some women go too far, and turn large hats into perfect flower gardens. Snowdrops, violets and daffodils appear, then roses, pansies, and primulas, poppies, daisies, geraniums, and even hollyhocks. Of hollyhocks, indeed, an

aigrette can easily be made, and an effective hat has been made of ivy-leaves with an aigrette of hollyhocks. Roses also may be treated in the same manner (Fig. 2) with other flowers or leaves. Indeed, the variety seems infinite. Some hats have been constructed entirely of flowers, pansies being great favourites for this purpose. As to size, it is not surprising that large hats are popular, for, in fact, many women look much better in large hats than in small.

Fig. 3.—A Paris Hat.

A pretty Paris hat (Fig 3), is made of yellow fancy straw, with a broad brim turning slightly behind. From the crown stand out loops of black *mousseline de soie*, all round, star fashion. On either side a bouquet of cowslips, or may be other suitable flowers, nestles between the loops, while yellow silk ribbon loops and four black wings fill up the vacant space behind the black loops; a *cache-peigne* of cowslips being placed under the brim at the back.

Nevertheless, feathers are not quite out of fashion, though they have so largely given way to flowers. Yet a pretty hat may be made without flowers by raising up an "aigrette" of three ostrich feathers with suitable ribbon frilled round. (Fig. 4.) A very simple yet pretty *child's hat* may be made of pink Tuscan straw, trimmed with a wreath of white daisies, shaded pink (about three deep) and tied on the left side by an upright bow of fairly broad, white satin ribbon. For autumn or winter all kinds of picturesque little Dutch bonnets may be worn, but the "Daisy" hat, *i.e.*, having a wreath of daisies round the crown, is pretty and useful in summer.

Fig. 4.—Pretty Hat without Flowers.

Some hats are becoming higher in the crown, but even so

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made in a twin bar

there is still a tendency to place the highest, or main trimming, on one side—the left. A pretty high-crown hat has some light trimming, say goffered chiffon, or lace, or *mousseline de soie* on either side, a couple of ostrich feathers on the left, two or three flowers on the right, and a light ribbon or bow in front (Fig. 5). This hat is also much simpler than some of the gorgeously beflowered structures which have been in vogue.

Fig. 5.—A High-Crown Hat

As for the material for hats, coloured straws seem to have superseded the felt "Plateau" of a few seasons since. The "Plateau," it may be remembered, was nipped up in the centre, a process which caused it to undulate round the edge, while underneath was a velvet under-brim or bandeau; now "plateaus" in coloured straw have come in, and they are usually made up over an under-brim of black lace or chiffon, with ostrich tips as the top trimming.

Fig. 6.—A Pretty Toque.

A simple but elegant Parisian hat is thus described: the shape is somewhat like that of the centenarian "box" or "top" hat, with the two sides waving upward and the top of the crown a little longer than the lower part. The material is of finely but plainly plaited straw, green in colour, and the edge binding and three bands round the somewhat high crown are of a darker shade of green velvet, while three ostrich tips of feathers of the same tint rise from the left side. Here again we see that the highest trimming is on one side of the hat, instead of being equally balanced on both sides.

for the sake of convenience.

For those who do not care for hats, a pretty toque (Fig. 6) for autumn or winter wear, may be made of velvet, bent or in folds, so as not to look flat, and adorned on one side with folds or bows of soft lace, two or three flowers suitable to the season, and one or two neat upstanding feathers.

Fig. 7.—A Dainty Blouse and Skirt.

Blouses and Skirts.

Blouses have still continued popular, and are of infinite variety. They are very accommodating and enormous shows of them were to be seen in the West End houses last season. A very dainty one (Fig. 7) consists of delicate broché of pink and grey. The ruffles at throat and wrists, and the double frill on the left side of bodice, are of grey chiffon over pink, and the shirred grey chiffon sleeves are placed over pink silk linings. This blouse would look well with a pale grey cloth skirt with an under-frill (in hem) of pink silk with pinked edge. The silk under-frills add greatly to the effect of a nice skirt, as they look so much prettier when it is lifted, or when the folds turn over, than plain lining. A very pretty, soft grey cloth has been introduced for skirts, trimmed with grey braiding and worn with grey suède gloves.

Fig. 8.—Stylish Afternoon Gown.

A Stylish Afternoon Gown (Fig. 8) may be made of sage-

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made of pure materials

green cloth or vigoyne for the skirt and sleeves, while the Bolero cape sleeves, and folded waist-band are of sage-green velvet; but the Bolero is trimmed with chinchilla, as is also the wrist of sleeves over a frill of ivory-satin broché, and is worn over a broché ivory-satin full shirt and folded collar. Red and ambergine coloured cloths are used for "coat" and skirt costumes as well as pretty grey, while the great public interest aroused in Dr. Nansen and the polar explorations caused the name Polar silk to be given to a fabric which, however, is really composed more of canvas than silk.

Fig. 9.—A Walking Costume.

While tailor-made costumes are declining in popularity, and the opposite style of many frills, flounces, and fripperies seems coming in, yet natty, tailor-made dress need not altogether go out of fashion. Neat, well-made plain cloth gowns and coats are held by some to be too useful to lose. A neat walking costume may be made of dark purple cloth, or other colour to taste, with the bodice cut, to some extent, "Eton" fashion, and bound with white kerseymere; three white pearl buttons may be added on either side toward the waist. A

Fig. 10.—The Cape Jacket.

for the sake of quality.

waistcoat of white cloth may be worn underneath, and braided in military style with white braid.

Costumes and Mantles.

Walking and "tailor-made" costumes may be of braided grey cloth, serge or cashmere in many shades of colour—granite, "smoke" and "dove"; the braid being narrow and put on either in numerous rows or in ornate patterns.

Fig. 11.—An Evening Gown of Silk and Velvet.

The Cape Jacket forms a dainty and becoming little mantle. It may be in green cloth. (Fig. 10), trimmed with gold braid, and lined with pale pink silk. The bodice fits tightly, and has a short basque, while the cape-sleeves are about waist-length. The cape-jacket combines the convenience of the cape, and the neatness and smartness of the jacket. It can be made to fasten down the front with a basque, as an ordinary tight-fitting jacket, or in Eton or "Bolero" style. The braiding may be in rows of narrow black braid; the lining is, of course, important, and may be of satin, while the sleeves should be very full, and descend to the elbows. The *bonnet* is a pretty "Breton," made of white lace over white satin, and trimmed with pink roses and green ostrich feathers.

The "Sac" Coat may not appear pretty, but has become fashionable with some. It may be made of fawn-faced cloth, and is cut just down to the waist. Other "Sac" coats hide the waist altogether; this cut reveals it. It is stitched round with three rows of white stitching, and fastened on the left side by three white buttons. The sleeves are wide at the shoulder, but narrow at the wrists.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made in a special manner

Various Gowns.

An Evening Gown (Fig. 11) of silk and velvet suitable for dinner, theatre, soireé or any evening function, may be made with the skirt of white Mikado or Japanese silk, with pattern of blue cornflowers; bodice of cornflower blue velvet fastening at back.

By way of contrast we may mention a Black Canvas Gown (Fig. 12). This gown is placed over salmon-pink silk or satin; the bodice is full and drawn in by a high waist scarf of salmon pink satin tied in big bow at back. The cape is of salmon satin edged with black lace. The black canvas sleeves are wrinkled. This gown, with suitable hat, would do well for a garden party.

Fig. 12.—A Black Canvas Gown.

Fig. 13.—A Pretty Gown of Blue and White.

Another suitable dress for walking or garden party is a Pretty Gown of Blue and White (Fig. 13). The dress is of navy blue canvas with linings and trimmings of white silk. Cool and serviceable, it will also be found most useful for taking abroad or to the seaside.

A really pretty gown and in good taste may be made thus: The gown should be of delicate fawn cloth with a plain skirt. The bodice is cut Zouave fashion, almost meeting in front, and is almost covered with an *appliqué* of white satin piped round

with white velvet. Branches of the *appliqué* also spread down the upper portion of sleeve; collar and cuffs also receiving it.

Fig. 14.—A Grass Lawn Costume.

Yet another pretty costume may be thus described: A Grass Lawn Costume (Fig. 14). The lawn is made up over green silk lining. The edges of ruff, basque, revers and ceinture, or girdle, are embroidered with green silk, yellow jasmine and green leaves. The elbow sleeves are of accordioned grass lawn over tight-fitting under-sleeves of green silk. This is a very pretty young lady's costume for summer wear.

Fig. 15.—Garden Party Costume.

Another, which would also serve as a Garden Party Costume (Fig. 15) is thus composed: Gown, made of shot yellow and pale grey silk; bodice plain, fastening at the back with a white satin yoke, covered with white rose point lace and ruff. From the yoke falls a frill of pale grey chiffon; a scarf of the same is folded round waist and tied in short spreading bow at the back.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made at

Of heavier cloths suitable for colder weather we will give an example: The skirt and bodice are of violet cloth with bars of velvet on either side of the skirt below the hips. The yoke and collar are of mauve satin, embroidered with violet silk and chenille, and space at the neck is filled with violet velvet (optional). With this dress may be worn a black felt hat, trimmed with mauve satin and violet feathers, and a spray of hyacinth or other suitable flower in front.

A Charming Wedding Gown. This simple and charming gown may perhaps form a model if not exactly reproduced: The material is ivory white satin made with perfectly plain skirt, and plain bodice fastened at the back. Over this is a dainty "Bolero" edged with orange blossoms, which are also used to edge the collar, waist, and wrists. The sleeves are tight, headed by butterfly tops caught by sprays of orange blossoms. Veils add much grace to a bridal dress, and orange blossoms on the head are most becoming. Pages to bear the train of the bride and sometimes dressed in white satin have been in vogue lately at many "smart" weddings. White moiré is also a charming material for wedding gowns, with a profusion of lace.

Fig. 16.—A Charming and Simple Wedding Gown.

A pretty method of fastening the veil is by a diamond clasp and an aigrette of orange blossom which gives also an additional height to the head.

There are charming grey cloths for "coats" and skirt gowns, which make excellent "going away" or travelling costumes; especially combined with white satin facings or waistcoat or silver braidings. Black and white checks bid fair to be formidable rivals to the grey cloth gown.

the largest soap works in the world.

USEFUL HINTS FOR FAMILIES.

Lifebuoy Soap Indoors.

In the cellar, larder, pantry, scullery, and sinks, LIFEBUOY SOAP has an important work to do. If the cellar be musty and dirty, food kept in it will soon go bad. If the larder swarms with flies, or if it smells badly, the meat kept in it will soon become uneatable, the milk will turn sour or putrid, fish will become tainted; in fact, without a pure, sweet larder, good food will turn to poison. Any larder can be kept pure and sweet (provided a drain does not leak into it) by opening the windows and washing shelves, cupboards, &c., with LIFEBUOY SOAP. The pantry should be treated in the same way. The scullery and sinks also. If they are dirty, or smell badly, the air of the whole house is sure to suffer. Professor Billroth points out how cooks may get blood poisoning from a cut with a knife that has been used on game or meat that is going bad. Knives used for such purposes should immediately be soaked in LIFEBUOY SOAP and water, also the hands that have handled such meat. This is important advice for cooks and butchers to remember. If by accident the hand should be cut by a dirty knife, the wound should be well sucked to remove the poison as quickly as possible.

In the dining-room and drawing-rooms, study, boudoir, and library, LIFEBUOY SOAP should be used in periodical cleaning. It will thoroughly cleanse and purify the floors when carpets are taken up. Will sweeten sideboard cupboards and cheffoniers, where eatables are often kept. Will cleanse and purify wood-work, will sweeten the smoking-room, purify bath-rooms and lavatories, prevent the housemaid's closet and sinks from smelling unpleasantly.

In the bedrooms all chamber utensils should be daily washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP. The floors scrubbed with it periodically; and blankets and bedsteads washed with it at all spring cleanings.

Fleas, bugs, and all such pests can be got rid of by using LIFEBUOY SOAP for washing bed furniture.

People who suffer from perspiring feet should wash them once a day, or twice in very hot weather, in LIFEBUOY SOAP and hot water. For the bath, its occasional use will be found most purifying to the skin, particularly after exercise.

In the nursery. If children (or grown people either) are so unfortunate as to become infected with parasites (lice) in the hair, they should adopt the following treatment—first soak the head and hair well in strong vinegar and water, this will loosen from off the hairs all the eggs (nits) of these loathsome pests. Then scour the head well with LIFEBUOY SOAP and hot water, using plenty of the soap, rubbing it thoroughly into the skin of the head, and keeping the eyes shut. For the disagreeable skin disease known as Itch, a hot bath should be taken at night, using free lathering of LIFEBUOY SOAP, and after that, when the skin is softened with the soap and water, sulphur ointment should be rubbed into the affected parts, which are principally between the fingers and toes, and the crevices of the joints.

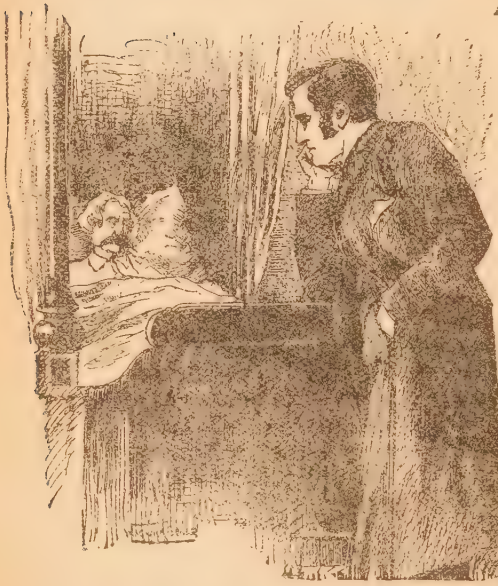
Lifebuoy Soap in Public.

LIFEBUOY SOAP as a cleanser, purifier, and reliable disinfectant, simple in use, and pleasant in operation, should be used in—

1. Public Schools.
2. Hospitals.
3. Workhouses.
4. Infirmaries.
5. Dispensaries—particularly in the waiting-rooms, where sick folk, often not the cleanest, congregate together.
6. Lavatories and waiting-rooms of railway stations.
7. Cabins of ships.—Lavatories of same.
8. In rooms used for mothers' meetings, and all such charitable purposes.
9. In soup kitchens, clubs, &c.
10. Public conveyances, omnibuses, railway carriages; cabs should also be frequently and thoroughly scoured with LIFEBUOY SOAP—for the safety and comfort of the public.

Medical.

THE HOUSEHOLD DOCTOR.



Abscess.—This painful sore shows a poor state of health and is caused by an accumulation of bad matter, or "pus," in the blood; the "pus" gathers to the surface, where a swelling occurs somewhat conical in shape and at length the skin breaks and the bad matter escapes. The abscess may thus be regarded as an effort of nature to rid the system of the bad matter in the blood, but this effort is attended with great pain to the patient. Relief is obtained by opening the abscess—when sufficiently large and matured—by a lancet—an operation which should be performed by a doctor. Fomentations of hot flannels wrung out of boiling water may be applied to accelerate the growth. Linseed poultices may also be applied for this purpose, and about ten minutes before the poultice is used the abscess should be smeared over with a mixture of equal parts of Lever's glycerine and extract of belladonna. If the abscess be slow and not very

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used everywhere

painful it may perhaps be dispersed by applying tincture of iodine. But as a rule it is well to foment and poultice the part as directed and so bring out the bad matter from the system. The abscess should be allowed to discharge itself and not be pushed or pressed with the finger. People should live on pure and wholesome food, practise great cleanliness in person and dress, using plenty of SUNLIGHT and LIFEBUOY SOAP, avoid all inflammatory drinks and exhausting excesses, and they would in all probability never suffer from these painful sores. The patient should be careful to live well, but on plain, nutritious and digestible diet.

Ague.—Also called intermittent fever, as the attacks recur in paroxysms. Each attack has three stages: (1) the cold fit with chilliness of the body, aching of the limbs and chattering of the teeth; (2) the hot fit, accompanied by thirst, headache, hot flushings, and high pulse, followed by (3) the perspiration stage, when gradually the patient feels relieved. Each stage lasts about two hours. Further there are three types of ague, the *quotidian*, when the patient suffers a paroxysm daily; the *tertian*, when a patient suffers every other day, this is the most frequent type; and the *quartan*, in which the attack comes on every fourth day. Causes; Marsh malaria, living on low and marshy ground, &c. Remedies; Warm baths, and warm, non-alcoholic drinks, such as barley-water, &c., also, in the hot stage, saline draughts are beneficial; but the specific remedy is sulphate of quinine, 2 to 5 grains being a dose and taken perhaps three times at intervals between the attacks.

Anæmia.—Poorness of blood. Sometimes occurs alone, but is often one of the symptoms of other complaints. Young women poorly nourished suffer most from this evil, and often exhibit great pallor of face and lips, with a wax-like complexion. Palpitation of the heart arises, the appetite is poor, and the patient suffers much difficulty in doing her work. Tonics such as quinine and iron are useful, and the patient should take plenty of wholesome and nourishing digestible food, not omitting fat, and exercise in the fresh air. The dialysed iron is a good form of taking that medicine, as it does not constipate the bowels. Cod-liver oil and iron also form an excellent remedy. The cheapest is the cod-liver oil from a fishmonger's, while tincture of perchloride of iron may

be bought at a chemist's. One teaspoonful of the oil and 7 or 8 drops of the iron in half a wineglass of water, but not more, may be taken three times a day directly after meals. Do not exceed this dose. The easiest way is to dip a spoon in boiling water, and put the dose into the hot spoon, off which it slips easily.

Angina Pectoris.—Severe pains in the chest with feeling as of death coming on through suffocation, and arising after exertion. The anguish and dread suffered by the patient are extreme; the complaint is associated with disease of the heart in some form or other. A competent medical man should be consulted, but in general habits of life all excesses should be absolutely avoided, also excitement of the mind, or any over-exertion of the body; hypodermic injections of morphine are sometimes given to relieve the pain, also ether or chloroform is inhaled; while the inhalation of nitrite of amyl in some cases acts almost like a charm. The complaint is however far too serious for amateur treatment. Carry out the doctor's directions implicitly and preserve absolute calmness—though not stagnation—of mind and body.

Aphonia.—Loss of voice. Usually results from bad condition of the throat and larynx as in ulceration, or inflammation of the vocal chords. Exposure to severe cold and sore throat cause some people to lose their voice. A mustard plaster over the throat, also the inhalation of steam, are useful remedies, while the application of a solution of nitrate of silver to the vocal chords, should they be inflamed or ulcerated, is recommended, but this remedy must be applied by a medical man. Aphonia sometimes arises from over-straining the voice. Among the remedies are rest and bathing the throat in cold water, afterwards briskly rubbing it to promote a glow and strengthen it. (*See also Sore Throat.*)

Apoplexy.—A rush of blood to the head, with a great pressure on the brain, producing insensibility as a consequence; or a blood vessel in the head may burst and blood overflow on the brain. A patient sometimes falls suddenly, and becomes unconscious, the face is flushed, breathing heavy, pulse slow; or the attack may be more gradual, the patient sinking slowly into a state of insensibility and never rallying. Once more, the patient may suddenly lose the power of speech and also power on one side of the

body, but he still retains his senses. Paralysis frequently accompanies or follows apoplexy. The attack is difficult and dangerous to treat, and professional assistance should at once be sought, but the doctor may reside at some distance and much depends on prompt treatment. The head should be raised above the level of the body and cold-water bandages applied and kept cold. The feet and legs should be placed in a hot bath and well rubbed when taken out; all clothes around the neck or throat should be loosened or even removed. Ergot may be given to check the bleeding and a motion of the bowels should be obtained as soon as possible. Attention should be given to premonitory symptoms, such as excessive drowsiness, intense and throbbing headache, anything in short which suggests fulness of blood in the head. Abstemiousness in diet should be sedulously cultivated, attention paid to regular action of the bowels, and cold water bandages applied to the head.

Asthma.—A complaint of the breathing, occurring in paroxysms and accompanied with tightness over the chest and by wheezing. The distress is often very great, as the patient anticipates suffocation every moment. It is a complicated complaint, and though alarming, yet it is not in itself fatal; it often leaves a cough and is sometimes accompanied by bronchitis, disease of the lungs, or affection of the heart. The causes of asthma are somewhat obscure, some authorities stating that disorder of the stomach is at the root of the matter, yet atmospheric changes have sometimes much to do with it. The immediate cause is said to be a spasmodic action of the air tubes of the lungs. Whether due much or little to stomachic derangement, asthmatic sufferers should be very careful about their diet: it must be simple, nutritious, and very digestible; the last meal should be digested before going to sleep. Should the stomach be full when an attack supervenes, a spoonful of ipecacuanha wine as an emetic will give relief. Smoking well-dried stramonium leaves is a good remedy. The plant can be grown in any garden, and can be smoked in an ordinary tobacco pipe; stramonium cigarettes can also be bought. Fumes of burning nitre paper are most efficacious when inhaled. In bad attacks the application to the chest of a thick flannel wrung out of boiling water, and sprinkled with turpentine is beneficial.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

Asthmatic patients also need plenty of fresh air, and badly ventilated rooms make them much worse. Stramonium, we may add, is also known as "thorn apple," and it acts as an anti-spasmodic, and as an anodyne. Should patients not like to smoke it, an infusion of it in hot water may be inhaled.

Atrophy (Wasting away).—Indicates diseased action of some vital organ; or a want of nourishment; or an inability to assimilate nourishing food; or some exhausting complaint draining the system; worms may cause atrophy. The organs in which the deficiency of vital force exists should be discovered, and if plenty of wholesome, nourishing food, fresh air, healthy exercise, cold bathing, *judiciously* practised, do not effect a cure, and the atrophied or shrunken parts do not begin to regain their natural, healthy and rounded form, other measures must be adopted, and a reliable tonic, such as steel and cod-liver oil or syrup of hypophosphites may be taken. A skilled physician should be consulted. Consumption, and bad dyspepsia (indigestion) may cause atrophy.

Baldness.—Also called alopecia, or loss of hair. This complaint, if such it may be called, is common enough. It is caused by the atrophy of the follicles, on which the hair depends for nutrition. Impairment of the general health may cause baldness, also worry and overwork. Continual washing with cold water, followed by friction with a rough towel, and Spanish fly ointment may also be used. Doctor Kesteven has recommended the following as a lotion, —tincture of cantharides (Spanish flies) ½ oz., and spirit of rosemary 6 ozs. Wilson recommends in his treatise on the hair and skin, vinegar of cantharides ½ oz., Eau de Cologne 1 oz., rosewater 1 oz. A good preparation of phosphorus which a doctor should recommend, may be taken to nourish

or supply the follicles with their deficiencies, and some suitable bland and emollient ointment or fat which can be absorbed easily by the skin, may be used on the head.

Biliousness is due to the insufficient secretion of bile by the liver; that is, the liver is inactive or disordered. Biliousness may also arise when the bile, after secretion by the liver, does not flow into the intestines. It frequently accompanies indigestion, of which it is, strictly speaking, a phase, and it is also a companion of constipation. A frequent cause is want of proper exercise and a sedentary life. Over-indulgence in alcoholic drink is another and frequent cause. Unsuitable and too rich diet may cause it. The best treatment is to regulate the diet, take out-door exercise every day, while a blue pill (2½ to 5 grains) may be taken, followed by a seidlitz powder in the morning. Blue pills, however, should be used carefully. Nux vomica pillules are sometimes found beneficial. But persons likely to be bilious and suffer bilious attacks—when fits of horrible sickness, shivering, and severe frontal headache—sick headache—temporarily prostrate the patient—should pay great attention to a few simple regulations which will soon become habits. They should never take very rich or greasy food, not too much fat, or beer or stout; salmon, eels and herrings, goose and pork should be avoided; while they should always attend at once to signs of constipation, and avoid chills, always in our uncertain climate wearing wool next the skin. Chills seriously affect the liver, and render it inactive. A little mustard or cayenne pepper may be taken to assist digestion. By due regard to diet a person constitutionally disposed to biliousness may free himself almost entirely from the distressing complaint.

Bites and Stings.—A sting from a bee or wasp may be treated with tincture of hamamelis (American wych-hazel) after the sting has been removed. This remedy is also said to act like a charm in the case of mosquito bites. For adder bites, a teaspoonful of sal-volatile may be given in water every five or ten minutes, the dose being less for a child. The object is to stimulate the system until the poison has lost its power, or been expelled from the body. A doctor should be consulted as soon as possible in all such cases. With regard even to cobra bites, Dr. Kesteven says, "In some

27 Gold Medals and other Awards.

cases of cobra-bites in India life has been saved by the administration of a teaspoonful of eau-de luce (a solution of ammonia with oil of amber) every five minutes, while the state of depression continues." In the case of dog bites, the wound should be tied tightly above the bitten spot until strong caustic can be applied. Even after a scratch, a stick of lunar caustic may be applied as soon as possible. Here again the aid of a doctor should be sought, and we only indicate what may be done until his arrival. John Hunter, however, avers that out of twenty-one persons bitten by a mad dog, only one suffered hydrophobia. Nervous apprehensions may therefore be steadily crushed down; they themselves may disorder the system and tend to bring on disease.

Boils.—Painful sores which appear as hard, inflamed spots on the body, and sometimes enlarge to the size of a pigeon's egg. After a few days the boil will break, but it will not heal until the *core* is discharged, and poulticing with bread or linseed meal should be continued until this is the case. The treatment may be almost the same as for an abscess (*see Abscess*). The diet must be wholesome, nutritious and digestible, and alcoholic drink entirely avoided.

Bright's Disease.—A degeneration of the kidneys, by which their powers of secretion are greatly impaired; called Bright's disease because Dr. Bright first discovered its characteristics and nature in 1837. A serious and often complicated disease, requiring skilled medical attendance. The albumen which should remain in the system to nourish it, passes away by reason of the inability of the kidneys to perform their work, and the urea remains. Plenty of wholesome, digestible, nutritious food should be taken, warm baths may be resorted to, in order to promote the action of the skin, and so rid the system of poison by this means; and diaphoretic medicine may also be taken to this end. Alcoholic drink must be avoided.

Bronchitis.—Sometimes called cold in the chest. The disease is an inflammation of the mucous membrane, which lines the bronchial tubes leading from the windpipe to the lungs and may be either acute or chronic. *Acute* bronchitis may commence like a bad cold, with sore throat, dry cough, tightness over the chest, frontal headache, hot skin and feverishness. If the complaint continues, the tubes become

See smiling faces all around

blocked and prevent natural breathing. Chronic bronchitis is milder and more variable and is sometimes only indicated by a continuous cough which seems to resist all efforts to cure it. Sufferers from bronchitis should keep their bed; the temperature of the room should be maintained at 65 degrees, but it should be well ventilated. If the patient is strong enough, hot foot baths should be taken. Flannel should be worn next the skin, and large linseed poultices may be applied to the chest, and also in severe cases to the back and frequently renewed—say every three hours. Layers of hot cotton wadding covered with oiled silk and bandaged on with flannel may in slighter cases answer the purpose of a poultice. Sometimes the doctor orders that a kettle should be kept boiling on the fire and permitted to puff out the steam continually into the room so as to moisten the air. This warm moisture is said to relieve the cough and in severe cases the patient may even inhale the steam. A few drops of Ipecacuanha wine in a table-spoonful of water helps to loosen the phlegm. Chloride of ammonium is also regarded as a useful remedy, but the attendance of a medical man should be obtained.

Bruises.—Friar's balsam forms a good remedy as also does some preparation of the American wych-hazel (hamamelis). A piece of fresh beefsteak applied as a poultice is also a good remedy for a bad facial bruise. Severe bruises should be treated by a surgeon.

Bunions.—Inflammatory swellings on the foot. They are caused usually by tight boots and may be reduced by painting with *tincture of iodine* and the use of looser boots.

Burns and Scalds.—Carron oil, a mixture of olive oil or linseed oil with lime-water is recommended by Dr. Warburton Begbie. Bicarbonate of soda or pure flour are also good remedies; they may be placed on the burn and then kept in place by being bound with a light handkerchief. A preparation of the American wych-hazel which has so much power in reducing inflammation may also be used. To treat severe burns the help of a doctor should be sought.

Cancer (Malignant Tumour).—A terrible complaint, quite beyond the reach of household treatment. The services of a medical man should be secured at once, and all quackery or quasi-professional treatment avoided like the plague. The

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cancer-quack will probably call every tumour a cancer—when it is not so—and seek to obtain reputation for healing it.

Carbuncle.—A large sore, resembling a boil, but much larger, and attended with great inflammation and a burning pain. The treatment should be much the same as for abscesses and for boils, but carrot and turnip poultices may be applied. The cause is no doubt due to a vitiated condition of the blood, and medicines to restore a healthy action to the secreting organs should be taken.

Chapped Hands and Lips.—Cracks in the skin, which may become very painful. Washing in warm water and then exposure to cold is almost certain to produce "chaps." Lever's Glycerine, mixed with rose-water, is a good remedy.

GRUEL.

Chicken-pox.—A feverish rash.—The rash consists of little round spots on the body, the spots not depressed in the centre, as are the spots in small-pox. They shrivel up in a few days, and there may be sore throat with spots on palate and tongue. Children should be kept in bed in a warm, well-ventilated room; temperature, 62 degrees. Milk, barley-water, and curds-and-whey form a good diet. A mixture of Lever's Glycerine and Eau de Cologne will allay the irritation of the eruption. This complaint is very contagious. LIFEBUOY SOAP should be used to wash all the utensils, &c., used in and near the sick room.

Cholera.—There are two kinds—British cholera or bilious diarrhœa, and Asiatic or pestilential cholera, also called cholera morbus. In the former case, unless the diarrhœa

continues for some hours, it should not be suddenly stopped, as it is Nature's method of expelling morbid or poisonous matter. When the griping pain ceases in the bowels, a few drops of tincture of camphor may be taken. In Asiatic cholera the discharge is not bilious, as in the former case, but thin, colourless, and watery, and is called "rice water evacuation." Cholera sometimes commences like an ordinary attack of diarrhœa, which may last a day or two, or only a few hours, but often it begins suddenly, with severe vomiting and purging, followed by great pain and cramps. The evacuations become watery, and the vomiting is so great that nothing is kept on the stomach. Thirst arises (caused by the fluid drained away in the purging and vomiting), also prostration and collapse. When the diarrhœa and vomiting cease, semi-stupor intervenes, and cold sweat covers the skin; from this stage few recover. At the first symptoms *the patient should be put to bed and the doctor sent for at once.* If the patient be over seventeen, twenty drops of laudanum may be given; but if under, give *only one drop for every year of age.* Give ice in small pieces, as much as the patient likes. Apply a *large* linseed and mustard poultice as hot as possible over the abdomen, also hot bottles or bags, and rub the body with hot flannels. Brandy or whisky in *moderation* and mixed with soda or seltzer water may be found useful. Should there be no linseed at hand, flannels wrung out of boiling water should be applied as hot as possible. Attendants on cholera patients only risk infection from the discharges of the patient, not from the air of the room. Therefore they must guard against the soiling of their clothing or hands, and as these cannot but be soiled, they must be disinfected as soon as possible. Nothing should be eaten in the sick room, and the hands should be thoroughly scrubbed with hot water and LIFEBUOY SOAP before placing near the lips. Into all utensils receiving the evacuations of cholera patients (bowel or vomit) a pint of chloride of lime solution (four or eight ounces to a gallon of water) should be poured; after ten minutes the utensil may be emptied and well washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP. The operation of this soap on cholera microbes in Dr. Enoch's experiments was very remarkable, and showed the soap to be in the highest degree a disinfectant. These were taken from Hamburg

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water, and showed that, "With the two per cent. mixture, cholera microbes were dead within fifteen minutes; with the five per cent., same were dead within fifteen minutes." The neglect of domestic and personal cleanliness is a great inducement to cholera. The use, therefore, of plenty of LIFEBUOY SOAP to easily keep everything clean as a new pin may be regarded as a great preventive.

Colds (cold in the head).—Never neglect a cold. The symptoms are too well known to need description. The homely remedies of a hot foot-bath, hot gruel, and a good night's rest should be used at once, and bronchitis, pleurisy, &c., may be avoided.

Constipation.—Want of movement of the bowels. Take fruit with breakfast, or before it, and use fruit constantly in the daily diet. Baked apples and stewed prunes are very useful. Salad dressed with salad oil may be taken freely if digested, also green vegetables. Some persons find a glass of hot or cold water, according to taste, before retiring to bed, and also before rising in the morning, useful in this complaint. Coffee or cocoa should be used instead of tea, and fresh bread and cakes avoided. If arising from weakness of the system rest is desirable; practise the habit of soliciting the bowels at the same time every day, and also never delay the call of nature in this respect; great derangement of the system and ill health, if not worse, may follow the neglect of this simple but necessarily healthful rule. Purgatives should not be indiscreetly used but rather avoided unless under medical advice; an injection of a teaspoonful of glycerine (Lever's) should be taken to procure a motion of the bowels, and small glass syringes may be bought cheaply at the chemist's for this especial purpose. Such injections will be found useful in overcoming this troublesome complaint.

Consumption is too serious a matter for treatment here. The disease is really a wasting away of the lungs. Much, however, may be done by prompt remedial measures early in the complaint, by attention to diet, and to fresh air, and by attention to sound medical advice. Impure air, non-nutritious or poor food and want of good exercise are among the causes; consequently plenty of fresh air, plenty of wholesome and digestible nourishment and avoidance of dissipation, are among the sound remedies, in addition to the continued

use of cod-liver oil and medicines prescribed by a medical man to suit the case.

Convulsions.—Place the child in a hot bath—but not so hot as to scald him. If the mother's elbow can be comfortably borne in the water the temperature is about right. Give a child a dose of castor oil and send for the doctor.

Colic.—Violent pain in the bowels. A teaspoonful of castor oil should clear off the cause of irritation, while the stomach may be rubbed with a warm hand, and a hot linseed poultice or hot flannel applied. The child may be placed in a hot bath in severe cases or an enema of hot water given: a teaspoonful of dill-water also gives relief.

Coughs.—Usually an accompaniment of some other complaint, as cold, bronchitis, &c. A chest protector (made by cutting a slit in the middle of ¾ yard of narrow width flannel, and passing head through slit) is an excellent preventative and cure of coughs. When the lungs are affected the back needs protection as well as the chest. A mixture of equal parts of Lever's glycerine and lemon juice taken in teaspoonful doses from time to time is an excellent cure for a dry, hacking cough. (*See also Colds, Bronchitis, &c.*)

Croup.—An inflammatory disease of the windpipe. The complaint begins with hoarseness like a cold, a cough supervenes, with a brassy ringing sound, and an attack of crowing-breathing, threatening suffocation. The treatment must be *instant*. A teaspoonful of Ipecacuhana wine should be given and repeated after ten minutes until the child vomits freely and expels the suffocating secretion. A sponge wrung out of hot water should be put to the throat until a hot bath can be made ready and a linseed poultice can be obtained. A volume of steam may be raised near the child by holding a wet blanket before the fire and dropping a hot brick into a pail of hot water. If suffocation seems imminent a bougie may be gently and carefully put down the throat. Send for the doctor at once. Croup rarely occurs after the fifth year of age.

Diarrhœa.—Rest in bed—*lying on the back in bed—is most important.* Take no fish, flesh, fowl, vegetables or fruit; but boiled bread and milk, arrowroot, plain or with a little port wine or brandy in it, or rice boiled with milk and cinnamon. Isinglass is valuable in diarrhœa or dysentery; dissolve a

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heaped teaspoonful in a little warm water and take it in a cup of warm milk. Everything should be taken *warm*—HOT or *cold* food will increase diarrhœa.

Diphtheria attacks children more than grown-up people, and is *especially* dangerous to them. Medical assistance must be sought at once, and the patient isolated. The signs are sore throat with shooting pains, headache, and fever. In bad cases white patches appear on throat and palate. These may form a thick, white, false skin, which will cause suffocation if the throat is not opened (tracheotomy). Diphtheria generally comes from bad drainage, and is fearfully contagious. The nurse should frequently gargle her throat with chlorate of potash and water (one ounce to a pint) and disinfect her hands with plenty of LIFEBUOY SOAP. A free supply of fresh air from constantly open windows forms one of the best chances of life to the patient.

Earache.—Warm a small teaspoonful of glycerine (Lever's) by holding it in a spoon over a candle, pour gently into the ear, lay a pad of heated cotton-wool all over the ear and fasten on with a flannel bandage. The glycerine should be quite warm, and may be mixed with an equal quantity of laudanum or tobacco tied in a piece of muslin. The ear should always be well dried after washing it and draughts avoided.

Eczema.—A disease of the skin; small vesicles appear on different parts of the body, and bursting, leave the surface painful and tender; distressing itching occurs; sometimes the eczema is dry and irritable. Lint wrung out of cold water, or

If you wish your linen to be as white as snow,

of lead lotion, will be found useful, and a four-per-cent. solution of tar in a lead lotion will afford relief. Nourishing, wholesome, digestible food should be taken. Stimulants should be avoided.

Epistaxis—Bleeding from the nose. A slight flow of blood from the nose may not be harmful, but indeed salutary; but when excessive, or when the system is weak, medical advice should be taken. A cold key put down the back has been recommended as an easy remedy, and the use of a preparation of the American wych-hazel is good as a styptic; a cloth wetted with it may be placed across the bridge of the nose.

Feet Perspiration.—Wash the feet night and morning with LIFEBUOY SOAP. The socks or stockings should also be washed with this soap.

Fainting.—Anything that diminishes the nervous energy or vital force may cause faintness. Strong mental emotion, loss of blood, sudden excitement, the heat of a crowded room, vitiated air—all may produce an attack. The heart's action fails and the patient sometimes falls down insensible, but there are no convulsions as in the case of epileptic fits. The sufferer should be placed in a recumbent position, clothes about the neck should be loosened and cold water applied to the face. People should not crowd round, depriving the patient of fresh air. Smelling-salts, sal volatile or ammonia should be held to the nose as a stimulant. The general health must be improved by a nourishing and digestible diet, and the bowels should be regulated.

Fever.—A rise in temperature of the body. If a bulb of a thermometer be placed under the tongue, and the instrument registers over 100 deg., the patient is regarded as having fever or being feverish. This is a symptom common to many diseases. There are gastric or typhoid fever, brain fever, scarlet fever, &c. Medical assistance should be sought at once, and LIFEBUOY SOAP should be freely used for washing the vessels, &c., in use in the sick-room. For simple fever plenty of cold water may be taken, and the patient should keep his bed and perspiration induced; the bowels should also be kept open and the sufferer be fed on "slops," such as milk, gruel, beef-tea, lemonade, &c.

Flatulence is a symptom of indigestion. If great pain be

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

experienced, fomentations—flannels wrung out of boiling water—may be placed over the stomach and afford relief.

Inflammation of the Eyes.—A preparation of the American wych-hazel used in warm water will often be found an admirable lotion, reducing the inflammation and allaying pain. Gently syringing the eye with warm water will remove foreign bodies, or a camel's hair pencil may be used. *Stye on the eye* is really a little boil and should be poulticed with warm bread and water; the eye should be rested and protected from light by a shade. There are many affections of the eye and for all but the simplest the help of a doctor should be sought.

Indigestion.—Also called dyspepsia. Appears in many forms and from various causes. Sometimes excess of food causes it; and sometimes an insufficiency of food, when the digestive organs become weakened. A frequent cause is insufficient mastication of food. Consequently, the great golden rule for avoiding indigestion is to masticate your food thoroughly. Eat slowly and reduce the food in your mouth to a complete pulp. A useful medicine is bi-carbonate of soda and water taken occasionally after meals, or bismuth, or charcoal lozenges; dilute hydro-chloric acid has been recommended; buy a few pennyworth and take 15 drops in a wineglass of water half an hour before meals, three times daily. This may be continued for a week, and the treatment then suspended for a few days. One or two teaspoonfuls of glycerine (Lever's) occasionally after meals is said to be very useful, and sufferers from indigestion should sweeten their tea, coffee and food with glycerine instead of sugar. Nux vomica pilules form also a very good remedy for indigestion in adding strength and tone to the digestive organs. The complaint should never be neglected. It causes headache, nervousness, irritability, poor blood, nausea, biliousness, &c., and when the stomach gets out of order the body too often follows suit.

Influenza.—An epidemic disease, characterised by fever, chilliness, headache, and depression. There is often great weakness and prostration of strength. The complaint usually commences with chilliness, pains in the limbs, headache, and feverishness. The sufferer should remain in bed and take only light liquid nourishment until the fever abates; hot barley water with a spoonful of sweet spirit of nitre is

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recommended. The two great dangers attending influenza are pneumonia, *i.e.*, inflammation of the lungs and weakened action of the heart. Rest in bed is necessary to guard against these; moreover, the patient should not venture out of doors too soon, as this is likely to lead to a relapse. To maintain and increase the strength quinine may be taken three times daily; or you may purchase sixpennyworth of the red cinchona bark and take half a teaspoonful three times a day in water or syrup after meals.

Itch.—A most troublesome complaint, the nature of which is indicated by the name; but happily it may be readily cured. It often attacks hands and fingers. If unchecked, however, it may become almost insupportable. When retiring to bed take a hot bath, using LIFEBUOY SOAP; then rub sulphur ointment thoroughly into the affected parts. The complaint may yield at once, or it may require a week's treatment night and morning. Clothing worn before this treatment must be burnt or boiled; some authorities say that subjecting the clothing to a heat of 180 degrees in an oven will kill the parasites and their eggs, which cause the complaint.

Jaundice.—The blood becomes poisoned and laden with bile owing to the failure of the liver to secrete it; hence the skin and whites of the eyes become tinged with a yellowish colour. There is constipation, headache, sometimes sickness, and depression of spirits. The patient must keep in bed and live on a light milk diet; the services of a doctor must be called in.

Lumbago.—Rheumatism round the loins; an affection of the muscles of the back, and causes some of the severest pain to which the body is subject. It may attack the patient suddenly, and may "fix" him in one position, so that he cannot move without experiencing very great agony. Apply a hot-water bottle, or a bag of hot salt or sand; flannels wrung out of boiling water and sprinkled with a tablespoonful of turpentine may also be used, the flannel being covered with a waterproof; chloroform liniment may be rubbed in. A hot iron may be applied *over* flannel to the parts affected, and it is said that a linseed poultice made of crushed linseed with the oil *still* in the seed and not pressed out—not linseed meal from which the oil has been taken—is a very useful remedy; it may be laid on brown paper and

cleans clothes and almost anything else.

applied. In rheumatic affections, pure glycerine, such as Lever's, is recommended for sweetening instead of sugar. The patient should lie between blankets and take hot barley-water, to which sweet spirit of nitre has been added in the proportion of a dessert-spoonful of the spirit to a pint of barley water. *No* beer or meat should be taken—in fact, it is said that rheumatism is sometimes cured by simply ceasing to take beer. Derangement of the stomach often accompanies Lumbago, and Gregory's Powder, or black draught, assists a cure.

Lungs, Inflammation of the.—A serious complaint, which if neglected may develop into consumption. The characteristics are feverishness, headache, shivering, cough, dryness of the skin, and a great feeling of oppression and pain in the chest. Application of hot linseed poultices and of hot flannels may afford relief, and medical aid should be sought at once. Inflammation of the lungs is also called *Pneumonia*, and inflammation of the serous membrane investing the lungs and the cavity of the thorax is called *Pleurisy*. Among the other principal diseases connected with the lungs are consumption and bronchitis. Similar symptoms, such as cough, pain in the side, and loss of flesh are noticeable, with sometimes spitting of blood and sometimes exhausting perspiration at night. For the night sweats Dover's Powder may be taken, but in all trouble with the lungs a doctor should be consulted.

Measles is caused by a poison in the blood. The complaint begins like a cold, feverishness, headache, cough super-

vene. Then about the fourth day a rash appears, usually first on the face, raised above the skin and running into half-moon shaped blotches; spreading downward it covers the body in twenty-four hours. It should be encouraged to come out; there is great danger in suppressing a rash; great care should be taken against chills, especially at night; and the room should be warm but well ventilated. The special danger to guard against is trouble with the lungs, and bronchitis and pneumonia may arise. There may also be diarrhœa, sickness, inflammation of the eyes and of the wind-pipe. The complaint is highly contagious, and LIFEBUOY SOAP should therefore be plentifully used, not only in washing every vessel used by the sick person—generally, in the case of measles, a child; but the nurse should also wash her hands repeatedly with the LIFEBUOY SOAP, this latter precaution being her great source of safety. In all infectious diseases warm water, clean towel, nail brush, and LIFEBUOY SOAP should be kept outside the sick-room for the doctor's use. Infection continues in measles while any cough or shedding of skin remains—perhaps about four weeks. To distinguish between scarlet fever and measles, the eruption in the latter complaint is rough, so that great unevenness is felt on passing the hand over the skin, while the roughness is not apparent in scarlet fever. Further, the colour of the eruption is *dark* scarlet in measles, and *bright* scarlet in scarlet fever, while sneezing and some other catarrhal symptoms, which are apparent in the first stage of measles, are absent in scarlet fever.

Mumps is also a very infectious complaint. It commences with feverishness, then appears the swelling of the gland of the throat under the ear, called professionally the parotid gland. There is usually much pain and soreness of the affected parts, and a difficulty in moving the jaws. Carefully avoid cold and draughts, and on no account should the swelling be made to subside suddenly or be treated with cold applications, or even exposed to cold air. If so, the inflammation may fly to more vital parts of the body. Keep head and throat wrapped in flannel therefore; apply hot linseed poultices, or heated cotton wool covered with flannel to the swellings; only liquid food, such as milk and broth, should be given for a few days, and the bowels should be kept open.

Washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP. o

Should deafness, or discharge from the ear arise, consult a doctor. As this complaint is so infectious use LIFEBUOY SOAP.

Neuralgia.—Nerve pain. The term has come to be used to include pain of the nerves, connecting the teeth or gums with the brain. Neuralgia generally arises from cold, and also want of tone in the nervous system. A grain of quinine may be taken three or four times a day, and will often effect a cure. Some persons can take larger doses. The red cinchona bark affords a useful and cheap tonic for those who cannot take quinine (*see Influenza*). Hot fomentations, such as sponges or hot flannels wrung out of boiling water may be applied to ease the pain. Neuralgic sufferers, it is said, need fat; if they cannot digest the fat of meat they should try cream, eggs, milk, cod-liver oil. Neuralgia often arises from bad teeth, and a dentist should be consulted.

Paralysis.—Often follows apoplexy (*which see*). There is loss of feeling or power of motion in various parts of the body. Loss of power in one side of the body is called hemiplegia, or, in the lower parts, paraplegia. There may be also local palsies. Paralysis may occur without an apoplectic attack, but there are usually premonitory signs, such as a torpor of the body, pain, or a feeling of weight in the head, and loss of memory. The complaint is too serious for household treatment, and a doctor must be consulted. Nux vomica (strychnine) is a powerful nervine tonic. Dr. Lankester prescribes one twenty-fourth of a grain as a dose, but it must be used very cautiously as it is poisonous.

Piles (also called *Hemorrhoids*).—Painful tumours, situated inside and sometimes outside the opening of the lower bowel. In certain cases they bleed frequently and the patient becomes much weakened. They are often caused by constipation, too sedentary a life, or sitting on cold stones or wet seats. Avoid indigestible food and alcoholic drinks, eat plenty of ripe fruit; baked apples are very useful. Bathe with a good preparation of the American wych-hazel, and this medicine may also be taken internally; but in some instances a surgical operation is necessary.

Rheumatism is caused by exposure to wet and cold, also by nervous exhaustion and depression of bodily vigour. The

sudden suppression of perspiration, as by wet clothes when the body is heated, may induce an attack. Sweets, acids, beer, and much meat should be avoided—rheumatism is often cured simply by refraining from beer. Pure glycerine, such as Lever's, may be used for sweetening instead of sugar. The patient must remain in bed and be dieted on gruel, milk and water, barley water, &c., while hot fomentations may be applied. Flannel underclothing should be worn night and day; and the affected parts may be rubbed with chloroform liniment, mustard oil, methylated spirit, or paraffin oil. Warm baths may also be taken with advantage.

Ringworm and Shingles.—Rings or patches of small vesicles which appear on the head and itch considerably. "Ringworm" on the waist, appearing in clusters of inflamed patches, and circling the body like a belt, is called shingles. Ringworm is very infectious, and the child suffering from it should be strictly kept from others. Dissolve a piece of washing soda, the size of your fist, in just sufficient water to melt it; cut the hair away from the affected part, and dab on the soda two or three times a day, taking care it does not trickle down. Keep a cap on the head. The patient should have plenty of wholesome, nourishing food, cod-liver oil, and sea air if possible. Tobacco-water and ink should never be used. Absolute cleanliness is essential, and the patient's towels, brush and comb, &c., should never be used by others. Plenty of LIFEBUOY SOAP may be used to guard against infection.

Scarlet Fever.—Sometimes an attack begins with sickness (vomiting); there is shivering, sore throat, feverishness, hot, dry skin, and headache; an eruption appears on the skin like scarlet dots closely set, but is not raised on the skin (*see Measles*); this rash affects the body more than the face. The eruption is at its height usually on the fourth or fifth day, and the throat trouble is then generally at its worst. Hot linseed poultices may be applied to the throat, and ice given to the patient to suck at the same time. The skin may be anointed with Eucalyptus oil to allay the great irritation, and help to prevent the spread of infection. Good ventilation of the bedroom in infectious illness is most essential, especially so in the case of scarlet fever and diphtheria. The patient

SUNLIGHT SOAP, largest sale in the world. 02

must, of course, be kept in bed; the diet must be very carefully regulated and consist of "slops," such as milk, gruel, beef tea, lemonade, &c.; the room must be kept scrupulously clean. On the eighth day the eruption has generally so far faded as to be scarcely recognisable. The peeling of the skin then commences and shreds off from the whole of the body in large flakes. This "desquamation" of the skin is most important and the patient must be regarded as an invalid until it is over. Sometimes the process occupies four or five weeks, though, by suitable means, it may be hastened. LIFEBUOY SOAP is now most valuable—perhaps in no disease is it more valuable; as soon as the doctor permits a bath, the patient should be freely lathered with the LIFEBUOY SOAP and hot water. It does good to the skin and disinfects the particles that peel off in flakes.

A POWDER.

Sick-Headache (Megrim). — A good remedy is said to be half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a wine-glass of water; or two tumblers of mustard and water drunk quickly; this is an emetic, and clears the stomach and stops nausea. While it lasts starvation is the best plan; but sometimes neuralgic symptoms arise. Some persons find great benefit from a cup of strong tea or coffee, which should be thoroughly well made, brisk, not flat, and of good quality.

Sore Throat.—Hot salt may be applied in a flannel bag, while a useful gargle is made with an ounce of chlorate of potash dissolved in a pint of boiling water and used hot or cold; gargle frequently. Relaxed sore throat indicates general debility, and a good tonic should be taken, also plenty of wholesome, digestible, and nourishing food.

Don't worry! Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Toothache.—When arising solely from a hollow tooth, toothache may be cured by a few drops of chloroform on a piece of cotton wool pressed into the cavity, or a paste may be made of cayenne pepper and brandy or whiskey and pressed into the hollow. Quinine may be taken as an internal remedy, and the tooth should be stopped by a competent dentist. The proper *care of the teeth* is most important. Children should early be taught the effective use of the tooth-brush, and nothing is better for cleaning the teeth than soap. Rub a soft tooth-brush over a piece of SUNLIGHT SOAP, and then thoroughly brush the teeth on both sides, night and morning, both on retiring to rest and on rising. Tartar should never form on them with this treatment; but if it should have formed before the continued use of soap, a little powdered cuttle-fish bone may be permitted.

Skin Diseases.—The skin is one of the vital organs; myriads of pores pierce it everywhere. Through them the blood "breathes" as it were and absorbs the purifying oxygen and the life-giving light, but the pores also carry off deleterious matter, being connected with glands which separate impurities from the blood. If, then, the pores be closed by uncleanliness or by the constriction of cold, the constitution suffers; the work of the skin is thrown on other organs, and they, having too much to do are likely to give way under the strain. Hence the immense value of cleanliness. Use plenty of SUNLIGHT SOAP which is a pure and cleansing soap.

Small Pox.—Probably the most contagious disease to which mankind is subject. Send for a doctor at once, or remove to a good hospital. Keep the room as well ventilated as possible; use plenty of LIFEBUOY SOAP (see special use of LIFEBUOY SOAP further on), and smear the eruption with bacon fat daily, when it is well out; the fat prevents pitting and allays irritation; also sponge patient with tepid water, as it soothes the sufferer and aids convalescence. But never permit the patient to feel chilly. After the pustules have burst, still continue the sponging and dust powdered starch over them to absorb the discharge. We cannot too strongly insist on the importance of absolute cleanliness, thorough ventilation without subjecting the patient to chilliness or draughts, and the

SUNLIGHT SOAP is worth its weight in gold.

immediate removal of all dirty linen or any woollen or cotton garments that the patient may have worn.

Whooping Cough.—Commences like an ordinary cold or cough and after a few days the whooping (or backdraw as it is sometimes called) is heard following a fit of coughing; or there may be little or no whooping; often there is sickness. During the whooping stage, the patient should be kept indoors, except in sultry weather, and every precaution should be taken against the sufferer contracting bronchitis or pneumonia. The rooms therefore, while well ventilated, must be free from draught. A muslin curtain should be thrown over the bed at night and a piece of flannel may be swathed round the abdomen. A liniment made of one teaspoonful of oil of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of oil of amber, and two tablespoonfuls of camphorated oil well shaken up together in a bottle, should be rubbed into the pit of of the stomach and into the spine every night. Attention to diet is of great importance, the best food being broth, milk, eggs, curds-and-whey and barley water. In severe cases, some carbolic acid may be poured on a red hot shovel; the fumes in the air are believed to have the same effect as taking the patient to gas works, carbolic acid being one of the coal-tar products. Infection remains while the cough continues, and it may remain for months. Paroxysms are induced by violent exercise and screaming, and in some cases a child may vomit all its food. For such cases a doctor should be consulted, and in some instances complete change of air is necessary to ensure recovery.

Wounds.—Injuries to the flesh, when the skin is broken are known as wounds. Prompt treatment is necessary, the first step being to stop the bleeding. Care should be taken to remove all dirt or hair from the wound, and if any artery be ruptured, it must be tied by a thread of silk. If the bleeding be profuse, a handkerchief should be tied tightly ABOVE the injured part and a small rod passed beneath the handkerchief and turned round so as to constrict the limb as tightly as possible and press the arteries against the bone, and thus prevent the flow of blood through them. This may check the bleeding until a surgeon comes. As a rule the best plan, directly a wound has been caused, is to press

No wear and tear

the edges together and immediately tie it tightly with cold water bandages or a piece of linen rag, or of lint soaked in a preparation of the American wych-hazel. This lotion possesses the property in a marked degree of stopping bleeding and preventing inflammation. When the bandages are removed and it is found they adhere to the wound, they should be moistened with tepid water to loosen the adhesiveness and enable them to be taken away without re-opening the edges, or disturbing the healing process. When the bleeding has stopped, the edges of the wound may be kept in their places by adhesive plaster, or it may be necessary to sew the edges together with fine silk, or silver thread. If the injuries are severe the parts must have perfect rest, and the patient must remain in bed for a short time.

How to give Medicine.

Weights and Measures of Medicine.

One tablespoonful is equal to half an ounce.	2 pints equal to one quart.
20 ounces equal to one pint.	4 quarts ,, to one gallon.

RULES FOR GIVING MEDICINE.

1. Before giving medicine the label on the bottle should always be read.

2. Never give medicine to sick people without the doctor's orders.

3. Never substitute some of your own choosing for that which the doctor has ordered.

4 Always ask the doctor: (1) If the medicine is to be taken before or after meals? (2) If the patient is to be roused from sleep to take it? (3) If it is to be given through the night? (4) If it is to be continued after the first bottle is finished? (5) If any special precautions are to be taken against catching cold, as some few medicines predispose to cold?

5. Always keep the medicine bottle in a place by itself, not mixed up with liniments and other bottles that contain perhaps, poisons.

6. Always give medicine punctually.

where SUNLIGHT SOAP is used

7. Always be sure to note if the medicine has had the effect it is intended to have. It is very important to be able to tell the doctor whether the medicine has had the desired effect or not.

8. *Never* give children the medicine ordered for *grown up* people. *Never* give opium or laudanum to a baby. *One drop of laudanum has been known to kill a baby.*

9. *Never* give medicines or prescriptions that have done good in some cases, to other patients that *appear* to be suffering from the same symptoms.

10. Occasionally, medicines contain strong poisons; after a time people taking such become able to take a larger dose without harm, and the quantity taken may be increased by the doctor; but when such medicine is left off it should not be resumed without medical leave.

A Special Use of Lifebuoy Soap.

In infectious cases every utensil used by the sick person should be frequently washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP, also the hands of the nurse—*this is her great source of safety.* There should always be a table outside the sick-room with warm water, clean towel, nail-brush, and a piece of LIFEBUOY SOAP ready for the doctor to wash his hands after his visit. The infected room is better without any carpets; if it has any small strips they should be burned afterwards. There should be no upholstered furniture. Curtains should be of dimity, which can be boiled. Table-covers, antimacassars, and all articles not actually needed should be banished. There must be no coming and going between the sick-room and the rest of the house. All crockery, tea cloths, glasses, &c., required should be brought up at the beginning of the illness, and should not go down again. All food and drink which has to be brought up daily, should be received in vessels put at the top of the stairs ready for them. A bath or pail should stand on the landing, with a lather of LIFEBUOY SOAP and water, (best made with hot water), all clothing of nurse or patient should be placed in this for some hours before it is removed to be washed and boiled. A large sheet soaked in the same and hung before the sick-room door, up to the ceiling, and down to the ground, is a means of intercepting and destroying the disease germs from the sick-room.

When SUNLIGHT SOAP is used

LEVER'S PURE DOUBLE DISTILLED GLYCERINE.

"The applications of Glycerine are endless," says that well-known authority on Therapeutics, Dr. Sydney Ringer. It is an antiseptic (that is, it preserves from putrefaction), healing, emollient, nutrient, and acts with remarkable efficacy in a large number of ailments. Being perfectly harmless (*when perfectly pure*) it is an excellent and safe household remedy, the use of which will save many doctor's and druggist's bills. Therefore every mother of a family should keep a supply at hand, most especially in country places where "safe and simple" home remedies, applied quickly, save much pain, and very often life also.

The chief thing to remember in the use of Glycerine is the absolute importance of obtaining it pure. Many impure glycerines are made, adultered with injurious compounds. *These may do a great deal of harm.* How then are we to guard ourselves against these? Very easily.

The British Pharmacopœia has instituted a number of tests by which the purity of Glycerine can be ascertained. A Glycerine which will not stand one, but ALL these tests cannot possibly fail to be perfectly reliable. The Glycerine manufactured by **LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,** is *guaranteed* to stand all these tests, and it can therefore be recommended for all household purposes.

A West End Physician, writing on January 29th, 1897, says, "I find the Glycerine of most excellent quality for internal use, having taken it myself. It is everything I can wish: I have therefore recommended it."

The *Young Ladies' Journal* for March 20th, 1897, gives the following reply to one of its correspondents:—

"MIRANDA.—Try a few drops of warm Glycerine in your ear; be most careful that it is not too warm, and be sure that it is of good quality. You can rely upon the quality of LEVER'S GLYCERINE."

There are a few uses for Glycerine, other than medical, which it is well for all household managers to know:—

TO PREVENT FROSTY AND STEAMY WINDOWS.—Clean the windows thoroughly, and apply **LEVER'S GLYCERINE** all over the surface; polish this lightly with a dry cloth until quite dry. Don't rub hard, but lightly, so that the Glycerine is rubbed in. The windows will then keep clean for weeks without getting frosty or steamy. This knowledge will be most valuable, as it is advisable that windows should be bright if goods are to be shown to best advantage. By not requiring cleaning too frequently, this method will also prove a great boon to householders in winter, as it is well known that glass frequently cracks if cleaned in a hard frost.

TO PRESERVE EGGS NEW LAID FOR MONTHS.—Smear the shells *the same day as the eggs are laid*, with **LEVER'S GLYCERINE**. They will be milky and as fresh as if just laid at the end of many weeks. They need not be packed in any special way, but kept as most convenient, but it is best to keep the small end up. **LEVER'S GLYCERINE** answers much better than butter or grease for this purpose, as it will never turn rancid as these do, and thereby spoil the flavour of the egg. It is most important to use **LEVER'S GLYCERINE** for this purpose as it is guaranteed to be absolutely pure.

FOR SWEETENING PURPOSES.—LEVER'S GLYCERINE may be used to sweeten tea, coffee, etc., when sugar disagrees. It has just the opposite tendency of sugar—it *prevents* acidity and fermentation instead of increasing it.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Births.—Judging from the Registrar-General's Returns for 1895—the last complete Returns available—there were slightly fewer persons born in England and Wales in that year than the average for the preceding ten years. That is to say, they were equal to a rate of 30·4 per 1,000 persons living, or 0·8 below the average rate for the preceding ten years. The lowest rate was in Sussex, viz., 24·3, and in Surrey, Westmoreland, Huntingdonshire, Rutlandshire and Devonshire the rate was almost equally low; the counties with highest birth rates were Durham, with 35·8; Staffordshire, 35·6; Monmouthshire, 35·0; South Wales, 34·9; Nottinghamshire, 33·4; and Derbyshire, 33·0.

The number of boys born was 468,886, and girls 453,405. But the excess of boys over girls has shown a tendency to decline ever since 1841.

The children registered as born out of wedlock were 38,836, and were in the proportion of 42 per 1,000, *i.e.*, out of every 1,000 children born, 42 were born illegitimate. This is about the lowest on record.

Marriages.—The number registered was 228,204, which was a slight fall as compared with that of 1894. Judging from the increase in Jewish marriages it appears that the number of Jews living in this country has increased. Re-marriage, *i.e.*, marriages of widowers and widows, were the lowest on record. A large number of persons still seem unable to write, for 40 out of every 1,000 men signed the marriage register with marks instead of with their names, and similarly illiterate women were 48 out of every 1,000. Twenty-nine marriages took place by special license.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in 1895 numbered 568,997, an increase of 2·1 per 1,000 on the very low rate of 1894, but slightly lower than the average of the ten preceding years. The rate in 1895 was 18·7 per 1,000 of the population, whereas in 1894 the rate was 16·6 per 1,000 of the population. Of the deaths, 290,704 were males and 278,293 were females. The proportion of deaths of infants (under one year), to re-

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a friend in need.

gistered births was 161 per 1,000, exceeding by 15 per 1,000, the average of the past ten years. The rate in fact was higher in 1895 than in any year since 1847, when it was 164 per 1,000.

SCOTLAND.

Births.—The number registered was 126,454, which was a birth rate of 3·04 per cent., or 304 in every ten thousand of the population. Of these 64,815 were boys, and 61,639 girls. Of the total, 9,146 were illegitimate, equal to a percentage of 7·23 per cent. This rate varied, being 9·6 per cent. in the Mainland-rural districts, and 6·0 per cent. in the Insular-rural districts. The total number of births show slight increase as compared with the previous years. The number of births over deaths is 44,590.

Marriages.—The number registered was 28,380, or 68 to every ten thousand of the estimated population—a slight increase as compared with the previous year.

Deaths.—Of these 81,864 were registered, showing a death rate of 1·97 per cent., or 197 in every ten thousand persons. Persons of the male sex dying were 40,726; female, 41,138. These numbers again show a slight increase over the previous year.

IRELAND.

Births.—During the year 106,113 births were registered; 54,658 boys, and 51,455 girls. These figures give the birth rate at 23·2 per thousand, which is 0·3 over the average per thousand for the past ten years. In other words there was a slight increase in the number of births; 2,871 births registered were illegitimate; *i.e.*, 2·7 per cent. of the whole, the same average appearing for the preceding ten years.

Marriages.—The number registered, 23,120, shows a rate of 5·05 per thousand of the estimated population; a slight increase (·35) over that of the previous year, and (·59) above the average for the previous ten years. Of these marriages 15,938 were between Roman Catholics; 3,817 according to the rites of the Church of Ireland (of these 52 were by special license); 2,461 in Presbyterian churches; 489 in "registered" buildings of various denominations; 400 by civil contract in registrar's offices; 10 Society of Friends (Quakers); and 5 according to Jewish rites. Seventeen per cent. of the total

SUNLIGHT SOAP does its work

number of bridegrooms signed the marriage register by marks (being unable to write), and 15·7 of the brides signed by marks.

Deaths.—The number of deaths, 84,395, was equal to 18·4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The deaths of males was 41,764, and females 42,631. The 18·4 death-rate is slightly above (0·2) the average for the preceding ten years. The four counties having the lowest registered mortality are Sligo, 12·4 per 1,000; Kerry, 12·9; Roscommon, 13·0; and Mayo, 13·2. Dublin was the highest with 26·2, and Antrim next with 23·0.

Estimated Population of the United Kingdom, 1895.

England and Wales	30,383,047	14,721,820 males. 15,661,227 females.
Scotland	4,155,654	2,006,997 males. 2,148,657 females.
Ireland	4,574,764	No estimate.
	39,113,465	

NOTE.—The census being taken every ten years, and the last being on 6th April, 1891, the above returns are calculated by Registrar-Generals on the excess of births over deaths, with assumptions for emigration or on the rate of increase in the immediately inter-censal period preceding.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

For the Year 1895, the latest Year for which the Registrar-General's Returns are available.

	England and Wales.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	1884.	1894.	1895.	1884.	1894.	1895.	1884.	1894.	1895.
Births	906,750	890,289	922,291	129,157	124,341	126,454	118,875	105,351	106,113
Marriages	204,301	226,449	228,204	26,106	27,561	28,380	22,585	21,602	23,120
Deaths.....	530,828	498,827	568,997	75,168	71,113	81,864	87,154	83,528	84,395

quickly, thoroughly and well.

BIRTHS.—Districts of England and Wales.

1895.	Total.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ENGLAND	922,291	449,063	434,392	19,823	19,013
London.....	134,155	65,807	63,451	2,474	2,423
South-Eastern Division	78,615	38,106	37,132	1,741	1,636
South Midland ,,	55,044	26,768	26,084	1,095	1,097
Eastern ,,	50,247	24,410	23,625	1,141	1,071
South Western ,,	51,679	25,399	24,140	1,140	1,000
West Midland ,,	105,927	51,421	49,819	2,362	2,325
North Midland ,,	59,937	28,889	28,110	1,461	1,477
North Western ,,	155,015	75,593	73,148	3,276	2,998
Yorkshire ,,	102,990	49,798	48,446	2,416	2,330
Northern ,,	66,471	32,263	31,251	1,539	1,418
WELSH	62,211	30,609	29,186	1,178	1,238

MARRIAGES.—Districts of England and Wales.

1895.	Total.	According to Rites of Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.	District Register Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
ENGLAND.....	228,204	156,469	9,405	27,293	33,749	74	1,214
Divisions.							
London	37,629	28,372	1,354	1,672	5,408	12	811
South Eastern ..	20,316	15,099	329	1,995	2,881	6	6
South Midland..	12,662	9,930	115	1,331	1,282	4	—
Eastern	10,333	8,499	149	1,029	1,143	2	1
South Western..	13,440	8,773	136	2,242	2,285	4	—
West Midland ..	25,399	19,584	603	2,149	3,019	15	29
North Midland..	14,462	10,415	232	1,931	1,869	2	12
North Western..	38,415	24,533	3,976	5,830	3,895	7	174
Yorkshire	26,075	18,489	1,051	3,607	2,787	10	131
Northern	14,771	8,112	1,047	1,766	3,809	12	25
WELSH	14,203	4,663	413	3,731	5,371	—	25

SUNLIGHT SOAP never disappoints.

DEATHS.—Districts of England and Wales.

(Exclusive of Still-born Infants.)

		Males.	Females.	Died in Workhouses, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums.	
				Institutions.	Deaths.
ENGLAND.....	568,997	290,704	278,293	2,042	71,415
Divisions.					
London	85,601	43,492	42,109	204	21,676
South-Eastern ..	47.475	23,887	23,588	352	6,829
South Midland ..	30,892	15,655	15,237	177	3,678
Eastern	29,090	14,935	14,155	137	3,104
South Western ..	33.131	16,460	16,671	214	2,753
West Midland ..	62,853	32,274	30,579	229	7,372
North Midland ..	32,859	17,043	15,816	109	2,590
North Western ..	107,210	54,801	52,409	206	12,996
Yorkshire	64,385	33,176	31,209	182	5,667
Northern	38,259	19,641	18,618	115	2,865
WELSH.....	37,242	19,340	17,902	117	1,885

Note.—There were 41,386 deaths in 766 workhouses; 22,953 deaths in 1,170 hospitals, and 7,076 deaths in 106 lunatic asylums in 1895.

MARRIAGE-RATE, PRICES OF WHEAT, &c.

YEARS.	Marriage-rate.	Value per Head of Population of United Kingdom.						Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.		Amount cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House per Head of Population.
		Exports of British Produce.			Imports.			Total Exports and Imports.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£
1874	17·0	7	7	5	11	7	9	20	11	0	55	8	249
1884	15·1	6	10	6	10	18	4	19	4	1	35	8	215
1889	15·0	6	13	11	11	10	0	19	19	9	29	9	268
1890	15·5	7	0	7	11	4	5	19	19	7	31	11	271
1891	15·6	6	10	10	11	10	5	19	14	0	37	0	235
1892	15·4	5	19	2	11	2	5	18	15	6	30	3	220
1893	14·7	5	13	6	10	10	7	17	14	9	26	4	218
1894	15·1	5	11	6	10	10	7	17	11	9	22	10	211
1895	15·0	5	15	3	10	13	0	17	19	1	23	1	250

SUNLIGHT SOAP—an absolutely pure soap.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.—The following table, founded on the death-rates from 1871 to 1880, has been compiled by Dr. W. Ogle, of the Registrar-General's Department, showing the number of persons of each sex of each million born who may expect to be alive at the end of each succeeding year up to 100 years, and also the number of years each may expect to live:—

Age.	Of 1,000,000 born, the number surviving at the end of each year of life.		Mean after-life-time (expectation of life).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	41·35	44 62
1	841,417	871,266	48·05	50·14
2	790,201	820,480	50·14	52·22
3	763,737	793,359	50·86	52·99
4	746,587	775,427	51·01	53·20
5	734,068	762,622	50·87	53·08
6	726,815	755,713	50·38	52·56
7	721,103	750,276	49·77	51·94
8	716,309	745,631	49·10	51·26
9	712,337	741,727	48·37	50·53
10	708,990	738,382	47·60	49·76
15	696,419	724,956	43·41	45·63
20	680,033	707,949	39·40	41·66
25	657,077	684,858	35·68	37·98
30	630,038	658,418	32·10	34·41
35	598,860	628,842	28·64	30·90
40	563,077	596,113	25·30	27·46
45	522,374	560,174	22·07	24·06
50	476,980	520,001	18·93	20·68
55	424,677	477,440	15·95	17·33
60	365,011	422,835	13·14	14.24
65	297,156	356,165	10·55	11·42
70	222,056	277,225	8·27	8·95
75	144,960	190,566	6·34	6·87
80	77,354	108,935	4·79	5·20
85	30,785	47,631	3·56	3·88
90	8,015	14,225	2·66	2 90
91	5,748	10,553	2·51	2·74
92	4,025	7,658	2·37	2·58
93	2,749	5,429	2·24	2·44
94	1,828	3,756	2·12	2·30
95	1,183	2,533	2·01	2·17
96	742	1,661	1·90	2·11
97	452	1,057	1·81	2·03
98	266	653	1·72	1·83
99	151	389	1·65	1·73
100	82	225	1·61	1·62

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

Sports and Pastimes.

ATHLETICS.—The year 1896 will long be remembered by reason of the sudden and vigorous action taken by the Amateur Athletic Association against a number of the best men of the day, who had been proved guilty of asking and receiving expenses for competing at sports. Just before the decision of the Championships they suspended C. A. Bradley (100 yards champion and record holder), A. R. Downer (Scottish champion and record holder), F. E. Bacon (mile champion and record holder), G. Crossland (10 miles champion, winner of Northern and National Cross-Country Championships and record holder), and H. Watkins (Southern Counties Cross Country ex-Champion. Naturally this step gave rise to much discussion, but it is noteworthy that, sooner or later, each of these men has now joined the professional ranks; and as their action has been followed by several other prominent ex-amateurs, professional running has largely benefited in consequence. Of course, with such men away and other champions either not competing or out of form, the AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS, held at Northampton on July 4th, had a very open appearance, though the quality of the performances suffered in most cases, a result greatly aided by the strong wind. Only three holders retained their titles. Godfrey Shaw, L.A.C., won the Hurdles in 15⅗ sec., with the wind behind him, which prevented his time being accepted as record. D. Horgan won the Weight Putting with 43 ft. 5½ in., and W. J. Sturgess broke the record in the 4 miles walk, doing the distance in 28 min. 57⅘ sec. The remaining events resulted as follows:—100 yards, N. D. Morgan (Champion 1890) (10⅘ sec.); Quarter-mile, J. C. Meredith, Dublin University (52 sec.); Half-mile, Lieut. W. A. de C. King, Royal Engineers and L.A.C. (2 min. 1⅘ sec.); Mile, B. Lawford, S.L.H. (4 min. 31⅘ sec.); Four Miles, H. Harrison, Manchester H. (20 min. 27⅗ sec.); Two Miles Steeplechase, S. J. Robinson, Northampton A.A.C. (11 min. 25 sec.); Long Jump, C. E. H. Leggatt, United Hospitals and L.A.C. (23 ft. ¾ in.); High Jump, M. O'Brien, Gaelic A.A. (5 ft. 11 in.); Throwing the Hammer, J. Flanagan, Gaelic A.A. (131 ft. 11 in). Later in the month, A. G. Butler (United Hospitals and L.A.C.) beat the Half-mile Champion in the L.A.C. and United Hospitals Match, doing the distance just inside two minutes. But, as in the previous year, the most notable performances were accomplished by walkers. Thus, on September 26th, 1896, W. J. Sturgess, in a match with D. Fenton, broke the mile record, doing the distance in 6 min. 33⅗ sec., while a week later (October 3rd), in a 15 miles handicap, he made new records from 9 to 14 miles inclusive, retiring after finishing the latter distance in 1 hr. 52 min. 59⅘ sec. E. Knott (S.L.H.) the 15 miles record holder, who retired in this race owing to indisposition, gave a glimpse of his real capacity in the S.L.H. Members' walk from Croydon to Godstone

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

on December 26th, 1896, covering the 18¼ miles of bad road in stormy weather in 2 hrs. 55 min. 58 sec.

Among the most notable CROSS-COUNTRY events may be mentioned the double breaking of the record for the Cambridge U.H. and H. course by J. G. Gibb (Old Citizens), and W. W. Gibberd (C.U.H. and H.), in a match between the C.U.H. and H. and O.C.H. and H. on November 28th. Gibb did 39 min. 9 sec. and Gibberd 39 min. 33 sec. as against S. H. Whateley's 40 min. 10 sec. in 1884. On the following Friday Cambridge again won the INTER-'VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY Race by 20 points to 35, Gibberd covering the 7½ miles of very heavy going in 47 min. 11 sec. The race was for the first time held over a neutral course at Roehampton.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS resulted as follows:—

NORTHERN COUNTIES (Crewe Hall Park, February 20th, 1897). Manchester Harriers, 1; Salford Harriers, 2; Warrington Orford Harriers, 3. First men—H. Harrison, Manchester Harriers, 1; F. Entwistle, Bolton Harriers, 2; J. D. Marsh, Salford Harriers, 3.

MIDLAND COUNTIES (Northampton, February 20th, 1897). Birchfield Harriers, 1; Northampton A.A.C., 2; Worcester Harriers, 3. First men—S. J. Robinson, Northampton A.A.C., 1; A. H. Meacham, Birchfield Harriers, 2; T. C. Gulliver, Birchfield Harriers, 3.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES (Wembley Park, February 20th, 1897). Finchley Harriers, 1; Ranelagh Harriers, 2; Essex Beagles and Bristol Harriers, 3 (dead heat). First men—G. Martin, Essex Beagles, 1; T. Bartlett, Essex Beagles, 2; J. G. Gibb, Ranelagh Harriers, 3; C. S. Sydenham, Ranelagh Harriers, 4.

NATIONAL (March 6th, 1897—the Southern Clubs not competing owing to a dispute regarding venue), Salford Harriers, 1; Manchester Harriers, 2; Warrington Orford Harriers, 3. First men—S. J. Robinson, Northampton A.A.C., 1; J. D. Marsh, Salford Harriers, 2; F. Entwistle, Bolton Harriers, 3.

INTER-COUNTY CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.—This innovation, held at Wembley Park on 6th March, 1897, was won by Middlesex, Surrey being second and Essex third. First men—C. S. Sydenham, 1; C. S. Silby, 2; P. Biss, 3.

The INTER-'VARSITY Sports held on April 2nd, 1897, were won by Oxford by 5 to 4, and the TEN MILES CHAMPIONSHIP on the following day was won by A. E. Tysoe, Salford Harriers, by 1½ yards, from H. Harrison, Manchester Harriers, in 55 min. 59⅗ sec. Tysoe has since been very successful in races from a mile upwards.

On April 10th a WALK FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON, promoted by the Polytechnic Harriers, was won by E. Knott, who covered the distance from Regent Street to the Brighton Aquarium (54 miles) in the wonderful time of 9 hrs. 10 min. 14 sec.; that from Westminster in 8 hrs. 56 min. 44 sec., the latter time being 28 min. 44 sec. faster than was taken by the late J. A. MacIntosh in 1886. W. Endean (Polytechnic Harriers) was second in 9 hrs. 18 min. 26 sec., and J. W. Bonnett (Polytechnic Harriers), third, in 9 hrs. 59 min. 37 sec. Of 37 starters, 31 finished, all taking less than 12 hours, from Westminster.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Edinburgh, 1890.

Table of British Amateur Records.

	M.	S.	
100 yards	0	10	A. R. Downer, Stamford Bridge, May 4, 1895
	0	10	C. A. Bradley, Northampton, July 1, 1893
120 „	0	11⅘	W. P. Phillips, Stamford Bridge, March 25, 1882
	0	11⅘	C. A. Bradley, Edinburgh, July 8, 1893
	0	11⅘	A. R. Downer, Stamford Bridge, May 11, 1895
*120 „	0	16	C. N. Jackson, Oxford, November 14, 1865
	0	16	S. Palmer, Lillie Bridge, London, April 15, 1878
	0	16	C. F. Daft, Stamford Bridge, July 3, 1886
	0	15⅘	Godfrey Shaw, Stamford Bridge, July 6, 1895
150 „	0	14⅘	C. G. Wood, Stamford Bridge, July 21, 1887
	0	14⅘	C. J. B. Monypenny, Cambridge, Feb. 27, 1892
200 „	0	19⅘	E. H. Pelling, Stamford Bridge, Sept. 28, 1889
	0	19⅘	A. R. Downer, Stamford Bridge, May 11, 1895
220 „	0	21⅘	C. G. Wood, Stamford Bridge, June 25, 1887
250 „	0	24⅘	E. H. Pelling, Stamford Bridge, Sept. 22, 1888
300 „	0	31⅘	A. R. Downer, Edinburgh, June 24, 1895
440 „	0	48⅘	H. C. L. Tindall, Stamford Bridge, June 29, 1889
	0	48½	E. C. Bredin, Stamford Bridge, June 22, 1895
600 „	1	11⅘	E. C. Bredin, Stamford Bridge, June 10, 1893
880 „	1	54⅖	F. J. K. Cross, Oxford University path, March 9, 1888
1000 „	2	15⅘	W. Pollock Hill, Oxford, May 8, 1889
1 Mile	4	17	F. E. Bacon, Stamford Bridge, July 6, 1895
	4	18⅗	W. G. George, Birmingham, June 21, 1884
2 „	9	17½	W. G. George, Stamford Bridge, April 26, 1884
3 „	14	24	S. Thomas, Stamford Bridge, June 3, 1893
4 „	19	28⅗	G. Crossland, Belfast, April 7, 1896
5 „	24	53⅗	S. Thomas, Romford, September 24, 1892
10 „	51	20	W. G. George, Stamford Bridge, April 7, 1884
20 „	1 hr. 51	54	G. Crossland, Stamford Bridge, Sept. 22, 1894

* Over hurdles.

BOXING.—The Amateur Championships were held at St. James's Hall, London, on April 10th, 1897. Four out of the five holders did not defend their titles, and the display was generally considered a poor one. Results:—Bantam weights—C. T. Lamb. Feather weights—N. F. Smith. Light weights—A. Vanderhout (holder). Middle weights—W. Dees. Heavy weights—"B. Haverdale" (G. L. Townsend).

BILLIARDS.—Comparatively little of interest has taken place during the past season. John Roberts is still able to give any other player starts from 7,000 to 9,000 in a 24,000 spot-barred game, while the chance of his meeting Peall in an all-in match seems as remote as ever. At the end of February and the beginning of April last, Roberts attempted to give the latter player the enormous start of 12,000 out of 24,000, but failed on each occasion, scoring 23,690 and 23,370 respectively. Both games, which were for £500 a side, were, however, great successes, the progress of them being watched by large audiences.

SUNLIGHT SOAP. Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891.

Hugo Kerkau, the German champion, played a number of exhibition cannon games (on a Continental table), and also gave exhibitions of wonderful fancy shots in the early part of 1897. The biggest all-in break is 3,304 (93, 3, 150, 123, 172, and 400 spots), made by W. J. Peall at the Westminster Aquarium, Nov. 4-6, 1880. The biggest spot-barred breaks are 1,467, made by T. Taylor at the Aquarium on April 24th, 1891; but on this occasion he got the balls jammed in the left top corner pocket, and scored a sequence of 729 cannons while they were in that position. In somewhat similar fashion, F. C. Ives made a break of 2,539, including 1,267 cannons, at Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, on June 1st and 2nd, 1893.

CHESS.— The International Tournament, which took place at Buda-Pesth in October, 1896, resulted in Charousek and Tchigorin tieing for first place, Pillsbury being third. The tie was decided by a match of 4 games, of which Tchigorin won the first, second and fourth, thus securing the first prize of 2,500 crowns. The second prize was 2,000 crowns and the third 1,500 crowns.

A match of five games between Pillsbury and Englisch, played at Vienna, in November, 1896, resulted in a draw, while another of 10 games between Lasker and Steinitz, at Moscow, was won by Lasker, with 10 games to his opponent's 2, 5 being drawn. The cable match between Great Britain and America (10 a side), played on March 12th, 1897, resulted in a win for Great Britain by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The Inter-'Varsity Match, decided on April 2nd, was won by Oxford by 4 to 3.

COURSING.—WATERLOO CUP winners and runners-up since 1887.

Year.	Nomnator.	Winner.	Runner-up.
1887	Mr. T. Hornby ..... / Mr. R. F Gladstone	Herschel ..... / Greater Scot ..	Divided
1888	Mr. L. Pilkington	Burnaby	Duke Macpherson.
1889	Col. J. T. North ..... / Mr. J. Badger (Col. North's)	Fullerton ..... / Troughend	Divided.
1890	Col. J. T. North	Fullerton.....	Downpour.
1891	Col. J. T. North	Fullerton.....	Faster and Faster.
1892	Col. J. T. North	Fullerton.....	Fitz Fife.
1893	Mr. R. L. Cotterell (Mr. J. Coke's)	Character	Button Park.
1894	Count Stroganoff.....	Texture	Falconer.
1895	Mr. R. B. Carruthers (Mr. Pilkington's).....	Thoughtless Beauty	Fortuna Favente.
1896	Mr. G. Fawcett	Fabulous Fortune	Wolf Hill.
1897	Mr. T. P. Hale (Mr. T. Holme's)	Gallant.....	Five by Tricks.

The WATERLOO PURSE was won by Mr. M. G. Hale's Happy Sight, which beat Gauze, while the WATERLOO PLATE fell to Mr. R. V. Mather's (Mr. T. Graham's) Under the Globe, which beat Laurel Leaves.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893.

CRICKET.—The 1896 season was again one of particular interest, both by reason of the visit of another Australian team (the ninth) and on account of the splendid struggle for county championship honours. Although the Australians lost two out of the three international games, the team was, without doubt, the most successful that ever visited us, as is proved by the record of the tour, which reads—34 matches played, 19 won, 6 lost, 9 drawn.

The three international matches were of a most interesting nature. The first, the Australians (who made 53, and 347) lost by 6 wickets. In the second they scored a first innings of 412 against 231 by England. Then in England's second innings, K. S. Ranjitsinhji came to the rescue with a splendid innings of 154. Ultimately the visitors were left to get 125 to win, but so well did Richardson bowl, that 7 wickets were lost before they accomplished the task. England's first innings in the deciding match realised only 145; but although the first Australian wicket put on 75 runs, the whole side was out for 119—26 runs behind. Then England went in—and out—for 84, leaving the Australians 111 to get. But Peel and Hearne rose to the occasion, and an exciting match ended in a victory for England by 66 runs.

The honours of the year, as regards batting, were carried off by K. S. Ranjitsinhji, whose total of 2,780 runs is the highest ever obtained in one season, W. G. Grace coming next with 2,739, made in 1871. J. T. Hearne and Richardson were equally distinguished as bowlers.

Principal Amateur and Professional Batting and Bowling Averages, 1896. Batting Averages—

	No. of inns.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Most in an inns.	Average.
Ranjitsinhji, K. S.	55	7	2780	171*	57·44
Wynyard, Captain E. G...	23	2	1038	268	49·9
Gunn	38	7	1383	207*	44·19
Roe, W. N.	12	2	434	106	43·4
Grace, W. G.	54	4	2135	301	42·35
Abel.....	55	3	2218	231	42·34
Storer.....	36	5	1313	142*	42·11
Jackson, F. S.	41	3	1648	117	42·10
Palairet, L. C. H.	35	2	1362	292	41·9
Patterson, W. H.....	13	1	493	181	41·1
Chatterton	35	4	1193	111	38·15
Lacey, F. E.	11	2	346	75*	38·4
O'Brien, Sir T. C...	30	1	1087	137	37·14
Pilkington, C. C.....	9	1	293	86	36·5
M'Laren, A. C.....	27	2	922	226*	36·2
Burnup, C. J.	39	3	1295	101	35·35
Brown, J. T.	60	7	1873	203	35·18
Hayman, H. B.	22	3	679	152	35·14
Rashleigh, Rev. W.	15	–	528	163	35·3
Wilson, C. E. M, ...	15	2	456	82	35·1

* Not out.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Kimberley, 1892.

Bowling Averages—

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Spofforth, F. R.	127 2	35	256	28	9· 4
Hearne, J. T.	2003·1	818	3670	257	14·72
Haigh	586·4	201	1289	84	15·29
Attewell, W.	1388·3	654	2128	135	15·103
Bull, F. G.	503·2	145	1360	85	16
Lohmann	766·4	258	1512	93	16·24
Cunliffe, F. H. E.	471·4	168	984	60	16·24
Richardson	1656·2	526	4015	246	16·79
Hayward	645	202	1541	91	16·85
Peel	1275·1	485	2240	128	17·64
Wells, C. M.	253·4	78	527	29	18· 5
Kitchener	144·3	48	329	18	18· 5
Lilley	74·3	11	226	12	18·10
Mold	116·1	373	2719	150	18·19
Smith, E.	246·3	80	598	32	18·22
Hearne, A.	641·1	214	1338	73	18·24
Hallam	661	246	1304	70	18·44
Cobbold, P. W.	209·3	48	470	24	19·14
Abel	290	99	606	31	19·17
Hardstaff	350.2	124	742	38	19·20
Wainwright	902.4	286	2024	102	19·86
Briggs	1741.4	592	3253	165	19·118

As will be seen from the accompanying table, the struggle for county supremacy was of the most interesting character:—

County.	Matches Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total Points.	Position.
Yorkshire	26	16	3	7	13	1
Surrey	26	17	7	2	10	2
Lancashire	22	11	4	7	7	3
Middlesex	16	8	3	5	5	4
Essex	12	5	4	3	1	5
Nottinghamshire	16	5	5	6	0	6
Derbyshire	16	4	6	6	—2	7
Hampshire	16	5	8	3	—3	8
Kent	18	5	9	4	—4	9
Somersetshire	16	3	7	6	—4	10
Gloucestershire	18	5	10	3	—5	11
Warwickshire	18	3	8	7	—5	12
Leicestershire	14	2	8	4	—6	13
Sussex	18	2	9	7	—7	14

Losses are deducted from wins, while drawn games are ignored.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ghent, 1889.

For the sake of comparison, a list of the points scored by various counties in former years is appended.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Derbyshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	-2
Essex	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2	1
Gloucestershire	-4	-1	-8	-7	-8	-11	2	-5
Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3	-3
Kent	2	3	-1	-7	2	0	-8	-4
Lancashire	7	4	4	2	4	0	10	7
Leicestershire	—	—	—	—	—	—	-7	-6
Middlesex	-2	-5	3	1	3	3	0	5
Nottinghamshire	7	0	1	8	-2	-4	-7	0
Somersetshire	—	-1	-1	3	-4	-1	-2	-4
Surrey	7	6	10	11	-1	11	13	10
Sussex	-9	-9	-3	-11	-3	-8	-4	-7
Warwickshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	-5
Yorkshire	-8	3	-5	0	9	10	7	13

At the end of 1896 two teams went to the West Indies, taken out by Lord Hawke and Mr. Arthur Priestley respectively, and in both cases met with great success from every point of view.

The 1897 season opened in sensational fashion. The fine weather had rendered the grounds favourable for batsmen, and high scoring became the order of the day.

Thus Surrey commenced by beating Leicestershire by an innings and 285 runs, scoring 560 (Abel 144, Hayward 130), as against 197 and 78, while Richardson took 12 wickets for 105 runs.

Against Essex the Surrey team could only secure a draw, Essex scoring 316 (M'Gahey 94, and A. P. Lucas 59 not out), and 244 for 8 (declared), while Surrey scored 199 and 269 for 7, (Abel 95).

Against Derbyshire Lancashire scored 420 (A. Ward 162 and Paul 55), winning by an innings and 220 runs.

Another big score was that of Notts against Sussex—448 (J. A. Dixon 268 not out), the match being won by Notts by an innings and 74 runs.

Then Yorkshire had a turn at high scoring—compiling 494 against Gloucestershire. (Brown 72, Wainwright 100, and Hirst 134).

Now came Ranjitsinhji's opportunity. Playing for Sussex against M.C.C., he scored 260, the most he had ever made; but in spite of the big Sussex first innings of 418, the match was eventually won by their opponents.

Practically at the same time Surrey compiled the biggest innings made so far, 602 against Warwickshire (Abel 250, H. G. D. Leveson-Gower 81, J. K. J. Key 110 not out).

Afterwards the rate of scoring slackened a little, while additional interest was added to County cricket by reason of both Yorkshire and Surrey suffering defeats.

Cricket at the Universities was also noteworthy for the general supremacy of the bat over the ball, centuries being equally frequent.

Additional interest was lent to the past season by the presence of a team of cricketers from Philadelphia.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Lyons, 1894.

CYCLING.—In many ways 1896 has been marked one of the most important periods through which the sport has passed. For one thing the "unlicensed amateur" became a creature of the past, changing into an avowed professional now that he saw money to be made in the new departure. Then too, nearly every amateur good enough was induced to turn professional, and to ride in the interests of one or another of the big cycle and tire companies. Naturally, under such conditions, and with every assistance that can be supplied in the way of skilfully controlled pacing by multicycles, records are being made and beaten almost daily; while amateur racing, though undoubtedly purer than before, has necessarily deteriorated in quality. In the circumstances, we shall content ourselves with giving a few of the more notable performances of 1896-7 and a selection of the most interesting records. But quite apart from the racing cyclists and those interested in their doings, the machine has achieved an almost inconceivable popularity among people who use it solely as a means of healthful exercise, and for touring from place to place. To these, probably the most numerous section of riders, we trust that the accompanying specially prepared maps will prove of service. On May 30th, 1896, the First Portion of the N.C.U. Championships took place at the Wood Green track, the times of the various races being very slow, since pacing was not permitted. The One Mile Amateur Championship was won by P. W. Brown (Polytechnic C.C.) in 3 min. 23 sec., while M. Diakoff, a Russian member of the Catford C.C. secured the 25 miles Amateur Championship in 1 hr. 5 min. 15 sec. Five Miles Professional Championship falling to J. Green (of Northumberland). On June 6th a series of professional races took place at Catford, ostensibly to decide the comparative merits of the Simpson Lever Chain and the one invented by McCabe. The former won two out of the three events decided. C. F. Barden, (McCabe) beat J. Michael (Simpson) in the 5 mile race in 10 min. 40⅘ sec. T. Linton (Simpson) beat J. W. Stocks in the One Hour race, doing 29 miles 643 yds. in the time. The 50 miles race was won by C. Huret (Simpson), who beat A. A. Chase (McCabe), and made (then) world's record from 32 miles onwards, covering the full distance in 1 hr. 42 min. 42 1-5 sec.

The Second Portion of the N.C.U. Championships was decided at Newport (Mon.) on June 20th, a high wind materially affecting the times. A. Macferson, of Blackpool, won the Quarter Mile Amateur Championship in 33⅘ sec., M. Diakoff adding the Five Miles Amateur Championship (14 min. 56⅕ sec.) to his previous success. The Professional Mile Championship was secured by C. F. Barden in 2 min. 30⅘ sec., while J. Green (Northumberland) emulated Diakoff by winning the Professional Quarter Mile in 33⅓ sec. Finally, later in the year, W. H. Bardsley won the 50 Miles Amateur Championship in 1 hr. 57 min. 28⅘ sec.

The International 'Varsity Match, which took place at Wood Green on June 26th, resulted in an easy win for Cambridge, which scored most points in each of the three races (1, 4, and 10 miles).

The Century Cup (amateurs) was won by R. Palmer (Silverdale

SUNLIGHT SOAP

C.C.) on June 27th, all the then records from 75 miles being beaten, and the full distance covered in 3 hr. 47 min. 47⅘ sec. The Catford Gold Vase (professionals) was won by J. W. Stocks on July 9—11, with a total score of 302 miles 176 yards for the three days' ride of 12 hours per day. The Cuca Cup 24 Hours' Race (amateur) decided at Herne Hill on July 24th, 1896, was won by F. R. Goodwin with the new amateur record of 476 miles 1702 yds., a professional race of the same distance, decided simultaneously at Wood Green, falling to C. Huret, who, after riding 288 miles 240 yds. in 12 hours (record), and finding his opponents beaten, slowed down, and contented himself with 400 miles. About this time A. V. Linton succumbed to an illness mainly caused by his over-exertion in the Bordeaux-Paris race on May 25th. More records were made by R. Palmer in the Bath Road 100 Miles Challenge Cup Race at Catford on August 8th, the full distance occupying 3 hrs. 37 min. 57⅘ sec.

The World's Championships at Copenhagen, on August 15th, resulted as follows:—

		H.	M.	S.
1 mile (ama.)	H. Reynolds.....	0	3	51
1 mile (pro.)	M. Bourillon	0	3	21⅘
100 kilom. (ama.)..	M. Ponscarme	2	31	13⅘
100 kilom. (pro.) ..	A. A. Chase	2	14	1⅘

A mile match between Reynolds and Bourillon was won by the latter.

At the Surrey Bicycle Club Autumn Meeting held at Kennington Oval on September 12th, H. S. Large won both the half-mile race for the Sydney Challenge Trophy and the ten miles race for the Surrey Challenge Cup. E. J. Callaghan tried hard to emulate this feat at the following Spring Meeting on April 3rd, 1897, but though he secured the Surrey Cup, he was just beaten by J. Mc W. Bourke in the Sydney Trophy Race. Since then the close competition between these two riders in the various short distance scratch races has been one of the features of the racing during 1897. Up to the time of writing Bourke had won the majority of them, but in each case Callaghan had been defeated after extremely close finishes. A sad fatality occurred during some professional races at Easter, 1897, at the Aston Lower Grounds, A. W. Harris, of Leicester, falling, and dying in consequence of his injuries.

The Anchor Shield Race, decided on September 19th, 1896, was won by M. Balian (Surrey B.C.), who rode 262 miles, 962 yds. in the 12 hours. A Six Days' Competition held under cover at New York, beginning on December 12th, 1896, was won by E. Hale (England), who covered 1,910 miles in the time. Rice (1,882), was second, and Reading (1,855), third.

Road Records.—Safety Bicycle.

Miles	H. M. S.	
50 ..	1 55 50	A. E. Walters, October 15, 1895
100 ..	4 21 45	
Hours.	Miles.	
12 ..	217	M. A. Holbein, July 4 and 5, 1895
24 ..	397	

makes linen whiter and homes brighter.

Tandem Bicycle.

Miles		H. M. S.	
50	..	1 55 50	W. T. Walton and P. Wheelock, October 15, 1895
100	..	4 46 18	M. A. Holbein and J. W. Stocks, May 29, 1895

Hours.		Miles.	
12	..	221½	M. A. Holbein and J. W. Stocks, May 29, 1895
24	..	397½	M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett, Sept. 4, 1895

Tricycle.

Miles		H. M. S.	
50	..	2 19 46	J. Fowler, June 13, 1896
100	..	5 15 57	F. T. Bidlake, June 13, 1895

Hours		Miles	
12	..	194½	F. T. Bidlake, September 15, 1895
24	..	356½	

British Amateur Safety Records.

Miles		H. M. S.	*Flying Start.	
*¼	..	0 0 26⅘		E. E. Parlby, Catford, August 28, 1895
¼	..	0 0 29⅖		E. E. Parlby, Catford, August 17, 1895
½	..	0 0 56⅗		T. E. Newman, Wood Green, June 25, 1896
¾	..	0 1 25⅘		A. S. Ingram, Wood Green, July 23, 1896
1	..	0 1 54⅕		
*1	..	0 1 40		W. H. Bardsley, Wood Green, Sept. 3, 1896
2	..	0 3 49⅕		L. Bathiat, Catford, September 3, 1896
5	..	0 9 49⅖		
10	..	0 20 19⅖		R. Palmer, Wood Green, September 5, 1896
15	..	0 30 40⅖		A. G. Wright, Crystal Palace, October 17, 1896
20	..	0 41 4⅘		F. D. Frost, Catford, August 8, 1896
25	..	0 51 22		A. G. Wright, Crystal Palace, October 17, 1896
50	..	1 44 21⅘	F. D. Frost	Catford, August 8, 1896
75	..	2 40 34⅕	F. D. Frost	
100	..	3 37 57⅕	R. Palmer	
150	..	5 57 19⅖		A. F. Ilsley, Wood Green, August 22, 1896
200	..	8 47 58⅕		F. R. Goodwin, Herne Hill, July 24-25, 1896
250	..	11 18 20⅕		G. Padbury, Kensal Rise, September 12, 1896
300	..	14 16 35⅖		F. R. Goodwin, Herne Hill, July 25, 1896
400	..	19 45 7⅖		
479	..	23 42 0		

British Amateur 1 hour record, 29 m. 454 yds. A. G. Wright, Crystal Palace, Oct. 17, 1896

British Professional 1 hour record, 31 m. 582 yds. T. Linton, Crystal Palace, Oct. 17, 1896

British Amateur 24 hours' record, 476 m. 1,702 yds. F. R. Goodwin, Herne Hill, July 24-25, 1896

British Professional 24 hours' record, 460 m. C. Huret, Wood Green, July 24-25, 1896

Foreign Professional 24 hours record, 859 kil. 120 metres. Rivierre, Buffalo Track, June 28, 1896

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British Tandem Records (Amateur).

Miles	H.	M.	S.	
1 ..		1	50⅕	J. Parsley and F. Beaver, Crystal Palace, September 16, 1896.
2 ..		3	52⅕	
5 ..		9	42⅖	
10 ..		21	41⅘	F. R. Goodwin and W. J. Prevost, Wood Green, May 9, 1896.
20 ..		44	12⅗	J, B. Cooke and W. S. Yeoman, Herne Hill, July 6, 1895.
50 ..	1	52	13⅖	
100 ..	3	47	21⅘	
200 ..	9	4	49⅗	J. P. K. Clark and F. R. Goodwin, Wood Green, September 14, 1895.

British Tricycle Records (Amateur).

Miles	H.	M.	S.	
1 ..	0	2	16	A. F. Ilsley, Wood Green, August 15, 1896
5 ..	0	11	44⅖	R. P. Clark, Wood Green, July 30, 1896
10 ..	0	24	14⅗	R. P. Clark, Wood Green, August 15, 1896
50 ..	2	14	29	W. Ellis, Herne Hill, October 1, 1894
100 ..	4	38	58⅕	
200 ..	10	42	42⅖	E. J. Steel, Putney, September 20, 1894
250 ..	14	0	0	F. T. Bidlake, Herne Hill, July 22, 1893
300 ..	17	13	44	
400 ..	23	27	28⅗	

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' RECORD.

410 miles 111 yards. F. T. Bidlake, Herne Hill, July 22, 1893.

FOOTBALL.—Again the past season has been marked by a further increase in the popularity of the game. How greatly this has now extended may be judged from the fact that the Association Cup Final Tie attracted no fewer than 65,000 spectators—easily beating all previous records for attendances at athletic meetings of any kind.

Association.—The above-mentioned tie, which was decided at the Crystal Palace on April 10th, 1897, practically finished the season. The teams left in were Aston Villa and Everton, the former of which, after an exciting and well-contested game throughout, succeeded in winning by 3 goals to 2.

WINNERS OF THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP:—

1886-87	Aston Villa *b.* West Bromwich Albion	by 2 to 0
1887-88	West Bromwich Albion *b.* Preston North End..	by 2 to 1
1888-89	Preston North End *b.* W'hampton Wanderers ..	by 3 to 0
1889-90	Blackburn Rovers *b.* Sheffield Wednesday	by 6 to 1
1890-91	Blackburn Rovers *b.* Notts	by 3 to 1
1891-92	West Bromwich Albion *b.* Aston Villa	by 3 to 0
1892-93	Wolverhampton Wanderers *b.* Everton	by 1 to 0
1893-94	Notts County *b.* Bolton Wanderers.....	by 4 to 1
1894-95	Aston Villa *b.* West Bromwich Albion	by 1 to 0
1895-96	Sheffield Wednesday *b.* W'hampton Wanderers..	by 2 to 1
1896-97	Aston Villa *b.* Everton	by 3 to 2

makes light work of a heavy wash.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES resulted as follows:—

England *b.* Ireland, Feb. 20 ..... by 6 to 0
Ireland *b.* Wales March 6 ..... by 4 to 3
Scotland and Wales March 20 ..... (drawn) 3 to 3
Scotland *b.* Ireland March 29 ..... by 5 to 1
England *b.* Wales March 29 ..... by 4 to 0
Scotland *b.* England April 3 ..... by 2 to 1

THE INTER-'VARSITY MATCH on Feb. 20 was won by Oxford by 1 goal to nil.

The leading clubs in the First division of the Football League were Aston Villa (47 points), Sheffield United (36 points), Derby County (36 points).

RUGBY.—The NORTH *v.* SOUTH match (played Dec. 12, 1896) was won by the South by a try (3 points) to nil. Oxford won the INTER-'VARSITY match on December by 9 points (a dropped goal and a goal from a try) to 8 points, (a goal and a try).

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES resulted as follows:—

Wales *b.* England Jan. 9 by 1 goal 2 tries to nil.

Ireland *b.* England Feb. 6 by 13 points (1 goal from a mark and 3 tries) to 9 points (2 penalty goals 1 try).

Scotland *b.* Ireland Feb. 20, by a goal and a penalty goal to a try.

England *b.* Scotland March 13 by 2 goals (1 dropped) and a try (12 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The remaining matches were not played on account of the dispute with the Welsh Rugby Union, arising out of the testimonial to Mr. A. J. Gould.

GOLF.—The OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP, played at Muirfield in 1896, resulted in H. Vardon, the Scarborough professional, beating J. H. Taylor, of Winchester, the former holder, by 4 strokes, the scores being, Vardon 157; Taylor 161. But since in an exhibition match between the Champion and his brother Tom Vardon, played on March 27th, 1897, the latter won by 144 strokes to 150, the contest for the 1897 championship appears at the time of writing to be a very open one. The Champions during the past five years have been:—

1892. Mr. Harold H. Hilton, played at Muirfield (score 305).
1893. W. Auchterlonie, played at Prestwich (score 322),
1894. J. H. Taylor, played at Sandwich (score 326).
1895. J. H. Taylor, played at St. Andrew's (score 322).
1896. H. Vardon, played at Muirfield (score 157).

In these years the conditions of play were altered, four rounds being played instead of two.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, also decided at Muirfield, on April 30th, 1897, was won by Mr. A. J. T. Allan, who beat in the final Mr. J. Robb. The Championships have resulted as follows:—

1887. Horace Hutchinson *b.* Jno. Ball, jun.
1888. Jno. Ball, jun. *b.* J. E. Laidlay.

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1889. J. E. Laidlay *b.* L. M. Balfour.
1890. Jno. Ball, jun. *b.* J. E. Laidlay.
1891. J. E. Laidlay *b.* H. H. Hilton.
1892. Jno. Ball, jun. *b.* H. H. Hilton.
1893. Peter Anderson *b.* J. E. Laidlay.
1894. Jno. Ball, jun., *b.* S. M. Fergusson.
1895. L. Balfour Melville *b.* Jno. Ball, jun.
1896. F. G. Tait *b.* Harold H. Hilton.
1897. A. J. T. Allan *b.* J. Robb.

The OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE contest, played at Sandwich on March 25th, 1897, was won by Cambridge by 5 holes 16 to 11).

LACROSSE.—The annual NORTH and SOUTH meeting took place at Richmond on April 10th, 1897, and again resulted in a fairly easy victory for the North by 11 goals to 7, this making their sixth successive win. The SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS fell to West London, who on March 13th, 1897, beat Snaresbrook by 15 goals to 2. The NORTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS were retained by Stockport (the holders) who on March 27th, 1897, beat Albert Park and Didsbury by 2 goals to 1. At the end of March a team from the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, came over and were fairly successful in a series of matches played against some of our leading clubs and combinations.

LAWN TENNIS.—The ALL-ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS of 1896 resulted as follows:—Gentlemen's Singles, H. S. Mahony; Ladies' Singles, Miss C. Cooper (Champion 1895); Gentlemen's Doubles, W. and H. Baddeley (Champions 1895). The 1897 season commenced with the 8th Annual COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS, played for at the beginning of April. In the Gentlemen's Singles, W. V. Eaves avenged his last year's defeat by beating the holder, E. W. Lewis. The Gentlemen's Doubles also resulted in a change, the previous holders, W. H. Eaves and C. H. Martin, succumbing to H. A. Nisbet and G. Greville. In the Ladies' Singles, however, Miss Austin, the holder succeeded in defending her title against Miss R. Dyas.

The IRISH CHAMPIONSHIPS of 1897 resulted as follows: Gentlemen's Singles, W. Eaves; Gentlemen's Doubles, W. and H. Baddeley. Ladies' Singles, Mrs. Hillyard; Ladies' Doubles, Mrs. Hillyard and Miss C. Cooper.

CHAMPIONS.

1885	W. Renshaw	1889	W. Renshaw	1893	J. Pim
1886	W. Renshaw	1890	W. J. Hamilton	1894	J. Pim
1887	H. F. Lawford	1891	W. Baddeley	1895	W. Baddeley
1888	E. Renshaw	1892	W. Baddeley	1896	H. S. Mahony

WINNERS OF LADIES' SINGLES.

1885 Miss M. Watson	1889 Mrs. Hillyard	1893 Miss Dod
1886 Miss Bingley	1890 Miss Rice	1894 Mrs Hillyard
1887 Miss L. Dod	1891 Miss Dod	1895 Miss C. Cooper
1888 Miss L. Dod	1892 Miss Dod	1896 Miss C. Cooper

makes homes brighter and hearts lighter.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

1885 W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw
1886 W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw
1887 P. B. Lyon and H. W. W. Wilberforce
1888 W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw
1889 W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw
1890 J. Pim and F. O. Stoker
1891 W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley
1892 H. S. Barlow and E. W. Lewis
1893 J. Pim and F. O. Stoker
1894 W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley
1895 W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley
1896 W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley

ROWING.—The HENLEY REGATTA of 1896, which took place on July 7, 8, and 9 achieved a record of entries (58), these including several from foreign competitors. Indeed, it was at one time believed that an additional day's racing would be needed; but withdrawals and non-arrivals at the last moment enabled the programme to be got through in the usual period. Unfortunately, rain on the first afternoon and strong winds on the following days materially interfered with the success of the meeting from a racing point of view, though the attendance left nothing to be desired. Great interest was taken in the entry of a crew from Yale College for the GRAND CHALLENGE CUP; but the Americans were beaten in their trial heat by Leander, who, after disposing of New College, succeeded in winning the trophy. Eton College again won the LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE; the brothers Nickalls (L.R.C.) carried off the STEWARDS' CHALLENGE FOURS, and were equally successful in the race for the Silver Goblets (to which the NICKALLS' CHALLENGE CUP is now added). The WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP fell to Trinity College, Oxford, while the VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP was secured by Caius College, Cambridge. The DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS were easily retained by the holder, the Hon. R. Guinness (Leander R.C.), and the THAMES CHALLENGE CUP was won by Trinity College, Oxford. In the contest for the Wingfield Sculls, rowed over the Thames Championship course on July 17th, the Hon. R. Guinness succeeded in turning the tables on his previous year's conqueror, V. Nickalls, after a good race. The winner, as well as his brother, the Hon. E. A. Guinness, were afterwards very successful in many of the subsequent regattas. In October, 1896, by way of variety to the attempts made by foreigners to conquer our champions, R. P. Croft (Thames and Trinity Hall R.C.) defeated F. Boudin for the AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF FRANCE. The chief professional races of importance were the matches for the WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP between Harding and Stanbury and Stanbury and Gaudaur. The former, in which the stake was £500 a-side, took place over the Thames Championship Course on July 13th, 1896, and was won easily by Stanbury, who led from the start. Immediately after a match from Putney to Mortlake was arranged between Stanbury and Gaudaur for £250 a-side, the date fixed being September 7th, 1896. Contrary to general expectation, Gaudaur took the lead after going half a mile, and eventually won as he liked. The 54th OXFORD AND

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CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE took place on April 3rd, and was once again secured by Oxford, making their eighth successive win. Although Cambridge won the toss and led at the start, they were gradually rowed down, and after making a good fight of it for two miles were beaten by 2½ lengths.

Winners of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.

Year.	Date.	Winners.	Time.	Won by
1887	March 26	Cambridge	20m. 52s.	3½ lengths
1888	March 24	Cambridge	20m. 48s.	6 lengths
1889	March 30	Cambridge	20m. 14s.	2 lengths
1890	March 26	Oxford	22m. 3s.	1 length
1891	March 21	Oxford	21m. 48s.	Half a length
1892	April 9	Oxford	19m. 21s.	2¼ lengths
1893	March 22	Oxford	18m. 47s.	1 length 4 feet
1894	March 17	Oxford	21m. 39s.	3½ lengths
1895	March 30	Oxford	20m. 50s.	2½ lengths
1896	March 28	Oxford	20m. 1s.	2-5ths of a length
1897	April 3	Oxford	19m. 12s.	2½ lengths.

Wingfield Sculls (Amateur Championship of the Thames).

		M. S.			M. S.
1887	Guy Nickalls	24 12	1892	Vivian Nickalls ..	23 40
1888	Guy Nickalls	23 36	1893	G. E. B. Kennedy	24 56
1889	Guy Nickalls..	rowed over	1894	Vivian Nickalls ..	23 30
1890	J. C. Gardner	26 20	1895	Vivian Nickalls ...	25 6
1891	Guy Nickalls...	rowed over	1896	Hon. R. Guinness	24 11

Diamond Challenge Sculls.

		M. S.
1887	J. C. Gardner, Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge	8 51
1888	Guy Nickalls, Magdalen Coll., Oxford	8 36
1889	Guy Nickalls, Magdalen Coll., Oxford.....	8 56
1890	Guy Nickalls, Magdalen Coll., Oxford.....	8 57⅗
1891	Vivian Nickalls, Magdalen Coll., Oxford .....rowed over	
1892	J. J. K. Ooms, Neptunus R.C., Amsterdam	10 9
1893	Guy Nickalls, Magdalen Coll., Oxford.....	9 12
1894	Guy Nickalls, Madgalen Coll., Oxford.....	9 32
1895	Hon. R. Guinness, Leander R.C.	9 11
1896	Hon. R. Guinness, Leander R.C.	9 35

SWIMMING.—As usual, the 1896 season has been a case of Tyers first and the rest nowhere. In September, however, the champion's victorious career was temporarily checked by a sentence of suspension to the end of the year, in consequence of strong language alleged to have been used by him at a certain gala. Before then he had again retained the various AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS, which he won as follows: On June 11th, at Burslem, the 100 Yards in 61⅘ sec. (record), J. H. Derbyshire second; on June 27th, at the West India Export Dock, the Half Mile in 14 min. 2⅕ sec., Derbyshire as usual following

him; on July 4th at Tunbridge Wells, the 220 Yards in 2 min. 50⅘ sec., A. A. Green (Otter S.C.) second; on July 11th, at Walsall, the ONE MILE in 26 min. 49½ sec. (record), W. Gallaher second. On August 15th the Long Distance Championship was held at Southport, the course being between five and six miles in length. For once in a way Tyers did not compete, on account of the roughness of the sea, and the race was won by W. Green, of Liverpool, in 2 hrs. 33 min. 16 sec. But at Walsall, on September 2nd, Tyers and Derbyshire were found in their usual positions in the Five Hundred Yards Championship, which Tyers secured in 6 min. 55⅘ sec. On March 27th, 1897, at Woolloomooloo Bay (N.S.W.), P. Cavill won the New South Wales Half Mile Championship in 12 min. 45⅗ sec., the fastest amateur time on record. As it is probable at the time of writing that he will oppose Tyers for the championships, there is every likelihood of the 1897 season being distinguished by some notable performances in the way of record-breaking.

In the following table will be found the present records for Amateur Swimming up to the end of 1896.

Yards.	Time. H. M. S.	Made by	At	Date.
40	0 0 22⅘	W. Evans ...	Stalybridge	May 2, 1893.
100	0 1 1⅘	J. H. Tyers ...	Burslem ...	June 11, 1896.
150	0 1 42⅖	J. H. Tyers ...	Westminster Baths	Aug. 24, 1894.
200	0 2 20	J. H. Tyers ...	Corporation Baths, Preston ...	Oct. 18, 1894.
	0 2 30½	W. Evans ...	Manchester	Oct. 29, 1890.
220	0 2 39	J. H. Tyers ...	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1895.
440	0 5 43½	J. H. Tyers ...	Broughton Baths, Manchester ...	May 11, 1896.
500	0 6 44	J. H Tyers ...	Manchester	Nov. 13, 1895.
880	0 13 20	J. H. Tyers ...	Harold Park, Bradford	July 13, 1895.
1,000	0 13 52⅗	J. H. Tyers ...	Manchester (25 yards bath) ...	Nov. 14, 1895.
1 mile	0 25 22⅘	E. T. Jones ...	Thames Course	Sept. 10, 1877
	0 29 25½	H. Davenport...	Welsh Harp (still water)	Aug. 11, 1877.
	0 26 46½	J. H. Tyers ...	Walsall ... ... doubtful	July 11, 1896.
5 miles	1 15 20	W. R. Itter ..	Thames (with tide)	July 21, 1883.

At **Water Polo**, England beat Scotland at London by 4—2; and Wales beat Ireland by 4—0. The PLUNGING CHAMPIONSHIP, decided at the Lewisham Baths, on October 7th, was won by W. Allason (Otter S C.), with the new record of 73 ft. 4 in. in the 60 sec.; the second, third and fourth men all beating the former record of 66 ft. 7 in. Continuing under water for 38 sec. longer, Allason made a world's record of 80 ft. 8½ in. for the 98 sec.

TURF.—As the hero of the 1895 season was Lord Rosebery, who with Sir Visto secured his second successive Derby, so was the following undoubtedly the Prince of Wales' year. But the Prince far eclipsed the Premier: for not only did Persimmon capture both the DERBY and the ST. LEGER, but the ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS fell to H.R.H. filly Thais, who just missed securing the OAKS as well, in which race, though she started a hot favourite, she could only finish second to Lord Derby's Canterbury Pilgrim. The ASCOT GOLD CUP

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was won by Love Wisely. The PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES fell to St. Frusquin, Persimmon being second, and Regret third. St. Frusquin also carried off the ECLIPSE STAKES, for which Regret was second, and Troon third; so that it may be said that he and Persimmon were the two most successful horses of the year.

The 1897 season opened with the LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP, won on March 23rd by the favourite, Winkfield's Pride, Funny Boat being second, and Bridegroom third. Another favourite, Manifesto, won the LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL, Filbert (a 100 to 1 chance) being second, and Ford of Fyne third. On the following d[illegible] the LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP was won by Green Lawn, from St. Jar[illegible]ath and Amphidamas. The NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES fell to Telescope, Posterity being second, and Amphidamas again third. At the Epsom Spring Meeting, the GREAT METROPOLITAN was won by Soliman, from Glentilt and Hattie, the CITY AND SUBURBAN being secured by Balsamo, who was followed by Bay Ronald and La Sagesse. The TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS was won by Galtee More, Velasquez being second, and Minstrel third. The winner of the ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS was Chelandry, Galatia second, and Goletta third. The CHESTER CUP was captured by Count Schomberg, who won from Piety and Shaddock. The KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE STAKES fell to Clwyd, who was followed by Kilcock and Victor Wild. Galtee More won the NEWMARKET STAKES, Berzak being second, and Frisson third. The GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP was secured by Laughing Girl, from Unseen and Dolls, while the SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES fell to Tender and True, Gribon being second, and Daublet third. For the DERBY Galtee More was a warm favourite, and justified his position by an easy two lengths win. But for the OAKS the favourite, Chélandry, who started at 5 to 2 on, was beaten by three lengths by Limasol (a 100 to 8 chance); Fortalice was third, four lengths further behind.

The Derby.

	First.	Second.	Third.
1891	Common	Gouverneur	Martenhurst
1892	Sir Hugo	La Flèche	Bucentaur
1893	Isinglass	Ravensbury	Raeburn
1894	Ladas	Matchbox	Reminder
1895	Sir Visto	Curzon	Kirkconnel
1896	Persimmon	St. Frusquin	Earwig
1897	Galtee More	Velasquez	History

The Oaks.

1891	Mimi	Corstorphine	Lady Primrose
1892	La Flèche	The Smew	Lady Hermit
1893	Mrs. Butterwick	Tressure	Cypria
1894	Amiable	Sweet Duchess	Saraccio
1895	La Sagesse	Galeottia	Penkridge
1896	Canterbury Pilgrim	Thais	Proposition
1897	Limasol	Chélandry	Fortalice

for the sake of quality.

	The St. Leger.		
1892	La Flèche	Sir Hugo	Watercress
1893	Isinglass	Ravensbury	Le Nicham
1894	Throstle	Ladas	Matchbox
1895	Sir Visto	Telescope	Butterfly
1896	Persimmon	Labrador	Rampion
	Two Thousand Guineas.		
1892	Bonavista	St. Angelo	Curio
1893	Isinglass	Ravensbury	Raeburn
1894	Ladas	Matchbox	Athlone
1895	Kirkconnel	Laveno	Sir Visto
1896	St. Frusquin	Love Wisely	Labrador
1897	Galtee More	Velasquez	Minstrel
	The City and Suburban.		
1892	Buccaneer	Trapezoid	Catarina
1893	King Charles	Windgall	Lady Hermit
1894	Grey Leg	Xury	Le Nicham
1895	Reminder	Stowmarket	Irish Car
1896	Worcester	Amandier	Hebron
1897	Balsamo	Bay Ronald	La Sagesse
	The Cesarewitch		
1892	Burnaby	Insurance	Brandy
1893	Red Eyes / Cypria	Dead-heat	Lady Rosebery
1894	Childwick	Callistrate	Shrine
1895	Rockdove	Bard of Avon	Count Schomberg
1896	St. Bris	Chit Chat	Laodamia
	The Cambridgeshire.		
1892	La Flèche	Pensioner	Jodel
1893	Molly Morgan	Raeburn	Prisoner
1894	Indian Queen	Gangway	Callistrate
1895	Marco	Best Man	Count Schomberg
1896	Winkfield's Pride	Yorker	Laodamia

YACHTING.—The year 1896 was noticeable for the keen rivalry between the German Emperor's *Meteor*, the Prince of Wales's *Britannia*, and Mr. A. B. Walker's *Ailsa*. The latter out of 49 races won 13 first and 11 second prizes, of a total value of £1,045. The *Meteor* started 22 times, winning 13 first and 4 seconds, the value of which totalled £1,480, while the *Britannia* won £1,022 worth of prizes (11 firsts and 4 seconds) in 45 races. Unfortunately a sad accident spoilt the success of the season, the *Meteor* accidentally running down the *Isolde*, the owner of which, Baron von Zedtwitz, was killed through the collision. Strangely enough, another *Isolde*, the property of Mr. P. Donaldson, was the most successful among the second-class yachts, winning 35 prizes, the value of which amounted to £1,025. Then came Mr. F. W. L. Popham's *Corsair*, 14 prizes, value £480.

The 1897 season was opened by both *Britannia* and *Ailsa* in fine style. Each scored several wins and there seemed but little to choose between them.

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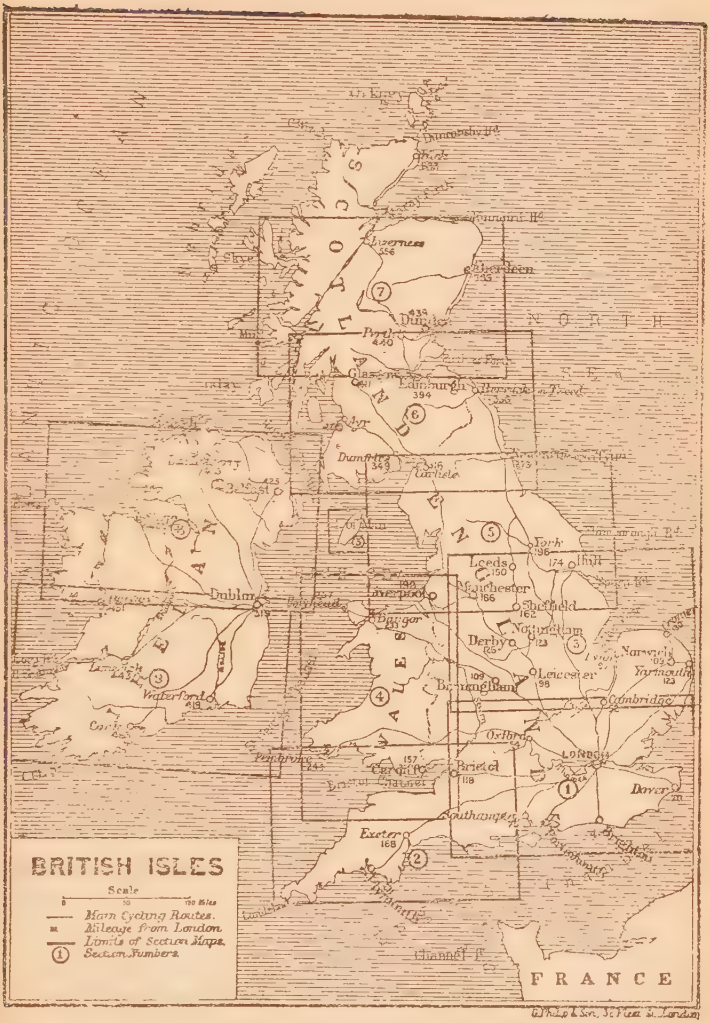

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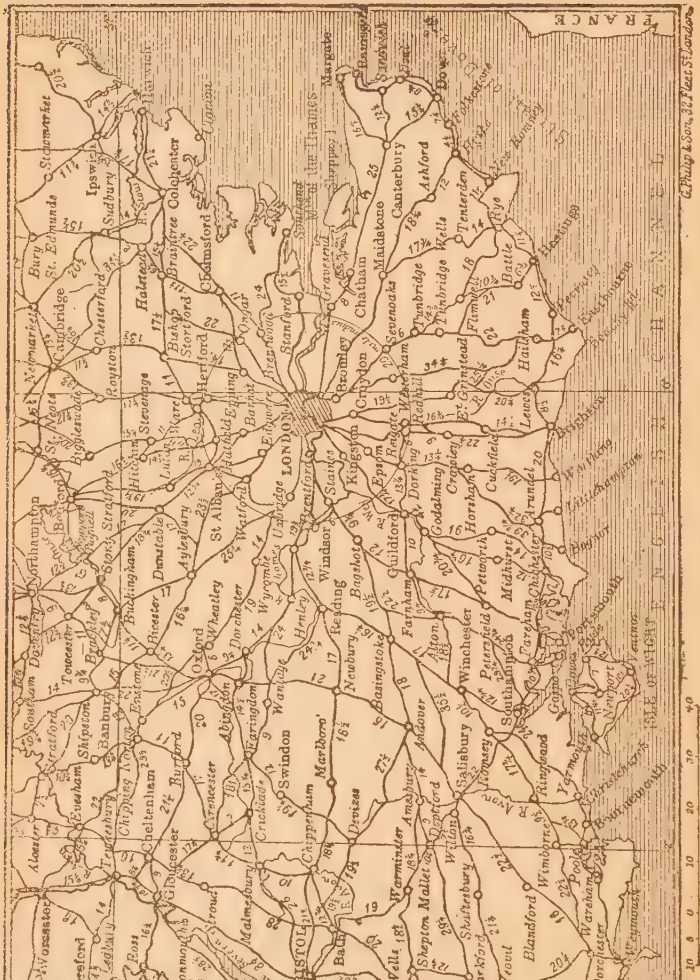

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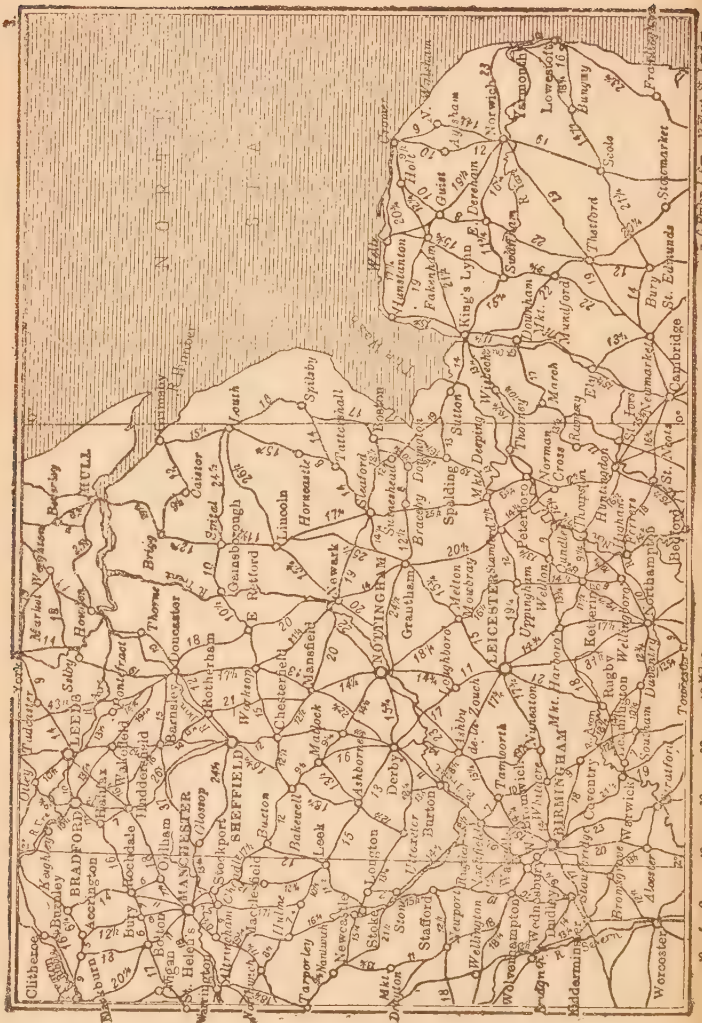
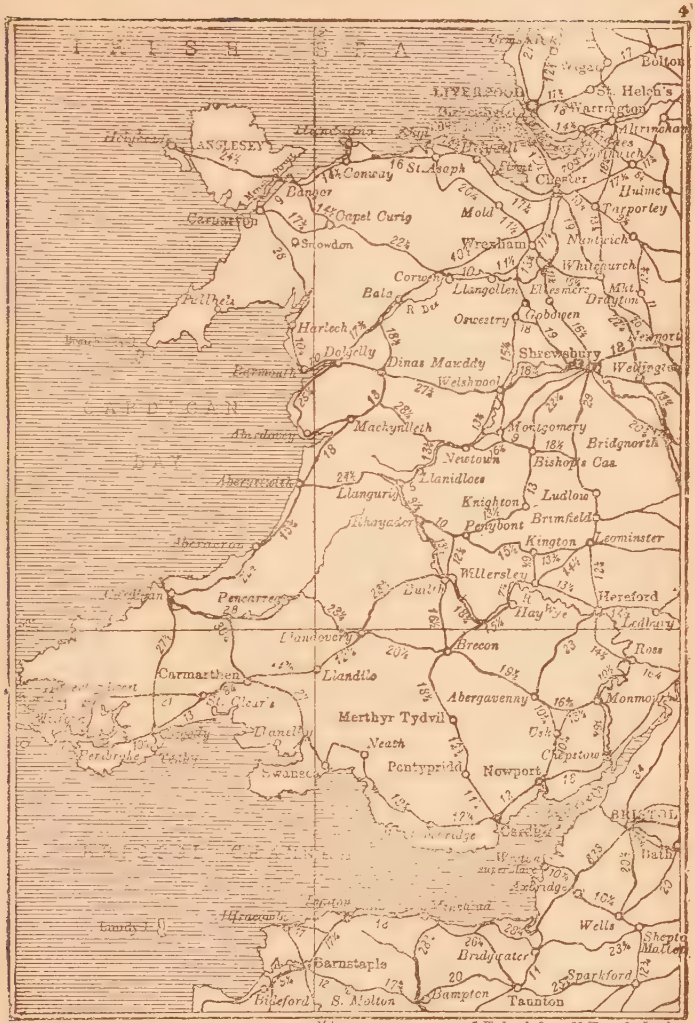
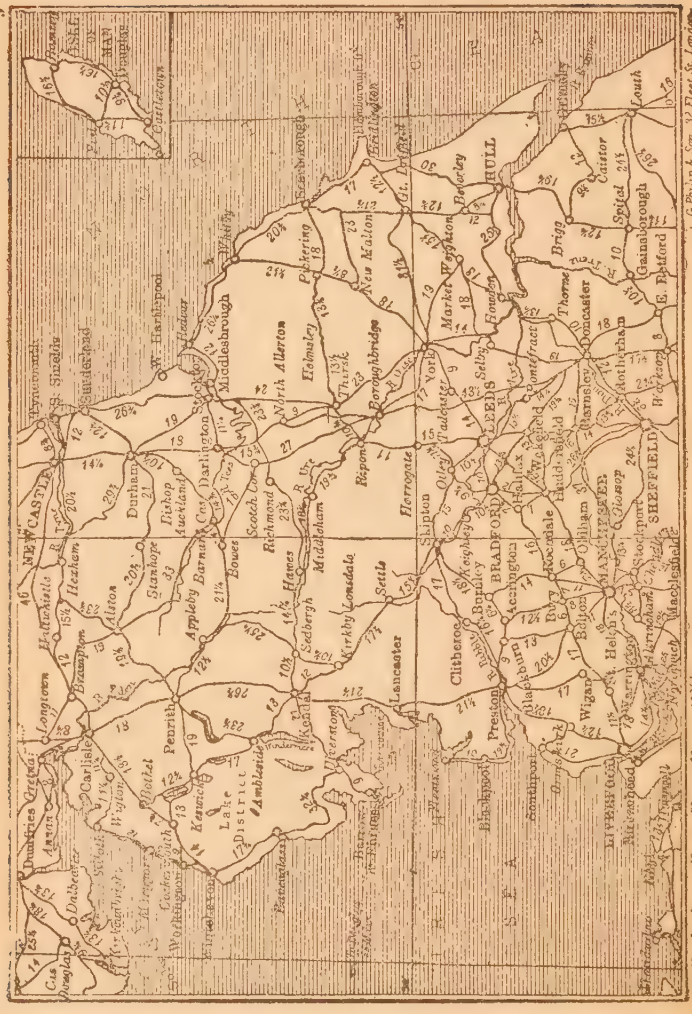


SUNLIGHT SOAP supplies



the largest demand in the world.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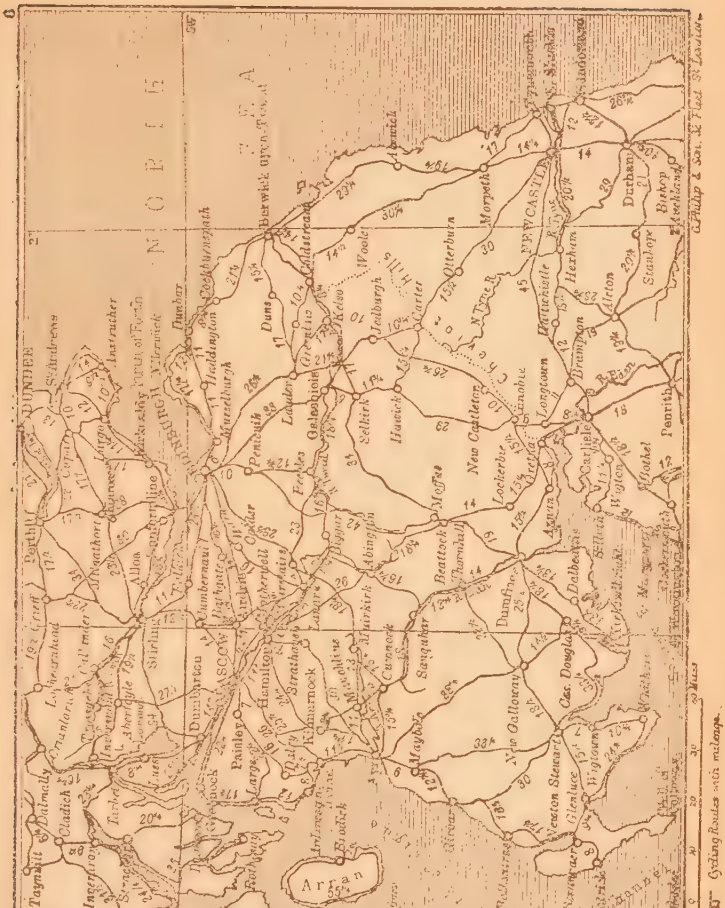

with less labour, greater comfort.

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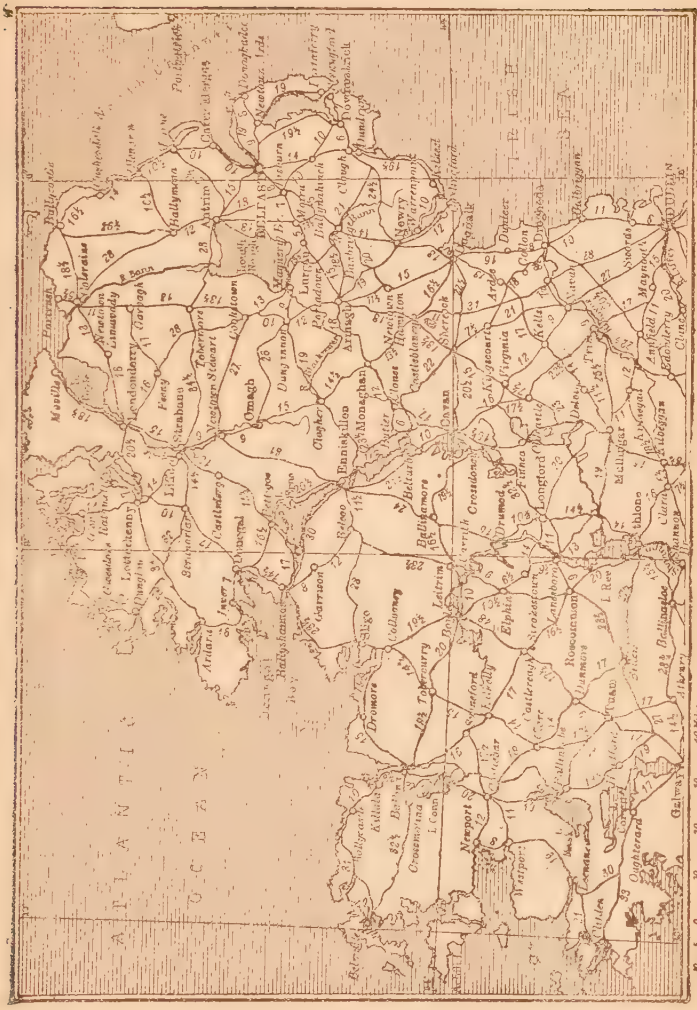
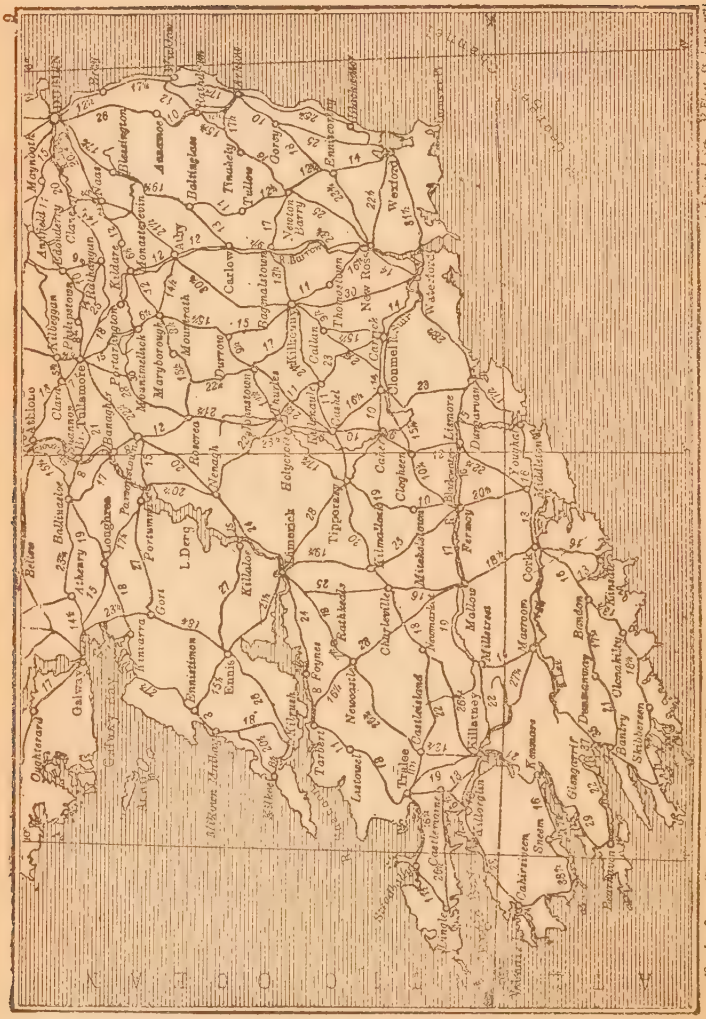

IRELAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Philip & Son, 32 Fleet St. London.
Cycling Routes with mileage.
Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.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Skibbereen
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Kinsale
Queenstown
Middleton
Thurles
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New Ross
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Mallow
Kanturk
Charleville
Rathkeale
Newcastle
Abbeyfeale

SOME INDOOR GAMES.

Dumb Crambo.—The company divide into two parties; one leaves the room; the other chooses a simple word which has several rhymes to it, as "dance." The other party are then called in and told that a word has been chosen rhyming to "lance;" the others have then to guess the word, but must act it in dumb show, and not utter it in speech. Thus they might agree together that the word was "prance," and they would imitate the prancing of horses. They would be met by a chorus of hisses, telling them they were wrong, and would retire to agree upon another word. They might then come in and draw an outline of France or imitate the throwing of dice to suggest the word "chance" and so on, until hitting upon "dance," they dance round and round and are greeted with the clapping of hands telling them they are right. The other party then take their turn in going out, and guess the word chosen.

Buzz.—The company seat themselves round the room and the master or mistress of the ceremonies—say the hostess—tells them to cry their number. So the first begins, *one;* the second cries *two*; and so on till seven comes, when he or she must cry "Buzz"; eight to thirteen continue as before, but fourteen must cry "Buzz" and so on for every multiple of seven up to seventy, when "Buzz, buzz," must be used, and "Buzz, buzz, buzz," for seventy-seven. Everyone who neglects to cry "Buzz" at the multiple of seven or "Buzz, buzz," later on, must pay a forfeit. The game may be played with almost any number, as the crying of the figures may go round and round as long as desired, and errors are pretty certain to be made, especially when more than one "buzz" is required.

Bib-bob will amuse a large number of little folks. One or two cords must be stretched across the room, or from tree to tree in the open air, and little toys, apples, oranges, figs, sweetmeats, &c., may be hung to them by thread or small cord, not too close together. One of the children is to be blindfolded and given a little stick, with which he is to feel his way for the "bib-bobs," or articles hung on the lines.

27 Gold Medals and other Awards.

When he has found one with the stick, he must endeavour to seize it with his mouth, and when once he holds it firmly with the mouth, his eyes may be unbandaged and he may be allowed to unfasten his prize in triumph; then the next child is blindfolded and the game continues. The fingers are on no account to touch the "bib-bobs," and the time for each child to try to get one may be limited. The eager

BIB-BOB.

children watching the attempts may cry "hot" or "cold" as the blindfolded child approaches or recedes from one of the "bib-bobs," or a piano may be played slowly or fast for the same purpose.

The Magic Bridge.—This is a pretty dance game. The children stand round in a ring, and if large, there may be four "bridges," *i.e.*, two players join hands and form the bridge, under which the others pass. As the children stand around, hand-in-hand, the piano strikes up a merry, easy dance tune and the children begin to skip and dance round

to it, singing gaily all the time, "Tra-la-la, tra-la-la, tra-la-la," &c. When they have thus danced round several times the leader cries, Bridge One or Two, and the two children hold up their arms, and the two players opposite cross the circle, pass under the bridge, then one bears to the right, and the other to the left, and curving round, followed by the others, meet and form a fresh circle; then the second bridge opens and the children dance through it in a similar way, singing "Tra-la-la" all the time. It can be arranged that each couple

THE MAGIC BRIDGE.

of children form "bridges" one after the other, their little feet kept constantly dancing over the floor until they are tired.

The Planet Game.—In this the children imitate the sun and the planets. One with a golden cardboard crown on his head and with a paper marked "Sun," stands in the centre, holding in his uplifted right hand a number of threads. Round him are chalked marks or circles of thread are placed on the floor, to indicate the paths of the planets round the sun. Each child has a similar paper showing the name of the planet represented. They then grasp the other end of the thread

wherever SUNLIGHT SOAP is found.

and run round the sun, each in his own orbit or circle. They should also turn on their feet as well as run round in their circle, showing how night and day are formed. This is an

THE PLANET GAME.

instructional game, and probably one of the best methods of teaching children that the planets move round the sun and also on their own axis.

To make Shadow Animals.

1. Reindeer. 2. Chamois. 3. Hound. 4. Camel. 5. Pig. 6. Goose. 7. Wolf. 8. Goat. 9. Elephant. 10. Hare. 11. Bear. 12. Ox. 13. Dog. 14. Butterfly. 15. Donkey.

With a little practice much amusement may be caused to little folks by this means. Hang up a sheet, place a candle or stronger light behind, but keep the front, where the children are seated, quite dark. Then, without permitting your body to be seen, manœuvre your hands as shown on next page. If briskly done, movements given to the figures, and the movements are made to succeed one another quickly, or the figures change before the audience, the children should be much interested. Prizes may also be given to those who guess the greatest number of imitations.

Search North, South, East or West,

SUNLIGHT SOAP you find the Best.

"Forfeits."—Most people know how forfeits are redeemed and know also some humorous or puzzling things which have to be done by a person who has "forfeited" an article by an error in a game; all kinds of things may, of course, be invented, but anything rough or rude, or that would give pain, should of course be avoided. We give a few here which perhaps may not be well known. The person who "cries" the forfeits may bow her face in a friend's lap so that she cannot see to whom the forfeited article belongs. The question is asked in the time-honoured phrase—"Here's a thing, and a very pretty thing, and what is to be done by the owner of this very pretty thing?" [before he or she gets it back again]. The blindfolded person may ask whether the forfeit belongs to a lady or gentleman.

1. He must (says the oracle) put one hand where the other cannot reach it! The desperate endeavours of the person to execute this puzzling manœuvre excites much laughter unless he or she knows the answer—which is to place one hand on the elbow of the other arm.

2 and 3. Other redemptions of forfeits are puzzling, being due to the confusing grammatical construction of the order, thus—"Bite an inch off the poker" strictly means "bite an inch away from the poker;" so also—"Put two chairs back to back, take off your shoes, and jump over them." This instruction may be as puzzling to a young lady who has to accomplish the feat as the biting "off" the poker may be to a child who cannot possibly understand the puzzling order until explained; but the true grammatical meaning of course is that the shoes are to be jumped over, and not the chairs.

4 and 5. Blindfold the person and let him guess who touches him; he is at liberty to retain the hand that touches him if he can hold it. A variation is to give the blindfolded person a spoonful of water, and he is to guess who has given it.

6. To kiss rabbit fashion. The person who has to redeem the forfeit may select any one of the opposite sex; a piece of cotton is broken from a reel, the lady takes one end in her mouth and the gentleman the other end, and they have to nibble the cotton until the kiss ensues.

You can't do without soap!

7. Blow a candle out blindfold. This often causes much amusement; the blindfolded person is led to the table on which the candle is placed, and often blows in quite the wrong direction. The candle should be placed sufficiently far from the person to prevent the face or hair being scorched.

8. A musical medley. If it be desired to redeem several forfeits at once, the owners of the forfeited articles may be told to sing each a different song, and if, for instance, four persons be selected and each chooses a different "round," the effect of the different lines following after one another or clashing together may be very grotesque. A variation, of course, would be to instruct them to sing a glee or part song together, properly, or one after the other, each one his or her own song, or give a recitation. This might form an appropriate close to the game of forfeits.

9. *Three Signs.*—The person stands with his, or her, face to the wall, while one of the opposite sex makes three signs behind, viz., of a pinch, or a kiss, or a box-on-the-ear, and he is to guess which of the three he would prefer.

10. Mention half a dozen flattering things to a lady or gentleman without the letter "l"; then you may say "Miss or Mr. So-and-So is pretty, handsome, entertaining, generous, good-tempered, good, upright, strong," &c., but such words as graceful, gallant, chivalrous, charitable, beautiful, &c., are not admissible, as they all contain the letter "l."

11. *The Grecian Statue.*—This is more suited for a gentleman. He must stand on a chair, and the company, one after the other, may *pose* him, *i.e.*, one may bend his arm into any position (awkward or not); another may turn up his head, with the chin in the air; a third may move out a foot, so that the unfortunate statue poses and balances on one leg. He may be made to kneel in a mock heroic attitude, as in "Ajax defying the lightning"; or the poses need not be always humorous.

12. *Opportunity.*—This is more suited for a lady. She must stand in the middle of the room and spell opportunity and then walk to her seat. If one or more gentlemen can reach her before she sits down they may claim a kiss.

It will be seen that several of these forfeits may be taken as separate games, apart from "Forfeits."

Why not get SUNLIGHT SOAP—the Best?

PUBLIC OPINION ON LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP.

A Powerful Disinfectant.

Royal Brine Baths, Stafford.
Dec. 7th, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,—We have pleasure in testifying to the cleansing and invigorating properties of your Lifebuoy Soap. We use it in our Turkish and private baths. It is a valuable health tonic. Bathers realize a healthy glow of the skin after the use of Lifebuoy Soap. It is also a powerful disinfectant, and is of great advantage as a sanitary agent. It has only to be tried to be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
JNO. IMAY (Manager).

Prevents the Spread of Infectious Disease.

Colne Road, Clacton-on-Sea.
Dec. 11th, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,—A case of scarlet fever occurred in the house some weeks ago, one of the visitors' children breaking down with it. By taking ordinary precautions, and the use of Lifebuoy Soap *ad lib.* for all domestic and toilet purposes, we were successful in confining the outbreak to the one person, although there were twenty-two persons in the house, twelve of these being children. This, I think, proves all, if not more, than you claim for it. Further, our baby, now six months old, has been daily washed with Lifebuoy Soap since born, and although very fat, has never had broken or rough skin. This is a conclusive proof of its purity and excellence.

Yours faithfully,
N. B.

If you wish your linen to be as white as snow,

Maintains the Body in Health.

Twyford, Berks.
March 31st, 1896.

DEAR SIRS,—We cannot overrate the value of cleanliness of person, that is, of clothes and body. The bath, whether it be the daily cold tub, the evening warm bath, or the weekly Turkish, does far more than most people would believe. To avert sickness and maintain the body in health, such a soap as Lifebuoy Soap is beyond praise, its softness and purity must commend it to all.

DR. GORDON STABLES, R.N.

A Nurse's Opinion.

5, Patshull Road,
Kentish Town, N.W.

DEAR SIRS,—I think it right that you should know I used your Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap for patients' clothing and rooms, extensively throughout the late epidemic. I never travel without it, and have found it invaluable. The more I use it the better pleased I am.

L. POLLARD,
Late Nurse of the R.H.S. and other Hospitals.

Valuable for Horsekeepers.

Brownhills Collieries, Near Walsall.
Jan. 15th, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,—I have great pleasure to inform you I have used your Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap upon several ponies suffering from mange and other skin diseases, with marvellous results. No stud or stable should be without Lifebuoy Soap.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. LINNELL (Horsekeeper).

[We may mention that Mr. Linnell had 200 horses under his care, and used Lifebuoy Soap on fifteen of them for mange and skin diseases, with, as he says, "marvellous results."—ED.]

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

Burger's Secret.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

(Specially written for the "Sunlight" Year-Book.)

"LOOK here, Burger," said Kennedy, "I do wish that you would confide in me."

The two famous students of Roman remains sat together in Kennedy's comfortable room overlooking the Corso. The night was cold, and they had both pulled up their chairs to the unsatisfactory Italian stove which threw out a zone of stuffiness rather than of warmth. Outside under the bright winter stars lay the modern Rome, the long, double chain of the electric lamps, the brilliantly lighted cafés, the rushing carriages, and the dense throng upon the footpaths. But inside, in the sumptuous chamber of the rich young English archæologist there was only old Rome to be seen. Cracked and time-worn friezes hung upon the walls, grey old busts of senators and soldiers with their fighting heads and their hard, cruel faces peered out from the corners. On the centre table, amidst a litter of inscriptions, fragments and ornaments, there stood the famous reconstruction by Kennedy of the Baths of Caracalla, which excited such interest and admiration when it was exhibited in Berlin. Amphoræ hung from the ceiling, and a litter of curiosities strewed the rich red Turkey carpet. And of them all there was not one which was not of the most unimpeachable authenticity, and of the utmost rarity and value; for Kennedy, though little more than thirty, had a European reputation in this particular branch of research; and was, moreover, provided with that long purse which either proves to be a fatal handicap to the student's energies, or, if his mind is still true to its purpose, gives him an enormous advantage in the race for fame. Kennedy had often been seduced by whim and pleasure from his studies, but his mind was an incisive one, capable of long and concentrated efforts which ended in sharp reactions of sensuous languor. His handsome

face, with its high, white forehead, its aggressive nose, and its somewhat loose and sensual mouth, was a fair index of the compromise between strength and weakness in his nature.

Of a very different type was his companion, Julius Burger. He came of a curious blend, a German father and an Italian mother, with the robust qualities of the North mingling strangely with the softer graces of the South. Blue Teutonic eyes lightened his sun-browned face, and above them rose a square, massive forehead, with a fringe of close yellow curls lying round it. His strong, firm jaw was clean-shaven, and his companion had frequently remarked how much it suggested those old Roman busts which peered out from the shadows in the corners of his chamber. Under its bluff German strength there lay always a suggestion of Italian subtlety, but the smile was so honest, and the eyes so frank, that one understood that this was only an indication of his ancestry, with no actual bearing upon his character. In age and in reputation he was on the same level as his English companion, but his life and his work had both been far more arduous. Twelve years before he had come as a poor student to Rome, and had lived ever since upon some small endowment for research which had been awarded to him by the University of Bonn. Painfully, slowly and doggedly, with extraordinary tenacity and single-mindedness, he had climbed from rung to rung of the ladder of fame until now he was a member of the Berlin Academy, and there was every reason to believe that he would shortly be promoted to the Chair of the greatest of German Universities. But the singleness of purpose which had brought him to the same high level as the rich and brilliant Englishman, had caused him in everything outside their work to stand infinitely below him. He had never found a pause in his studies in which to cultivate the social graces. It was only when he spoke of his own subject that his face was filled with life and soul. At other times he was silent and embarrassed, too conscious of his own limitations in larger subjects, and impatient of that small talk which is

cleans clothes and almost anything else.

the conventional refuge of those who have no thoughts to express.

And yet for some years there had been an acquaintanceship which appeared to be slowly ripening into a friendship

"'I DO WISH THAT YOU WOULD CONFIDE IN ME.'" [p. 441.

between these two very different rivals. The base and origin of this lay in the fact that in their own studies each was the only one of the younger men who had knowledge and enthusiasm enough to properly appreciate the other. Their common interests and pursuits had brought them

Prize Dogs and Poultry should be

together, and each had been attracted by the other's knowledge. And then gradually something had been added to this. Kennedy had been amused by the frankness and simplicity of his rival, while Burger in turn had been fascinated by the brilliancy and vivacity which had made Kennedy such a favourite in Roman society. I say "had," because just at the moment the young Englishman was somewhat under a cloud. A love affair, the details of which had never quite come out, had indicated a heartlessness and callousness upon his part which shocked many of his friends. But in the bachelor circles of students and artists in which he preferred to move there is no very rigid code of honour in such matters, and though a head might be shaken or a pair of shoulders shrugged over the flight of two and the return of one, the general sentiment was probably one of curiosity and perhaps of envy rather than of reprobation.

"Look here, Burger," said Kennedy, looking hard at the placid face of his companion, "I do wish that you would confide in me."

As he spoke he waved his hand in the direction of a rug which lay upon the floor. On the rug stood a long, shallow fruit basket of the light wicker-work which is used in the Campaña, and this was heaped with a litter of objects, inscribed tiles, broken inscriptions, cracked mosaics, torn papyri, rusty metal ornaments, which to the uninitiated might have seemed to have come straight from a dustman's bin, but which a specialist would have speedily recognised as unique of their kind. The pile of odds and ends in the flat wicker-work basket supplied exactly one of those missing links of social development which are of such interest to the student. It was the German who had brought them in, and the Englishman's eyes were hungry as he looked at them.

"I won't interfere with your treasure-trove, but I should very much like to hear about it," he continued, while Burger very deliberately lit a cigar. "It is evidently a discovery of the first importance. These inscriptions will make a sensation throughout Europe."

"For every one here there are a million there!" said the German. "There are so many that a dozen savants might

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spend a lifetime over them and build up a reputation as solid as the Castle of St. Angelo."

Kennedy sat thinking with his fine forehead wrinkled and his fingers playing with his long, fair moustache.

"You have given yourself away, Burger!" said he at last. "Your words can only apply to one thing. You have discovered a new catacomb."

"I had no doubt that you had already come to that conclusion from an examination of these objects."

"Well, they certainly appeared to indicate it, but your last remarks make it certain. There is no place except a catacomb which could contain so vast a store of relics as you describe."

"Quite so. There is no mystery about that. I *have* discovered a new catacomb."

"Where?"

"Ah, that is my secret, my dear Kennedy. Suffice it that it is so situated that there is not one chance in a million of anyone else coming upon it. Its date is different from that of any known catacomb and it has been reserved for the burial of the highest Christians, so that the remains and the relics are quite different from anything which has ever been seen before. If I was not aware of your knowledge and of your energy, my friend, I would not hesitate, under the pledge of secrecy, to tell you everything about it. But as it is I think that I must certainly prepare my own report of the matter before I expose myself to such formidable competition."

Kennedy loved his subject with a love which was almost a mania—a love which held him true to it, amidst all the distractions which come to a wealthy and dissipated young man. He had ambition, but his ambition was secondary to his mere abstract joy and interest in everything which concerned the old life and history of the city. He yearned to see this new underworld which his companion had discovered.

"Look here, Burger," said he earnestly, "I assure you that you can trust me most implicitly in the matter. Nothing would induce me to put pen to paper about any-

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thing which I see until I have your express permission. I quite understand your feeling and I think it is most natural, but you have really nothing whatever to fear from me. On the other hand if you don't tell me I shall make a systematic search, and I shall most certainly discover it.

"'WHAT DO YOU MEAN?'" [*p. 444.*

In that case, of course, I should make what use I liked of it, since I should be under no obligation to you."

Burger smiled thoughtfully over his cigar.

"I have noticed, friend Kennedy," said he, "that when I want information over any point you are not always so ready to supply it."

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"When did you ever ask me anything that I did not tell you? You remember, for example, my giving you the material for your paper about the temple of the Vestals."

"Ah well, that was not a matter of much importance. If I were to question you upon some intimate thing would you give me an answer, I wonder! This new catacomb is a very intimate thing to me, and I should certainly expect some sign of confidence in return."

"What you are driving at I cannot imagine," said the Englishman, "but if you mean that you will answer my question about the catacomb if I answer any question which you may put to me I can assure you that I will certainly do so."

"Well, then," said Burger, leaning luxuriously back in his settee, and puffing a blue tree of cigar smoke into the air, "tell me all about your relations with Miss Mary Saunderson."

Kennedy sprang up in his chair and glared angrily at his impassive companion.

"What the devil do you mean?" he cried. "What sort of a question is this? You may mean it as a joke, but you never made a worse one."

"No, I don't mean it as a joke," said Burger, simply, "I am really rather interested in the details of the matter. I don't know much about the world and women and social life and that sort of thing, and such an incident has the fascination of the unknown for me. I know you, and I knew her by sight—I had even spoken to her once or twice. I should very much like to hear from your own lips exactly what it was which occurred between you."

"I won't tell you a word."

"That's all right. It was only my whim to see if you would give up a secret as easily as you expected me to give up my secret of the new catacomb. You wouldn't, and I didn't expect you to. But why should you expect otherwise of me? There's Saint John's clock striking ten. It is quite time that I was going home."

"No, wait a bit, Burger," said Kennedy; "this is really a ridiculous caprice of yours to wish to know about

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an old love affair which has burned out months ago. You know we look upon a man who kisses and tells as the greatest coward and villain possible."

"Certainly," said the German, gathering up his basket of curiosities, "when he tells anything about a girl which is previously unknown he must be so. But in this case, as you must be aware, it was a public matter which was the common talk of Rome, so that you are not really doing Miss Mary Saunderson any injury by discussing her case with me. But still, I respect your scruples, and so good-night!"

"Wait a bit, Burger," said Kennedy, laying his hand upon the other's arm, "I am very keen upon this catacomb business, and I can't let it drop quite so easily. Would you mind asking me something else in return—something not quite so eccentric this time?"

"No, no, you have refused, and there is an end of it," said Burger, with his basket on his arm. "No doubt you are quite right not to answer, and no doubt I am quite right also—and so again, my dear Kennedy, good-night!"

The Englishman watched Burger cross the room, and he had his hand on the handle of the door before his host sprang up with the air of a man who is making the best of that which cannot be helped.

"Hold on, old fellow," said he, "I think you are behaving in a most ridiculous fashion, but still, if this is your condition I suppose that I must submit to it. I hate saying anything about a girl, but, as you say, it is all over Rome, and I don't suppose I can tell you anything which you do not know already. What was it you wanted to know?"

The German came back to the stove, and, laying down his basket he sank into his chair once more.

"May I have another cigar?" said he. "Thank you very much! I never smoke when I work, but I enjoy a chat much more when I am under the influence of tobacco. Now, as regards this young lady, with whom you had this little adventure. What in the world has become of her?"

"She is at home with her own people."

"Oh, really, in England?"

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"Yes."

"What part of England—London?"

"No, Twickenham."

"You must excuse my curiosity, my dear Kennedy, and you must put it down to my ignorance of the world. No doubt it is quite a simple thing to persuade a young lady to go off with you for three weeks or so, and then to hand her over to her own family at—what did you call the place?"

"Twickenham."

"Quite so—at Twickenham. But it is something so entirely outside my own experience that I cannot even imagine how you set about it. For example, if you had loved this girl your love could hardly disappear in three weeks, so I presume that you could not have loved her at all. But if you did not love her why should you make this great scandal which has damaged you and ruined her?"

Kennedy looked moodily into the red eye of the stove.

"That's a logical way of looking at it, certainly," said he. "Love is a big word and it represents a good many different shades of feeling. I liked her and—well, you say you've seen her—you know how charming she could look. But still I am willing to admit, looking back, that I could never have really loved her."

"Then, my dear Kennedy, why did you do it?"

"The adventure of the thing had a great deal to do with it."

"What! You are so fond of adventures!"

"Where would the variety of life be without them. It was for an adventure that I first began to pay my attentions to her. I've chased a good deal of game in my time, but there's no chase like that of a pretty woman. There was the piquant difficulty of it also, for, as she was the companion of Lady Emily Rood, it was almost impossible to see her alone. On the top of all the other obstacles which attracted me, I learned from her own lips very early in the proceedings that she was engaged."

"Mein Gott! To whom?"

"She mentioned no names."

"I do not think that anyone knows that. So that made the adventure more alluring, did it?"

No wear and tear

"Well, it did certainly give a spice to it. Don't you think so?"

"I tell you that I am very ignorant about these things."

"My dear fellow, you can remember that the apple you stole from your neighbour's tree was always sweeter than that which fell from your own. And then I found that she cared for me."

"'SURELY YOUR CATACOMB IS NOT INSIDE A HOUSE!'" [*p. 450.*

"What—at once?"

"Oh no, it took about three months of sapping and mining. But at last I won her over. She understood that my judicial separation from my wife made it impossible for me to do the right thing by her—but she came all the same, and we had a delightful time, as long as it lasted."

where SUNLIGHT SOAP is used.

"But how about the other man?"

Kennedy shrugged his shoulders.

"I suppose it is the survival of the fittest," said he. "If he had been the better man she would not have deserted him. Let's drop the subject, for I have had enough of it!"

"Only one other thing. How did you get rid of her in three weeks?"

"Well, we had both cooled down a bit, you understand. She absolutely refused, under any circumstances, to come back to face the people she had known in Rome. Now, of course, Rome is necessary to me, and I was already pining to be back at my work—so there was one obvious cause of separation. Then, again, her old father turned up at the hotel in London, and there was a scene, and the whole thing became so unpleasant that really—though I missed her dreadfully at first—I was very glad to slip out of it. Now, I rely upon you not to repeat anything of what I have said."

"My dear Kennedy, I should not dream of repeating it. But all that you say interests me very much, for it gives me an insight into your way of looking at things, which is entirely different from mine, for I have seen so little of life. And now you want to know about my new catacomb. There's no use my trying to describe it, for you would never find it by that. There is only one thing, and that is for me to take you there."

"That would be splendid."

"When would you like to come?"

"The sooner the better. I am all impatience to see it."

"Well, it is a beautiful night—though a trifle cold. Suppose we start in an hour. We must be very careful to keep the matter to ourselves. If anyone saw us hunting in couples they would suspect that there was something going on."

"We can't be too cautious," said Kennedy. "Is it far?"

"Some miles."

"Not too far to walk?"

"Oh no, we could walk there easily."

"We had better do so, then. A cabman's suspicions

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would be aroused if he dropped us both at some lonely spot in the dead of the night."

"Quite so. I think it would be best for us to meet at the Gate of the Appian Way at midnight. I must go back to my lodgings for the matches and candles and things."

"All right, Burger! I think it is very kind of you to let me into this secret, and I promise you that I will write nothing about it until you have published your report. Good-bye for the present! You will find me at the Gate at twelve."

The cold, clear air was filled with the musical chimes from that city of clocks as Burger, wrapped in an Italian overcoat, with a lantern hanging from his hand, walked up to the rendezvous. Kennedy stepped out of the shadow to meet him.

"You are ardent in work as well as in love!" said the German, laughing.

"Yes, I have been waiting here for nearly half an hour."

"I hope you left no clue as to where we were going."

"Not such a fool! By Jove, I am chilled to the bone! Come on, Burger, let us warm ourselves by a spurt of hard walking."

Their footsteps sounded loud and crisp upon the rough stone paving of the disappointing road which is all that is left of the most famous highway of the world. A peasant or two going home from the wine-shop, and a few carts of country produce coming up to Rome, were the only things which they met. They swung along, with the huge tombs looming up through the darkness upon each side of them, until they had come as far as the Catacombs of St. Calixtus, and saw against a rising moon the great circular bastion of Cecilia Metella in front of them. Then Burger stopped with his hand to his side.

"Your legs are longer than mine, and you are more accustomed to walking," said he, laughing. "I think that the place where we turn off is somewhere here. Yes, this is it, round the corner of the trattoria. Now, it is a very narrow path, so perhaps I had better go in front and you can follow."

He had lit his lantern and by its light they were enabled

to follow a narrow and devious track which wound across the marshes of the Campaña. The great Aqueduct of old Rome lay like a monstrous caterpillar across the moonlit landscape, and their road led them under one of its huge arches and past the circle of crumbling bricks which marks the old arena. At last Burger stopped at a solitary wooden cowhouse, and he drew a key from his pocket.

"Surely your catacomb is not inside a house!" cried Kennedy.

"The entrance to it is. That is just the safeguard which we have against anyone else discovering it."

"Does the proprietor know of it?"

"Not he. He had found one or two objects which made me almost certain that his house was built on the entrance to such a place. So I rented it from him, and did my excavations for myself. Come in, and shut the door behind you."

It was a long, empty building, with the mangers of the cows along one wall. Burger put his lantern down on the ground, and shaded its light in all directions save one by draping his overcoat round it.

"It might excite remark if anyone saw a light in this lonely place," said he. "Just help me to move this boarding!"

The flooring was loose in the corner, and plank by plank the two savants raised it and leaned it against the wall. Below there was a square aperture and a stair of old stone steps which led away down into the bowels of the earth.

"Be careful!" cried Burger, as Kennedy in his impatience hurried down them. "It is a perfect rabbit's warren below, and if you were once to lose your way there the chances would be a hundred to one against your ever coming out again. Wait until I bring the light."

"How do you find your own way if it is so complicated?"

"I had some very narrow escapes at first but I have gradually learned to go about. There is a certain system to it, but it is one which a lost man, if he were in the dark, could not possibly find out. Even now I always spin out a ball of string behind me when I am going far into the

catacomb. You can see for yourself that it is difficult, but every one of these passages divide and subdivide a dozen times before you go a hundred yards."

They had descended some twenty feet from the level of the byre, and they were standing now in a square chamber cut out of the soft tufa. The lantern cast a flickering light, bright below and dim above, over the cracked brown walls. In every direction were the black openings of passages which radiated from this common centre.

"'WAIT UNTIL I BRING THE LIGHT.'" *To p. 450.*

"I want you to follow me closely, my friend," said Burger. "Do not loiter to look at anything upon the way, for the place to which I will take you contains all that you can see, and more. It will save time for us to go there direct."

He led the way down one of the corridors and the

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Englishman followed closely at his heels. Every now and then the passage bifurcated, but Burger was evidently following some secret marks of his own, for he neither stopped nor hesitated. Everywhere along the walls, packed like the berths upon an emigrant ship, lay the Christians of old Rome. The yellow light flickered over the shrivelled features of the mummies, and gleamed upon rounded skulls and long, white armbones crossed over fleshless chests. And everywhere as he passed Kennedy looked with wistful eyes upon inscriptions, funeral vessels, pictures, vestments, utensils, all lying as pious hands had placed them so many centuries ago. It was apparent to him even in those hurried, passing glances that this was the earliest and finest of the catacombs, containing such a storehouse of Roman remains as had never before come at one time under the observation of the student.

"What would happen if the light went out?" he asked, as they hurried onwards.

"I have a spare candle and a box of matches in my pocket. By the way, Kennedy, have you any matches?"

"No, you had better give me some."

"Oh, that is all right. There is no chance of our separating."

"How far are we going? It seems to me that we have walked at least a quarter of a mile."

"More than that, I think. There is really no limit to the tombs—at least I have never been able to find any. This is a very difficult place, so I think that I will use our ball of string."

He fastened one end of it to a projecting stone and he carried the coil in the breast of his coat, paying it out as he advanced. Kennedy saw that it was no unnecessary precaution, for the passages had become more complex and tortuous than ever, with a perfect network of intersecting corridors. But these all ended in one large circular hall with a square pedestal of tufa topped with a slab of marble at one end of it.

"By Jove!" cried Kennedy in an ecstacy, as Burger swung his lantern over the marble. "It is a Christian

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altar—probably the first one in existence. Here is the little consecration cross cut upon the corner of it. No doubt this circular space was used as a church."

"Precisely," said Burger; "if I had more time I should like to show you all the bodies which are buried in these niches upon the walls, for they are the early popes and bishops of the Church, with their mitres, their croziers and full canonicals. Go over to that one and look at it!"

"'BY JOVE!' CRIED KENNEDY." [*p. 452.*

Kennedy went across, and stared at the ghastly head which lay loosely on the shredded and mouldering mitre.

"This is most interesting," said he, and his voice seemed to boom against the concave vault. "As far as my experience goes it is unique. Bring the lantern over, Burger, for I want to see them all."

But the German had strolled away and was standing in

quickly, thoroughly and well.

the middle of a yellow circle of light at the other side of the hall.

"Do you know how many wrong turnings there are between this and the stairs?" he asked. "There are over two thousand. No doubt it was one of the means of protection which the Christians adopted. The odds are two thousand to one against a man getting out, even if he had a light, but if he were in the dark it would, of course, be far more difficult."

"So I should think."

"And the darkness is something dreadful. I tried it once for an experiment. Let us try it again!" He stooped to the lantern and in an instant it was as if an invisible hand was squeezed tightly over each of Kennedy's eyes. Never had he known what such darkness was. It seemed to press upon him and to smother him. It was a solid obstacle against which the body shrank from advancing. He put his hands out to push it back from him.

"That will do, Burger," said he, "let's have the light again."

But his companion began to laugh, and in that circular room the sound seemed to come from every side at once.

"You seem uneasy, friend Kennedy," said he.

"Go on, man, light the candle!" said Kennedy, impatiently.

"It's very strange, Kennedy, but I could not in the least tell by the sound in which direction you stand. Could you tell where I am?"

"No, you seem to be on every side of me."

"If it were not for this string which I hold in my hand I should not have a notion which way to go."

"I daresay not. Strike a light, man, and have an end of this nonsense."

"Well, Kennedy, there are two things which I understand that you are very fond of. The one is an adventure and the other is an obstacle to surmount. The adventure must be the finding of your way out of this catacomb. The obstacle will be the darkness and the two thousand

SUNLIGHT SOAP—an absolutely pure soap.

wrong turns which make the way a little difficult to find. But you need not hurry, for you have plenty of time, and when you halt for a rest now and then I should like you just to think of Miss Mary Saunderson, and whether you treated her quite fairly."

"You devil, what do you mean?" roared Kennedy. He was running about in little circles and clasping at the solid blackness with both hands.

"HE STOOPED TO THE LANTERN." [p. 454.

"Good-bye," said the mocking voice, and it was already at some distance. "I really do not think, Kennedy, even by your own showing that you did the right thing by that girl. There was only one little thing which you appeared not to know, and I can supply it. Miss Saunderson was engaged to a poor, ungainly devil of a student and his name was Julius Burger."

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

There was a rustle somewhere, the vague sound of a foot striking a stone and then there fell silence upon that old Christian church—a stagnant, heavy silence which closed round Kennedy and shut him in like water round a drowning man.

* * * * *

Some two months afterwards the following paragraph made the round of the European Press.

"One of the most interesting discoveries of recent years is that of the new catacomb in Rome, which lies some distance to the east of the well-known vaults of St. Calixtus. The finding of this important burial-place, which is exceedingly rich in most interesting early Christian remains, is due to the energy and sagacity of Dr. Julius Burger, the young German specialist, who is rapidly taking the first place as an authority upon ancient Rome. Although the first to publish his discovery, it appears that a less fortunate adventurer had anticipated Dr. Burger. Some months ago Mr. Kennedy, the well-known English student, disappeared suddenly from his rooms in the Corso, and it was conjectured that his association with a recent scandal had driven him to leave Rome. It appears now that he had in reality fallen a victim to that fervid love of archæology which had raised him to a distinguished place among living scholars. His body was discovered in the heart of the new catacomb, and it was evident from the condition of his feet and boots that he had tramped for days through the tortuous corridors which make these subterranean tombs so dangerous to explorers. The deceased gentleman had, with inexplicable rashness, made his way into this labyrinth without, as far as can be discovered, taking with him either candles or matches, so that his sad fate was the natural result of his own temerity. What makes the matter more painful is that Dr. Julius Burger was an intimate friend of the deceased. His joy at the extraordinary find which he has been so fortunate as to make has been greatly marred by the terrible fate of his comrade and fellow-worker."

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

Port Sunlight.

THE commercial success of British manufacturers is a matter not only of general but actually of Imperial interest. In modern times the importance to nations of the success of their trade is hardly inferior to that of their arms. But socially? Alas, too often the conditions under which the commercial products of Great Britain are produced are so

View from the Dell, Port Sunlight.

deplorable as to shame those who boast of their country's greatness. Happily this is not so at Port Sunlight. The conditions under which the soap is produced are such as to make the lives of the producers worth living.

Close to Birkenhead, and on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, stands the busy and prosperous settlement known as Port Sunlight. Very little over ten years ago the place was mere grazing land, and now, by the simple process of a little time, accompanied by steady perseverance, British pluck, and

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Edinburgh, 1890.

indomitable energy, are permanently placed the gigantic works of the well-known firm of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, manufacturers of SUNLIGHT SOAP. The village of Port Sunlight, which surrounds the works, is a model one; its sanitary arrangements are perfect, the beauty of its surroundings unique, and the cottages themselves are every one of them built with an eye to the artistic, both in grouping and design. In the beginning of 1886, Messrs. Lever Brothers commenced their soap works at Warrington, when the capacity of the works was twenty tons of soap per week. Now, in 1897, the works at Port Sunlight have a capacity of 2,400 tons per week, and no less than 2,200 persons are engaged in this industrial undertaking in various capacities and in all parts of the world.

To enter for a few minutes into the life of this busy hive of workers, the reader is asked to imagine himself or herself to be one of the frequent parties of visitors who present themselves at the doors of the office asking to be shown over the works and village.

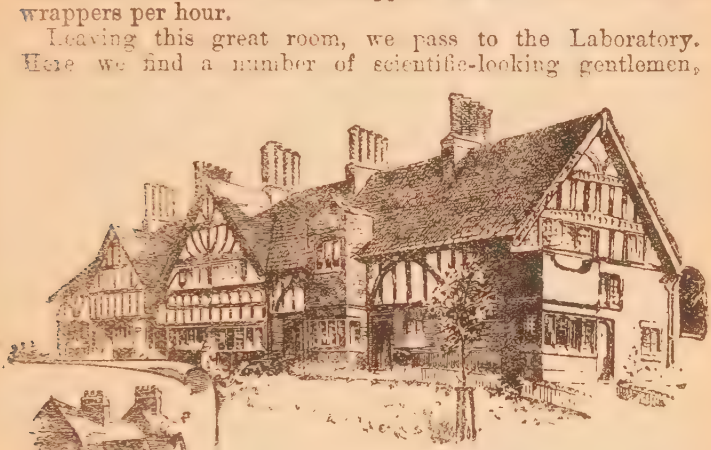
The office is larger and handsomer than many a well-known bank, and a busy tribe of clerks are at work upon ponderous ledgers. The private rooms of the heads of the firm run down each side, and their walls are adorned with both the originals and coloured reproductions of many a picture that has graced the "line" of the Academy, pictures by artists of acknowledged celebrity which are now used to illustrate the merits of SUNLIGHT and LIFEBUOY SOAPS.

Passing through the office, we enter the great Printing Department, which is admirably lighted and well ventilated. Here are printing machines of all sorts and conditions for printing all kinds of matter, from box labels to pamphlets, from soap wrappers to the "Port Sunlight Monthly Journal," a neatly got up and beautifully printed and illustrated publication of 32 pages and wrapper, to which the employés contribute topical articles, and in which are recorded, month by month, the doings of the Village Council and the various clubs, classes and societies which make up the social life of Port Sunlight village. The machines in this department are particularly interesting. There is one great rotary machine, from Paris, which turns out twenty-four thousand 32-page (Royal) pamphlets per hour. Another rotary machine

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891.

turns out SUNLIGHT SOAP wrappers at the rate of 80,000 wrappers per hour.

Leaving this great room, we pass to the Laboratory. Here we find a number of scientific-looking gentlemen,



View in Port Sunlight Village.

surrounded with retorts, bottles, crucibles, and all the expert's paraphernalia for the great business of "testing." Here samples from every vat of all the soaps manufactured by the Company *are tested three times*, once during boiling, once after boiling, and again after being cooled. And here the glycerine manufactured by Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, is also tested, and sent out so pure that it will stand all the various tests instituted by the British Pharmacopœia for ascertaining the purity of glycerine. Passing from the Laboratories, we come to the Card Box-making Rooms, where hundreds of thousands of the special compact boxes, with which we are all familiar when they are filled with their three stout double tablets of SUNLIGHT or LIFEBUOY SOAP, are turned out with the most marvellous speed and precision by a crowd of cheerful girls. The great workshop where this branch of the work is carried on has a special feature of interest, which is seen in the Soap Stamping Department also. It is a sort of little tramway track on which run broad bands between the rows of machines at which the girls stand making the boxes.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893.

These bands are always gliding noiselessly along, and, as they pass, the workers pile on them the finished boxes, which are then carried on to the department where other hands are deftly wrapping up the completed tablets of soap. By means of this ingenious and automatic little tramway, much time and labour is saved.

In the joiners' shop and wood box-making factories, to which our next move is made, the value of the principle of the division of labour is again seen. The wood comes into the department in pieces, long strips for tops, bottoms and sides, short pieces for ends. These are applied to the machines by lads with the most astonishing dexterity. Each machine drives in seven nails at a blow, the nails being fed by magnets. Before one has time almost to see what is being done, the box is finished and thrown aside. The effect is magical, but very practical, for 16,000 of these boxes can be produced in a day!

The engine-house is a "fearful and wonderful" department, and bewildering to the mind unfamiliar with machinery. It is the great heart of the factory, as it were, with its huge and fearsome wheel, which distributes "motive power" to the distant limb of steel and iron as the heart distributes blood to the furthest members of the body. It has its beauty, too, as well as its strength; the black-and-white mosaic of the floor is a graceful touch that relieves the sombreness of the vast engines. We can but glance at the timber stores, where wood, chiefly from Norway, lies stacked in symmetrical piles; at the great wharf, and the docks, where steamers lie to carry the SUNLIGHT merchandise to the uttermost parts of the earth; at the huge cotton-seed warehouse, and the red-painted circular oil tanks, which look like the great gas-holders one sees at a gasworks; and at the warehouse, where the stacks of soap bars would suggest soap enough to wash the nation for a score of years. Then we turn to the Tower which surmounts the factory proper, where the soap itself is actually made. We mount several flights of steps and come out on a belvedere, from which a prospect greets us that made it worth the labour of climbing so many steps. We see, spread out beneath us, the whole of PORT SUNLIGHT. Its one hundred and seventy-three and a half acres lie at our feet, bathed in the glowing

sunshine; the factory and a large part of the buildings belonging to it, and many of the cottages of its village, are built of red brick, hence the prospect is bright and cheerful. Then we descend to homely prose again, and enter the SOAP BOILING ROOMS. These are much too vast to be correctly called rooms—they are rather wide and lofty galleries, and their vastness can be gauged from the fact that they contain 84 *pans*, each capable of containing 60 *tons* of liquid soap! In them the soap is seething sullenly. It does not boil up briskly, but appears to work underneath, only giving vent to its feelings by an occasional heave or bubble, and reminds one of the hot springs of the Yellowstone National Park. One might fancy a huge hasty pudding was cooking for a party of Jack's giants. A striking circumstance is that there is no unpleasant smell. One generally associates soap-boiling with an atmosphere that is vilely odorous, and there can be no stronger evidence of the purity that *does* exist in the materials of which SUNLIGHT SOAP is made than the fact that the visitors can hang over these great tanks and curiously inspect their contents without being reminded by the olfactory senses that fat is boiling below. But there are fats *and* fats; besides, in the manufacture of SUNLIGHT SOAP, *vegetable oil* is very largely used, oil such as is used in thousands of kitchens for *cooking purposes*, and therefore it is pure and fragrant.

Post and Telegraph Office.

After the materials are boiled, they are passed below into another room for "cooling." The cooling process is done in "frames," *i.e.*, great open-topped iron boxes, into which the soap is

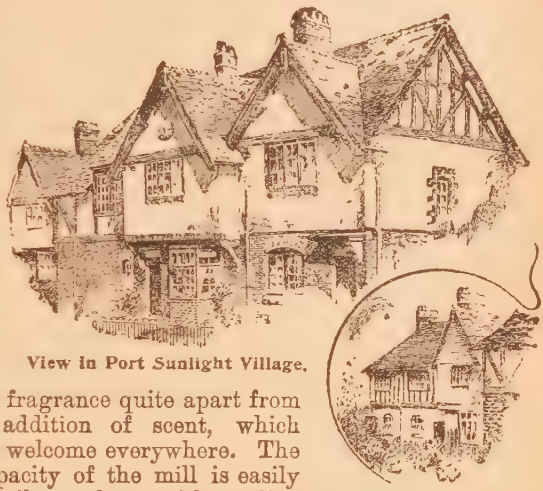
conveyed by spouts from above. When cold, the sides of the boxes are opened, and the massive, smooth blocks of soap are cut by machinery into slabs. These are then cut into bars by curious machines worked each by two men. The final processes are the stamping, wrapping, and packing. The stamping is very interesting. Some of it is done by machines, which receive the bars at one end and pour them out at the other in the familiar, neat double-tablet, and some is done by boys, who take each block off the little tram line running down the room, as already described, and putting it under a stamping machine, stamp each block and pass it to the girls who wrap and pack it.

This is a very brief description of the way in which SUNLIGHT and LIFEBUOY SOAPS are made, for LIFEBUOY SOAP is precisely the same as SUNLIGHT SOAP, except that it is impregnated with a very large percentage of carbolic acid, so that it becomes a disinfecting soap of the highest class, as is proved by the testimony, after careful analysis, of Dr. Karl Enoch, of Hamburg.

Foreign and Colonial Expansion.

The soaps manufactured by Lever Brothers, Limited, are exported to all parts of the North and South American Continents, to every country in Europe, to India, Burmah, and Ceylon, to Turkey-in-Europe, as well as Turkey-in-Asia, Persia, China, Arabia, Siam, Japan, the Straits Settlements, Egypt, Syria, every part of Africa, including the German and Portuguese Colonies on the Dark Continent, the Pacific, Canary, and Falkland Islands, Cyprus, Mauritius, Mozambique, New Zealand and Australia. The head office in the last-named Continent is in Sydney, and all the Australian Colonies are worked from there. There are offices in Toronto for the working of Canada, in New York for the working of the U.S.A., and in Hamburg, Brussels and Rotterdam, *but every tablet of soap sold in all this great array of countries is* MADE *in Port Sunlight, on the River Mersey.* The sight of the wrappers printed in *thirty different* languages would be interesting to a philologist, but it is rather terrifying to the ignorant—a SUNLIGHT SOAP wrapper in *Arabic* is a sight surely worthy of our progressive century!

At the present moment Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, have in Vicksburg (U.S.A.), on the banks of the Mississippi, a great mill at work for crushing the oil from the cotton seed that grows on the shores of the famous river. This is one of the (open) secrets why SUNLIGHT SOAP possesses a fragrance quite apart from the mere addition of scent, which makes it so welcome everywhere. The present capacity of the mill is easily 200 tons daily, and, notwithstanding labour-saving devices, the mill employs no less than 150 hands, and is pronounced by competent judges, who have given it careful inspection, the best equipped mill in the southern world. Oil mills for the manufacture of cocoa-nut oil have also been built by Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, on the rugged shores of White Bay, Balmain, Sydney, and here again an industry has been established which gives every proof of being a great commercial success. Like their companions in Vicksburg, the Sydney Oil Mills have been erected on the most modern principles, and the machinery is all of the latest description. The electric light is also installed, and in the boiler-house there are two very fine specimens of marine boilers. To give an idea of the capacity of the Sydney Oil Mills, it may be mentioned in connection with them that immediately adjacent to the wharf are two oil tanks, no less than 25 feet in diameter each, for the storage of oil as it is manufactured and ready for transhipment to Port Sunlight.



View in Port Sunlight Village.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, less labour, greater comfort.

A Nineteenth-Century Industrial Community.

And now let us return to Port Sunlight, look at the workers, and take a walk through the village. If ever a village deserved the title of "model" this one does, for everything seems to be planned to relieve the tedium of life. First of all we have the houses; when those now being erected are finished there will be over 400 of them. Correctly speaking they should be called "old English" cottages, they are entirely unlike the structures that rise to one's mental vision when "workmen's dwellings" are spoken of. Each cottage is planned for a family's occupation, and no cottage contains less than three bed-rooms, and every one, with the exception of three or four, contains a bath-room with water laid on! Here are pictures of some of the cottages. Outside, some are "old English," with lattice windows and solid oak doors, reminding one exactly of that bit of "old London" still to be seen at Holborn Bars. Inside we have bath-rooms,

Wood Street, Port Sunlight

windows that open freely, gas, and hot and cold water laid on, good drainage, and a good scullery, and well-paved back yard. Two of the houses at the end of the village are an

exact reproduction of Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon. But the immortal William would not recognise his birthplace, for modern ideas have made the interior very different from that on which he opened his eyes. And the rents? For 3s. a week there are cottages with a large kitchen, scullery, three bedrooms and bath-room; and *there are no taxes at all, not even for water.* For 5s. a week there are houses as above, but with a parlour and extra bedrooms; and there are a few larger houses for the heads of the departments. The broad roads are planted, like boulevards, with elm and chestnut trees. There are some fine old oak trees, too. Within sight of most of the houses are the "allotment" gardens, for which the demand among the Port Sunlight workmen is greater than the supply, and, to the thinking of the present scribe, these gardens form one of the sunniest features of the Sunlight village. About eight rods of ground go to a garden, and the rent required is the sum of *one shilling a year.* Besides, the firm provides the gardens with water-taps. Happy gardeners, to have water "laid on" even at the roots of your cabbages.

An "eight hours' day" is the rule of Port Sunlight. Work begins at seven and stops at five, with an hour and a half for meals. There is a long evening therefore for gardening. But this is only one of the forms of recreation which these people can turn to; there are many others, and they, as well as the gardens, are managed by

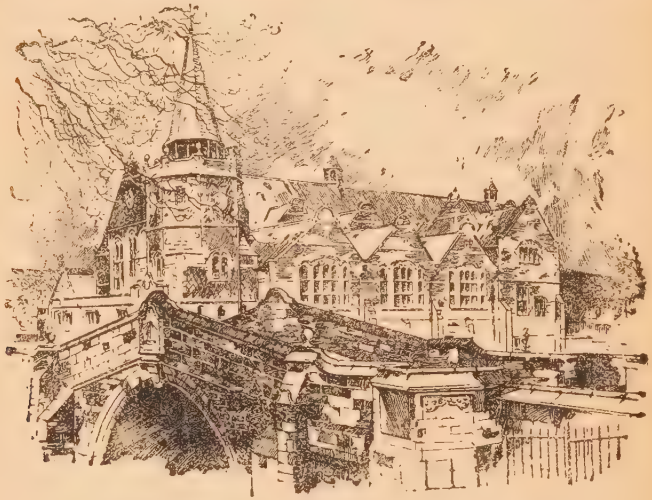
The Village Council.

Tastes of all kinds—grave and gay, musical, athletic, dramatic, artistic, studious—are catered for, so that there is a chance for all to develop whatever inherent talents they may have; and the Village Council, chosen from among themselves, administers the affairs of the community, as the Parliament at Westminster directs the affairs of the nation of which Port Sunlight is a part.

The Gladstone Hall stands near the entrance to the works. Opened in 1891, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, it is the centre of Dramatic Entertainments, and a good deal more besides. Every Sunday evening there is held in it a "Pleasant Sunday Evening," when good programmes are

makes linen whiter and homes brighter.

gone through. Lectures, on week nights, are also held here, and the hall is specially adapted for them, as there is a fine platform. But the hall is not idle during the day. It ministers to the mind's requirements in the evening, and to physical needs in the day. Alongside of the Lecture Room runs a great kitchen, with ample arrangements for heating and cooking, and here all classes of employés are provided for. The Sunlight Band must not be forgotten; its



The Schools, from the Bridge, Port Sunlight.

practices are held in the Gladstone Hall. It is entirely composed of employés, of course. Its uniforms and instruments are all supplied gratis by the firm. We can barely mention the men's club, an old-English structure, with its wide bowling-green, crowded with players, and standing near the quaint village shop, with its old-world "sign" hanging over the door—the reading-room, where, as we pass, we see faces half-hidden in the daily papers—and the billiard-room, from which comes the cheerful "click" of the ivory balls—for we must give our remaining fragment of space to an interesting trio—the women, girls, and children of Port Sunlight. Among

the buildings which specially strike the visitor's eye as he drives into the Sunlight domain, is a handsome block with a fine light belvedere spire embellished with a handsome clock over an arched doorway. These are the schools, which were opened in the summer of 1896, and they face the bridge which spans the main roadway, in the centre of the dell which forms the park. They accommodate 500 children, who here receive, all free, a sound education. The schools are built on the most approved modern principles, are very lofty looking, indeed, like a handsome church inside as well as out. A central hall is so arranged that it can be used for religious services. Leaving the schools, a minute's walk brings us to the Girls' "Institute."

Connected with the Girls' Institute, is a Sewing Class, numbering eighty members. The girls buy materials, by paying weekly instalments, and learn to cut out and make their own clothing. There are also Technical Education Classes, embracing the teaching of Cookery, Ambulance, Dressmaking, Shorthand, etc., etc. One shilling (supplemented, however, by 3s. from the firm) pays for a course of twelve lessons in any of these classes. A Girls' Restaurant has been fitted up by the firm, in which hot dinners at rates of 1d. to 4d. are served at the dinner hour. A Reading Room is provided for the girls (subscription, 1s. per annum), and is well stocked with papers. As we finish our tour of inspection, the whole atmosphere of the quiet village strikes one as peaceful. Work is over, and a spirit of quiet seems to brood over the village. Good food, healthy occupation, pleasant surroundings, and reasonable recreations, are better than any legislation for making a happy and prosperous nation, and all these are provided for the great army of workers whose daily business it is, in one way or the other, to help in the manufacture of SUNLIGHT and LIFEBUOY SOAPS.

makes light work of a heavy wash.

Literary and Art Competitions.

£340 10s. in Prizes.

We print below a complete list of the subjects which form our "Sunlight" Year-Book Literary and Art Competitions, together with the number and value of prizes to be given for each. The Competitions are so varied in subject that most readers will find it easy to select one Competition at least in which to compete. Including the prizes given for the "Sunlight Corner for the Little Ones," a total sum of £340 10s. is open for Competition. Full particulars of the rules, etc., which govern the Competitions will be found at the end of the list of subjects.

Competition No.	Subject. Literary Competitions.	No. of Words.	One First Prize, Value	Quantity of Second Prizes.	Value of each Second Prize.	Total.	
			£			£	s.
B 1	Homely Notes on Economy in the Home.....	2,000	5	10	10/-	10	0
B 2	Homely Notes on Home Decoration.....	2,000	5	10	10/-	10	0
3	Window Gardening all the year round, and its cost.....	2,000	5	10	10/-	10	0
B 4	South Africa as a field for Emigration	3,000	5	10	10/-	10	0
B 5	Canada as a field for Emigration..	3,000	5	10	10/-	10	0
B 6	Australia as a field for Emigration	3,000	5	10	10/-	10	0
B 7	A Romance introducing Sunlight Soap.....	4,000	10	5	20/-	15	0
B 8	A Romance introducing Lifebuoy Soap.....	4,000	10	5	20/-	15	0
B 9	Our Homes and Surroundings in 1898, compared with the Homes and Surroundings of our Ancestors in 1798.....	2,000	10	5	20/-	15	0
B 10	What is the greatest Problem in the life of a married man and what is your view of it?.....	2,000	5	10	10/-	10	0
B 11	What is the greatest Problem in the life of a married woman and what is your view of it?....	2,000	5	10	10/-	10	0

COMPETITION NO.	SUBJECT. LITERARY COMPETITIONS.	No. OF WORDS.	ONE FIRST PRIZE. VALUE	QUANTITY OF SECOND PRIZES.	VALUE OF EACH SECOND PRIZE.	TOTAL.
			£			£ s.
B 12	A WASHING DAY IN 1798 contrasted with a "SUNLIGHT" WASHING DAY in 1898	2,000	5	10	10/-	10 0
B 13	How I succeeded in obtaining a livelihood	2,000	5	10	10/-	10 0
B 14	How I invest my savings and what I expect them to amount to in ten years.....	1,000	3	10	10/-	8 0
B 15	Profitable rearing of Poultry.....	2,000	5	10	10/-	10 0
B 16	To what I attribute my long life of 75 years or over, and what age was the happiest in my life and why.....	2,000	5	10	10/-	10 0
B 17	Twelve Rules for happiness in the Home..... ...	250	2	20	5/-	7 0
B 18	Name the six most generally interesting subjects in their order of interest in this year's "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK	6 lines	1	20 20	5/- 2/6	8 10
B 19	Name the six subjects in this list of Competitions in their order of interest that you consider will be most interesting to the general reader	6 lines	1	20 20	5/- 2/6	8 10
B 20	Best subject for Competition in the 1899 "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK.....	1 line	1	20 20	5/- 2/6	8 10
B 21	Best subject with article thereon for the 1899 "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK Art Competitions.....	2,000	5	10	10/-	10 0
B 22	Best design in four colours for poster 24 by 13 ins. of 1899 "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK.....	—	10	5	20/-	15 0
B 23	Best Pen and Ink design illustrating any subject of Competition or decorative corner design for any of the pages	—	5	10	10/-	10 0
					Total	240 10

LITERARY COMPETITIONS.

Instructions to Competitors.

1. Competitors to use single sheets of note paper not exceeding size 8 in. by 5 in.
2. Write on one side of the paper only.
3. Begin your paper thus:—

> LITERARY COMPETITION No.....
>
> NAME .....
>
> ADDRESS (in full) .....
>
> DATE .....

4. Do not on any account allow your matter to exceed the number of words or lines of printing allotted to the Competition to which you enter.
5. Fasten the sheets together, if you have more than one, by the top left corner with a pin or paper fastener.
6. To the back of the last sheet of your paper attach the whole of a Sunlight or Lifebuoy Soap wrapper.
7. Enclose your Competition paper in an envelope addressed as follows:—

> LITERARY COMPETITION No.....
>
> MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,
>
> PORT SUNLIGHT,
>
> NR. BIRKENHEAD.

8. Do not write a letter with your Competition paper—do not advise it at all.
9. If you enter for more than one Competition, follow above rules in each case (particularly Rules 3 and 5), and enclose each Competition paper in a separate addressed envelope, with the Competition No. filled in on the envelope.
10. All Competition papers must reach us by February 15th, 1898, It will be well to send in as early in the year as possible.
11. Have your envelope weighed and see that it is sufficiently stamped.
12. Wait for at least six weeks from the date of closing the Competition before expecting to hear from us.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made in a twin bar

13. All papers winning prizes become the property of Lever Brothers, Limited.

14. No papers can be returned unless accompanied by stamps to defray return postage.

15. If any paper be wanted back, in case it be unsuccessful, write in the top right hand corner of the paper beside your name

"Return Stamps....."

Attach the stamps in this corner and fill in the amount enclosed.

16. Each competitor will receive a list of the names and addresses of the prize-winners in due course, but no stamps are to be enclosed for this purpose.

17. Lever Brothers, Limited, accept no responsibility for papers lost.

18. If you have to write to us on the subject of Literary Competitions be careful to write the words "Literary Competitions" in the top left corner of your envelope.

19. Neatness of the papers will be taken into consideration in those that otherwise are of equal merit.

20 Lever Brothers, Limited, will endeavour to award the prizes to the best of their judgment, and competitors entering agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Limited, as final.

ART COMPETITIONS.

Instructions to Competitors.

1. Write on the back of your illustrative or decorative design as follows:—

ART COMPETITION No.....

NAME .....

ADDRESS (in full) .....

DATE.....

This Design illustrates Literary Competition No....

Fill in the number of the Art Competition and the number of the Literary Competition illustrated.

2. In the case of entering for the poster design do not use the last line; simply fill in your name and address, with the words "Art Competition No....."

3. To the back of your design attach the whole of a Sunlight or Lifebuoy Soap wrapper.

4. Do not write a letter with your design—do not advise it at all.

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for the sake of convenience.

5. Enclose your design in a parcel or envelope, addressed as follows:—

ART COMPETITION No.....
MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,
PORT SUNLIGHT,
NR. BIRKENHEAD.

6. All designs for competition must reach us by February 15th, 1898. It will be well to send in as early as possible in the year.

7. Wait for at least four weeks from the date of closing the Competition before expecting to hear from us.

8. All designs winning prizes become the property of Lever Brothers, Limited.

9. Any design to be returned in case it be unsuccessful should have written on the back opposite your name "Return Stamps....." Attach the stamps and fill in the amount enclosed.

10. Each competitor will receive a list of the names and addresses of the prize-winners in due course, but no stamps are to be enclosed for this purpose.

11. Lever Brothers, Limited, accept no responsibility for designs lost.

12. If you have to write to us on the subject of Art Competitions be careful to write the words "Art Competitions" in the top left corner of your envelope.

13. Lever Brothers, Limited, will endeavour to award the prizes to the best of their judgment, and competitors entering agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Limited, as final.

Sunlight Corner
FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

HOW LITTLE FOLKS MAY HAVE A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

ONE way to be happy is to be busy: and if our little efforts bring success, and our success brings a reward, is not the happiness threefold?

HAPPINESS IN THE EFFORT.
HAPPINESS IN THE SUCCESS.
HAPPINESS IN THE REWARD.

A short time ago we offered prizes for competition to girls and boys under fourteen years of age, and our experience of the happiness of the successful little folks induces us to offer to the little readers of the "Sunlight Year Book" for competition a series of

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO £100.

The following letter from a little friend shews what a little boy or

girl can do to bring happiness, not only to himself or herself, but to make others at home happy.

"From HAROLD GEORGE,
"Riverdale,
"Rock Park, Rock Ferry.
"*September 10th*, 1897.

"DEAR SUNLIGHT,—What a jolly man you are, to offer such fine prizes to us girls and boys! When I read your paper I danced with delight, and I read over and over and over again every Rule very, very carefully, that I might follow each one just as you gave it.

"One morning, when Mamma had turned out heaps and heaps of clothes for the wash, I slipped in amongst them, and I said, 'Mamma, did you ever try SUNLIGHT SOAP?' Dear Mamma was awfully hurried, but she took time to explain to me her many troubles with many soaps; but she had never tried Sunlight. Don't you think it was kind of her to tell me all this, and those heaps of clothes lying there waiting? I do hope you have a Mamma like I have, to tell you things you don't know. But I must not forget what followed. 'Mamma,' I said, 'do please, try Sunlight Soap, just this once, to please me.' *I was* delighted when she said, 'yes,' and allowed me to go my very self for one of your beautiful tablets. Afterwards I went off to school, as happy as happy could be.

"I hurried home that day from school, and who could believe it, there was Mamma dressed and as she said, 'ready to take her own little Sunlight out for a little walk!' Where was the washing? Mamma had said she would not have done that night till seven o'clock! Dear SUNLIGHT, I thought of *you*, so very happy amongst your many darling watches, tick, tick, ticking away so pretrily—and *not one for little me*.

"At last I ventured to ask Mamma about the washing. Oh, SUNLIGHT, you jolly man **the washing was all done and I did not know it.** And just guess how it was done so early: Mamma had read on your wrapper the directions:

'The Sunlight Way of Washing,'

and she did just exactly as your wrapper told her to do with Sunlight Soap. After hardly a rub and never a boil, she lifted out the clothes one by one from the wash-tub and only think of it:

Sunlight Soap had done the work,

and Mamma had only to hang the clothes up to dry and there they were

All as clean as a new pin.

"Do you know, dear SUNLIGHT, I can't tell you how very, very glad I am now for Mamma's sake alone, because she says 'Washing will be a real pleasure to her after this.'

"Now, dear SUNLIGHT, the man with the prizes, this is my story of the SUNLIGHT washing, and, honour bright, no one helped me to write it.

"*Dear* SUNLIGHT, I do want a watch *so* much. I should so *love* to hear the dear little thing tick, tick, tick—my very, very, own.

I have really done my double best to get it and I do hope one of the darling watches will come to

"LITTLE ME.

"P.S.—SUNLIGHT, you dear, dear man, please *do hurry up* and let me know, quick, quick, about the prizes, and I shall send you forty thousand thanks, *all to yourself*, when the watch comes."

WE CERTIFY THAT THIS LETTER WAS WRITTEN UNAIDED BY THE BOY WHOSE NAME IS AT THE TOP OF IT, AND THAT HE IS UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.

(*Signed*) MRS. GEORGE
and MISS S., *Teacher*,
Sunland Schools, Brighthome.

NOW FOR THE £100 IN PRIZES.

GIRLS AND BOYS UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE ONLY MAY ENTER FOR THESE PRIZES.

You may do as Harold George did, ask your mother or guardian to try SUNLIGHT SOAP, if it be not already used in your home; for why should you not make those you love thus happy without expecting any other reward than the knowledge that you have made others happy? We are not, however, offering any prizes for that. We offer these prizes to the girls and boys under fourteen years of age, who shall send us the best letter, describing—

How I made Mother Happy.

If you live with a guardian and not with your mother, then describe

How I made my Guardian Happy.

Begin your letter with your name, your address in full, the date and then,

"DEAR SUNLIGHT."

Write as neatly as you can, without help from anyone, and do not copy the wording of our specimen letter: we prefer your own words. If you wish you may say whether or not SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in your home. If SUNLIGHT SOAP be used at home, we shall know that it is a home happy in one respect.

Do not let your letter exceed 500 words, but it may be as short as you please. Write on ordinary letter paper, on one side only of the paper.

At the end of your letter write—

WE CERTIFY THAT THIS LETTER WAS WRITTEN, UNAIDED, BY THE BOY (OR GIRL) WHOSE NAME IS WRITTEN AT THE HEAD, AND HE (OR SHE) IS UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.

Signed).....

Ask your mother or guardian and your school teacher to sign it.

Pin your papers together by the top left corner. Enclose in an envelope addressed like this.

"Sunlight" Year-Book Competition.
LITTLE FOLKS' DEPARTMENT.
MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,
PORT SUNLIGHT, NEAR BIRKENHEAD.

Weigh your envelope and attach the required stamps to the top right corner of envelope, and post. Do not enclose any stamps in your envelope.

If there be any point in these Rules you do not understand ask your parents or guardian; but neither they nor anyone else must assist you to write or aid in any way.

The competition will close on February 15th, 1898. See that you post as early as possible.

After the date of closing the competition wait patiently for at least four weeks before expecting to hear from us, and you will receive in time a printed list of the winners of prizes; with your prize, if you are successful.

In awarding the prizes Lever Brothers, Limited, will take into account the neatness as well as the style of the letter, but whether your mother or guardian is a user of SUNLIGHT or not, will not influence the awarding of the prizes.

Lever Brothers, Limited, will endeavour to award the prizes fairly, to the best of their judgment; and it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Limited, as final.

Should you have to write us on the subject of this competition be careful to give your name and full address on the letter and address the envelope thus:—

"Sunlight" Year-Book Competition.
LITTLE FOLKS' DEPARTMENT.
MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,
PORT SUNLIGHT, NEAR BIRKENHEAD.

Children of employees of Lever Brothers, Limited, are debarred from competing.

PRIZES.

	£	s.	d.
The five girls or boys who are awarded the first prizes will each receive a Lady's half-hunter rolled gold watch. Prize, £4 4s. each	21	0	0
The ten girls or boys who are awarded the second prizes will each receive a Lady's half-hunter gilt watch. Prize £2 2s. each.....	21	0	0
The two hundred and thirty-two girls or boys who are awarded the third prizes will each receive the sum of five shillings. 5s. each	58	0	0
	£100	0	0

for the sake of effectiveness.

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